THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 15,274. NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE THREE CENT

DIRECTORY FOR ADVERTISERS.

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WATCHES, JEWELRY, &C.—12th Page—6th col.
YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C., 10th Page—6th col.

PERSONAL.

ADOPTION—A BEAUTIFUL FEMALE INFANT, ONE week old; full surrender. 67 West 3d st.

BESSIE C. E.—PLEASE WRITE; AM SO LONELY. Address No. 110, 9 blocks below, east side. B.

COL.—MEET ME TUESDAY, PLEASE. MAJOR.

ERNESTINE P.—I WISH YOU TO COME HOME, AS I am sick. NATHAN.

MISS NETTI MARSTON.—SOON MORE.

ROLAND L. REED—I AM HERE FROM PHILADELphia to see you; urgent business. Answer to 257 East 48th st., at once. HARRY.

WOULD BROOKLYN YOUNG LADY WITH "ROB" at Rockaway yesterday favor gentleman with acquaintance? If so please address SINCERITY, box 180 Herald Uptown office.

WEST, MILUS D., FORMERLY OF CHARLESTON, S. C. (or if dead his widow or relatives), will receive important information by immediately addressing EXECUTOR, Herald office, N. Y.

WILL MISS IS—B—L—E PLEASE SEND HER ADdress to her old friend R—D, box 186 Herald Uptown office?

WALLACK'S, SATURDAY NIGHT.—WILL THE young lady who left her bouquet on the seat permit acquaintance of gentleman on the left? Address DIPLOMAC, Herald Uptown office, and to avoid mistake mention an incident of the evening.

WILL NOT BE AT HOME MONDAY; WRITE AGAIN. C. H.

X. Y. Z.—SORRY YOU WOULD NOT SEE ME YESterday. By the memory of the diamond locket and the champagne we drank please appoint a meeting for tomorrow. LEO, Herald Uptown office.

2D AV. AND 15TH ST., SATURDAY, HALF-PAST eight.—Waited half an hour. Make another appointment. Can see you any time during the day. Address ELEVATED ROAD, Herald Uptown office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JUNE 12, IN the cars of the Metropolitan Elevated Railway Company, an ACCOUNT BOOK. A liberal reward will be paid on return of same to ROBINSON & SCRIBNER, 102 Broadway, New York.

LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, ABOUT 12 O'CLOCK, 3d av., near 63d st., Pocket Ledger and other papers of no value except to owner. Liberal reward for return of same. H. GOLDSTEIN, No. 18 Walker st.

LOST—THURSDAY NIGHT, 13TH INST., IN TWENTYthird st. stage, pearl Opera Glass; name of owner, Lizzie Brewerton, engraved on it. A suitable reward will be paid for its return at No. 311 West 29th st.

LOST—NEAR RESERVOIR PARK AND 40TH ST., about 4 P. M. May 16, a large double folded black lace Fichu; the finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at St. Stephen's Hotel, 11th st., near Broadway. P. B. BERRY.

LOST—A PAIR OF ETRUSCAN GOLD EARRINGS, garnet set with pearls. A suitable reward will be paid by returning the same to CHARLES HANNA, Clerk, General Post office.

REWARDS.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, FROM CORNER COLLEGE place and Barclay st., Saturday morning, bay Mare, white star on forehead, 14 hands high, 10 years old, heavy tail and mane. Above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, upon the return of the mare to MICHAEL KUHL, 210 East 80th st.

IF THE COLORED GENTLEMAN WHO TOOK MY Watch and Chain Saturday night will return to 741 6th av. he will receive $25; if pawned send ticket to C. L. R. and receive $5 for the trouble; no questions asked.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—ELECTRIC BELTS—A CERTAIN, SAFE AND effectual cure for all nervous and chronic diseases. These appliances are applicable to either sex and afford instant relief in cases of rheumatism, dyspepsia, general debility, &c. Pulvermacher's are the only genuine. Depot, 212 Broadway.

ATTENTION.—TWENTY YEARS' PRUSSIAN HOSPItal experience; specialties diseases of men and nervous system; consultation free. Dr. JACOBY, 161 Bleecker st.

A.—ELECTRIC BELTS, SURE CURE FOR PREMAture debility; the only reliable; send for circular. Dr. KARR, 832 Broadway.

"A"—SURE CURE FOR LUNG DISEASES, ROCK and Rye, $1 per large bottle; $4 per gallon. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

ANNA E. PARK, M. D., MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN. Paralysis, Rheumatism, Sciatica, &c., specialties. 207 East 13th st.

ALL DISEASES, BLOOD, SKIN AND NERVOUS debility; no fee until cured; examination free. Dr. FREMAN, 206 Grand st.

ATTENTION, PATIENTS!—CONSULT DR. PROTIN, from Paris, 34 Bond st. The most intricate diseases, skin disorders and nervous debility radically cured.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED FOR MORNING and evening newspapers at Harlem. Advertising office, No. 2,295 3d av., one door south of 125th st., at same rates as at main offices.

ALL SPECIAL COMPLAINTS CERTAIN, SAFE AND permanently cured, to either sex. Dr. COX, 202 East 16th st.

ALL RHEUMATISM POSITIVELY CURED—ANY stage of disease. EUROPEAN RHEUMATISM SOCIETY, 207 West 34th st. Cure guaranteed.

ALL SPECIAL COMPLAINTS, MEDICAL OR SURgical, safely, successfully treated. Dr. BRADFORD, 132 East 12th st.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN, WHATEVER THE cause, recent or long standing, speedily and permanently cured by Drs. DYER & GRINDLE, 47 West 13th st., near 6th av.

BEST RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD, FOUR years old, $4 per gallon, $1 per large bottle. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS AND WHISKIES—BEST qualities at lowest prices; goods delivered; English Breakfast Tea, 80 cents. N. VAN BEIL, 88 Chambers st.

BROUGHTON'S INVIGORATING SYRUP CURES stomach, liver, kidney diseases, weakness, &c.; also restores manhood; 25 cents; advice free. 66 West 4th st.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Office hours from 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

DIVORCES SPEEDILY OBTAINED—TERMS SUPERlatively reasonable; CONSULTATIONS free. FREDERICK I. KING, Lawyer, 6 St. Mark's place, adjoining Cooper Institute.

DIVORCE CASES ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY without publicity; consult him. ISAAC G. BOYCE, experienced lawyer, 319 Broadway.

DR. RICORD'S ESSENCE OF LIFE RESTORES manhood to the debilitated in four weeks; failure impossible; $3 per case. Sole agent, Dr. JACQUES, 7 University place, New York.

HAVANA LOTTERY.
Next drawing June 28, 1878. 821 prizes, amounting to 810,000 pesos. Highest prize, 200,000 pesos; smallest, 500. As the premium of gold is coming down in Cuba these prizes are worth more every day.
Scheme for next fiscal year can be had by addressing M. A. MARTINEZ & CO., Bankers, 10 Wall st., basement.
Gold and Havana Bank Bills bought and sold. Drafts on Havana issued.

H.—OFFICIAL KENTUCKY STATE DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS NO. 383—JUNE 15, 1878.
11, 10, 15, 17, 76, 66, 43, 20, 72, 12, 5, 39.
KENTUCKY—CLASS NO. 384—JUNE 15, 1878.
63, 75, 51, 10, 27, 49, 6, 60, 57, 45, 4, 23, 30, 32.
SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.
GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS NO. 403—JUNE 15, 1878.
21, 24, 67, 38, 54, 37, 76, 77, 12, 29, 42, 66.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS NO. 404—JUNE 15, 1878.
43, 35, 55, 14, 37, 73, 28, 52, 66, 40, 17, 47, 39, 44.
R. D. EDDY & CO., Managers.
Information given regarding the above drawings. Apply to CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway, rear office.

H.—ROYAL HAVANA DRAWS JUNE 28.
Capital Prize, $200,000 in Spanish money.
Tickets, $40, $20, $10, $5, $2, $1.
Single Number Kentucky draws June 29.
Capital Prize, $14,000. Tickets, $1.
Louisiana Single Number draws July 9. Tickets, $2 and $1.
CLUTE & CO., Bankers, 200 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A.—

CATARRH AND DEAFNESS RADICALLY CURED.

Among the most stubborn and difficult of all human ailments catarrh and deafness must take the first rank, because the exciting causes are so various and so easily elude detection. But, thanks to the achievements of Dr. Lighthill, of this city, these complaints have been taken out of the catalogue of incurable diseases, and now readily yield to his skilful treatment. By the aid of a peculiarly constructed instrument he brings directly before the vision every part of the affected organs, disclosing at once the seat of the disease, enabling him to apply his curative agents directly to the affected parts with wonderful precision, and with results immediately beneficial. Below appear a long array of testimonials from some of our most influential residents, who have been effectually cured by his method of treatment after all other attempts had failed.—[Commercial Advertiser].

FROM WM. F. BARNARD, ESQ.,
Superintendent Five Points House of Industry.
No. 155 Worth St.,
New York, Jan. 18, 1878.

For several years I was afflicted with a severe form of catarrh, and to such an extent that my hearing became impaired, and I was constantly troubled with roaring sounds in my head. It also gave rise to a troublesome cough, bronchial irritation and pain in my lungs. In fact, my condition was such that I felt convinced unless something was done for my relief I would soon be beyond cure. One physician thought that eventually I would be stone deaf; another gave me his opinion that catarrh could not be cured, and that I had to endure as best I could its pernicious consequences. Finding the treatment pursued of no benefit, I placed myself under the professional care of Dr. Lighthill, of No. 6 West 29th st., whose numerous indorsements for skill and success from well known residents of New York city had been brought under my notice. The result of his treatment has been most beneficial. My hearing is perfect, the noises in the head have ceased, the pain in my chest has disappeared, the bronchial trouble is gone and I feel that I am substantially relieved of what threatened to be a most serious if not fatal disease. I therefore cheerfully commend Dr. Lighthill for his ability and skill, and feel confident that any similarly afflicted will be benefited by placing themselves under his care. His treatment gives neither pain nor distress, and can readily be borne by the most nervous person.

WILLIAM F. BARNARD.

FROM MR. A. MARSHALL,
No. 375 Broadway.
New York, Jan. 3, 1878.

After having suffered from catarrh until life seemed almost a burden, my throat inflamed, appetite gone and my entire system run down, I cannot find words to express my gratitude to Dr. Lighthill for the cure which he effected in my case. I find myself now perfectly well, eat and sleep better than I have for years past, and having been treated before without success, feel convinced that Dr. Lighthill's skilful method is the only correct way to radically cure that terrible disease.

A. MARSHALL.

FROM MR. P. W. GALLAUDET,
Nos. 3 and 5 Wall st., New York.

The unmistakable proofs which I have of the masterly skill of Dr. Lighthill in the treatment of deafness and catarrh, in a case where he succeeded after some of our most celebrated physicians had completely failed, enables me to recommend him warmly to the favor of all in need of his professional services, and to tender him with pleasure my name as reference.

P. W. GALLAUDET.

FROM MR. JOHN S. BEECHER,
firm of Ives, Beecher & Co., No. 98 Front st.

Dr. Lighthill—

Dear Sir—As one of your patients, I can speak from personal experience of your skill and success in the treatment of catarrh. Your method of practice is so philosophical and effective that it will recommend itself to every sufferer as soon as demonstrated.

JOHN S. BEECHER.

FROM MR. R. B. LIVERMORE,
No. 133 West 47th st., New York.

I am happy to state that Dr. Lighthill effected a radical and complete cure in an aggravated case of catarrh, from which I had suffered for many years, and which had seriously impaired my hearing. Dr. Lighthill removed every vestige of the catarrh and restored my hearing to all its former perfection.

R. B. LIVERMORE.

FROM MR. MORRIS PHILLIPS,
Editor and Proprietor of the New York Home Journal.

I testify with pleasure to the success which attended Dr. Lighthill's treatment in the case of my brother, who had been affected with deafness and noises in the head. The results of Dr. Lighthill's applications were as prompt as they were effective. The hearing was restored, the noises removed and the cure was as radical as it has since proved permanent.

MORRIS PHILLIPS.

FROM MR. S. B. CLOSE,
No. 100 Duane st.

It appears to me a simple Christian duty to recommend to sufferers from catarrh a physician who, from my own personal experience, possesses the skill and ability to effect a cure—namely, Dr. Lighthill, of No. 6 West 29th st., New York. Years ago he effected a permanent cure, in the case of a sister of mine, of catarrh of long standing, which threatened the most serious consequences, and more recently he has treated my own case with equally happy results. The catarrh from which I suffered was so severe as to debilitate my whole system, and since Dr. Lighthill succeeded in effecting its cure I experienced renewed health and vigor.

S. B. CLOSE.

OFFICE, NO. 6 WEST 29TH ST.

HOURS FROM 8 TO 1 AND 5 TO 7 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KENTUCKY DAILY; TICKETS, $1 TO $2 50; KENtucky State, June 31; tickets, $1; Royal Havana, June 28; Tickets, $40 to $1; open till 9 o'clock. BULLARD & CO., 907 Broadway, near 20th.

L.—KENTUCKY DRAWS DAILY; TICKETS, $1 TO $2 50; Kentucky State draws June 31; Louisiana, July 9; Royal Havana, June 28; Tickets, $40 to $1. JACKSON & CO., 82 Nassau st.

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.—CHARtered by the State. It never scales or postpones. Seventh Grand Distribution at New Orleans, July 9. 1,857 prizes, amounting to $110,400; capital prizes, $30,000, $10,000, $5,000, &c.; 100,000 tickets, two ($2) dollars; halves, one ($1) dollar. Apply to M. A. DAUPHIN, Post office box 692, New Orleans, La., or H. L. PLUM, 319 Broadway, New York.

METROPOLITAN
JOB
PRINTING
OFFICE,
28 ANN ST.,
DO ALL KINDS OF PRINTING
FOR ALL KINDS OF BUSINESS.
SUMMER EXCURSIONS
AND
STEAMBOAT WORK,
PAMPHLET
TIME TABLES.
FINE WOOD ENGRAVING
AND
COLORED PRINTING,
POSTERS,
PROGRAMMES AND TICKETS.
LAW CASES.
EXPRESS COMPANIES, STEAMBOAT, STEAMSHIP LINES AND RAILROAD WORK.
FIRST CLASS WORK AND LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
GIVE US A TRIAL.
METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING OFFICE,
28 ANN ST.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

"Q."—
Important cases, medical or surgical; impairment of any organic function, hereditary or constitutional taint; diseases of men and the nervous system a specialty.
HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D.,
144 Lexington av., near 29th st.
Hours, 8 to 3 and 6 to 7.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY—NEXT DRAWING June 28; $810,000 distributed; Capital Prize, $200,000; prizes cashed; orders filled; information furnished; highest rates paid for Spanish Bank Bills, Governments, &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 11 Wall st., New York.

R.—DISEASES OF MEN ARISING FROM IMPURITY of the blood, skin taint and nervous prostration a specialty. JOSEPH JACQUES, M. D., 7 University place. Office hours from 8 till 3 and 6 to 8.

VITAL CUPULES CURE NERVOUS DEBILITY, weakness; male or female. Circular sent free. IRVING & BLAKE, box 148, Brooklyn, N. Y.

$2,726,374.—ROYAL SAXON LOTTERY. Ducal Brunswick Lottery.
Drawings in Germany every month.
Royal Havana Lottery, June 28.
New scheme now ready.
Tickets, $40; quarters, $10; eighths, $5; fortieths, $1.
Kentucky State Lottery, June 29.
Whole tickets, $1.
Prizes cashed and full information of the above sent free. J. DUFF & CO., Bankers, 42 Nassau st., cor. Liberty, N. Y.

STALLIONS.

IN THE REACH OF ALL; SERVICES ONLY $15.—Black Star, the magnificent 16 high, four-year-old son of Blackwood and Modesty, by American Star, private record of 2:50 at 3 years old in the hands of Carl Burr, is now making the season (limited to a few mares), at BARKER'S, 39th st. and Broadway.

THE TURF.

AT FLEETWOOD PARK, MONDAY, JUNE 24.—Grand Sweepstakes $400.—G. B. Brown names r. g. St. George; William Van Valkenburg names b. m. Maggie; Robert Smith names b. g. Alic; William Graves names b. c. g. Charley, pacer; John Driscol names b. g. Infant; to saddle, best 3 in 5; also match race for $100—William Graves names b. g. Blind Boy; Alex. Strauss names s. m. Hannah H.; best 3 in 5, to harness, good day and track. Admission 50c. GATES H. BARNARD.

PROSPECT PARK FAIR GROUNDS, GRAVESEND, Kings county, N. Y.—Friday, June 21, 1878, 3 P. M., grand trot of the season; grand Sweepstakes and purse, free for all horses that never beat 2:20; $500 entrance, $500 added by the proprietors, all to go to the winning horse. Same day, purse of $100, for all double teams; $60 to first, $30 to second, $10 to third; entries to close by telegraph on or before Wednesday, June 19, at 12 o'clock M., and to be directed to the undersigned, care George A. Powers, 599 Fulton st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ATWOOD & CO.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A.—CHARLES W. BARKER, AUCTIONEER. UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF THOROUGHBREDS. FIRST grand annual sale of HARRY BASSETT YEARLINGS, two-year-olds, &c., bred by COL. DAVID McDANIEL; also the Race Mares Sue Ryder, Oak Leaf, Juliana, Sarah B., Mary Mansfield, and sister to Milner, all in foal to Harry Bassett, to take place this day (Monday), June 17, at 11 o'clock, at BARKER & Son's New York Tattersall's, corner of Broadway and 39th st. TWENTY-SIX head of the soundest, finest and most SUPERBLY BRED lot of thoroughbreds ever offered at public sale. Positively NO POSTPONEMENT, BY-BIDDING or WITHDRAWALS. Catalogues on application.
Immediately after the above will be offered the FAMOUS RACE HORSE Major Barker, by Asteroid, the property of Harvey Welch. ALSO, the bay thoroughbred horse REFORMER, by Lather, dam Annie Laurie; very handsome, gentle and sound.
Also after above will be sold the property of Major C. R. Frost, about leaving for Europe, two elegant Kentucky bred bay saddle and harness Horses, 15½ high, 7 years old; perfectly sound and gentle; have been used by ladies and children, and both have trotted better than 2:50.

A.—HAVING SOLD MY HORSES I WILL SELL THE following cheap for cash, all were built for my own use:—Shifting leather extension top Phaeton, very light, seats four persons; Pole and Shafts, Single and Double Harness to match; also the finest Pony Phaeton in this city, gold plated Harness to match; also leather shifting top Whitechapel Wagon. Inquire for Mr. Cornell's property, private stable 114 West 27th st., near 6th av. No reasonable offer refused.

A.—TRY OUR GUT CENTRE WHIP; WARRANTED not to break; have a large assortment of English holly, malacca and whalebone Whips. GEO. P. OVERIN & CO., 4 East Houston st.

A.—CARRIAGES OF ALL KINDS.—TOP BUGGIES, $85; Pony Phaetons, $100; light extension top Park Phaetons, $125, and other styles, all my own make, at manufacturers prices and warranted. GRUBE, 366 Canal.

A.—OLD POST OFFICE SALESROOMS.—1 BREWSter Rockaway, 1 Brewster Basket Phaeton, elegant Brett, by Colyer; 6 seat Germantown, by Quimby; also, Pony Phaetons, Rockaways and Depot Wagons, &c. we offer bargains. RICHTER & TUFTS.

ASTONISHING BARGAINS.—NO REASONABLE cash offers refused. Handsome light extension top Phaeton (seats four), shifting top Brewster spring Road Wagon, full spring top Wagon, top Pony Phaeton, fine Harness, all nearly new. Inquire Rossmore Stables, 247 West 41st st.

A.—$150.—TOP BREWSTER IMPROVED BUGGY, with fine Harness, Blanket, Lap Robe and Whip; cost six months ago, $495. Handsome top Pony Phaeton, cheap. Private stable in 15th st., one door west of 5th av.

A VERY HANDSOME ENGLISH IMPORTED PONY Phaeton, with Rumble, Pole, Shafts, Canopy; for sale at private stable No. 28 West 44th st.

A.—THREE HORSES; SUIT FARMING, TRUCKING, any business use; also small pet Pony. 153 South 5th av.

A.—BUY HAM'S MAKE OF CARRIAGES; THEY are the best. Established forty years. Prices greatly reduced. 656 Broadway.

A HANDSOME, STYLISH, BLACK COUPE OR FAMily Horse, 16 hands, 7 years; also cheap Pony, kind and gentle. 64 Vandam st.

A.—$165.—FINE HANDSOME TOP BUGGY AND Harness, with black bear Robe; was purchased last winter for $535. Also, stylish family Horse, young, sound and kind, 15¾ hands; sold low for cash. Private stable, 144 West 18th st.

A HANDSOME FRESH COW FOR SALE; MILKS 14 quarts. No. 5 West 13th st.

A GENTLEMAN GOING ABROAD FOR THE SUMmer, will sell at a sacrifice the handsomest bay Coupe Horse in the state, 16 hands, 7 years old; Brewster Coupe, two Road Horses, Brewster Top Wagon, and Top Phaeton, Double and Single Harness. 37 West 29th st.

A FINE STYLED FAMILY COUPE OR BUSINESS bay roan Horse, 15¾ hands, $150; also handsome roomy, little worn, top Buggy, $125; fine Single Harness, $30; Saddle and Bridle, $15. Boarding Stable, 12 East 18th st.

A GENTLEMAN, LEAVING TOWN, WILL SELL complete Turnout at great sacrifice; Bay Horse, 15¾ hands, 7 years; fine roadster; driven by ladies; thoroughly broken to saddle; warranted, and fears nothing. Brewster spring Top Wagon, Harness, Robes, Blankets, &c.; all little used; very cheap; also Pony Phaeton; sell separate. No. 50 East 41st st.

A.—FOR SALE, LADY'S TURNOUT; BLACK MARE Top Pony Phaeton, Harness, Blankets; all city made; good as new; warranted and sold at sacrifice. 146 West 39th st.

A.—MUST BE SOLD; NO OFFER REFUSED; BREWster Top Wagon, top Pony Phaeton, Harness and fast Road Horse; all first class; sell separately. No. 142 West 37th st.

A SACRIFICE.—TEN BUSINESS AND DELIVERY Wagons, all sizes, $40 to $125; new and second hand, for express, grocer, butcher, baker, milk depot. Wagon Manufactory, 226 Spring st.

A.—THREE HORSES, SUIT TRUCK, GROCER, farming; $50, $65, $90; must sell; bargain; 116 Christopher st.

A COMPLETE FAMILY TURNOUT CHEAP.—PAIR of bay Horses, suitable for lady's use, 15¼ hands, 6 years old, sound and kind; a light extension top Phaeton, seats 4 persons; top Pony Phaeton, fine Double and Single Harness; also Coupe Harness; all city made, in first class order; will sell separate. Inquire of Mr. G., private stable 208 East 20th st., near 3d av.

A SACRIFICE IF SOLD FOR CASH.—FINE PONY, top Pony Phaeton, Harness, Robe; offer wanted, separated. MOORE'S stable, 38th st., 7th av.

A FURNITURE TRUCK WANTED, 12X5, FOR CASH. State particulars and price. J. HOWARD, station G.

A.—THE HANDSOMEST LADY'S ESTABLISHMENT in the city; Horse, Top Phaeton and Harness; must sell; leaving the city. 155 East 26th st.

A PAIR GOOD WORK MARES, ALSO YOUNG Canadian Horse, all 16 hands and warranted. Carman, 238 Spring st.

AN ELEGANT THOROUGHBRED SADDLE HORSE for sale; fast; good Jumper, sound. Address JOHN HEATH, Bloomfield, N. J.

A.—THE BEST FAMILY TURNOUT IN THE CITY, only $800; bay Mare, 15½ hands, 6 years old, all sound and kind; elegant top Phaeton and Harness, Lap Robe, Blankets and Whip; cost two weeks since over $600. OWNER, 309 West 31st st.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

AT AUCTION,
BY VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, AT THEIR HORSE AND CARRIAGE AUCTION MART,
On TUESDAY, 18th June,
AT 10 O'CLOCK.
ELEGANT FAMILY ESTABLISHMENT.
PAIR VERY FINE AND EXTRA STYLISH BAY GELDINGS, 15½ hands high, 6 and 7 years old; prompt, pleasant drivers; have extraordinary fine high knee action; do not shy or pull; are remarkably handsome; safe for the most timid driver; can road 10 miles an hour; are rugged and hardy in constitution; are fine single drivers, and are warranted sound and kind and true in all harness; set fine Double Harness, made in Paris.
VERY HANDSOME CABRIOLET, WITH COLLINGE AXLE, lined with French morocco; is almost equal to new; built by POITTASSON, of PARIS.
BAY TROTTING GELDING, 15¾ HANDS HIGH, 7 years old; a very superior roadster; can trot in 2:45 or better to-day; is finely gaited; has great bottom and endurance and is warranted sound and kind and true in all harness; Single Harness and
TOP-SIDE BAR ROAD WAGON.
ALSO A FINE CHESTNUT TROTTING MARE, several family Teams, Road Horses, &c.
A LARGE NUMBER OF CARRIAGES, Top and No-top Road Wagons, Phaetons, &c.
ENTRIES (to be sure of a place on the Catalogue) should be made by 4 P. M. on MONDAY.

A.—THE WINDSOR WAGON.
Popular because reliable.
No wabble to the wheels.
No breakage of axles.
Is stiffer and runs lighter than any other.
Made only by
BREWSTER, of 25th st.

BARGAIN—IMMEDIATELY—THE HANDSOMEST Family Turnout in the State; brown Horse, 15¾ hands, 6 years old, sound and kind; one light hung low extension top Park Phaeton, seats 4, nearly new, with Harness to match. 156 East 26th st.

BARGAINS.—NEW TOP PLATFORM AND ELLIPTIC spring Business Wagons, $95, $140; Horses, $40, $65, $140; Single, Double Harness. 247 West 19th.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF A SPAN OF BAY HORSES, 16¼ hands high; warranted sound and kind are very stylish; will be sold low. Inquire at private stable, DeGraw, corner Henry st., South Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—BLACK HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, 8 years old; one of the nicest road horses in the city; pedigree Black Hawk, by Messenger; warranted sound and kind in every way; can trot in 2:50, and with proper handling can be made to trot much faster. Also a J. B. Brewster Road Wagon, in perfect order. Will be sold separate or together. Inquire at the Market House, 740 7th av., southwest corner 49th st. No dealers.

FOR SALE—TWO BAY HORSES, ABOUT 16 HANDS, sound and kind; one steps a forty gait, for $500; the other will show 2:30, for $1,500. Apply to JOHN H. MARTIN, Prospect Park Track.

FOR SALE—NINE GOOD YOUNG WORK HORSES for sale cheap and three top Buggies. 407 West 52d st.

FOR SALE—HANDSOME PET PONY; VERY GENtle; for ladies or children; sound; can beat 3 minutes; afraid no cars. Two days. 370 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—STYLISH, PERFECT BROKEN HORSE "Jack Frost," 15½ hands; 7 years; trotted 2:39, show 2:45 now; fearless of everything; no faults; good roadster; must sell; price $275. 113 East 15th st.

FOR SALE—20 YOUNG HORSES FROM INDIANA, suitable for all work; all sound. 122 Norfolk st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GROCERIES—A double set of carriage Harness, in good order; made by Koon & Currie, 6th av.; cost $350. Address S. C., box 103 Herald Uptown office.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE—A NEW SINGLE Moving Truck with patent wheels, with cover; Horse and Harness; will be sold on Monday at 12 o'clock. No. 253 7th av.

FOR SALE—THREE HORSES; SUIT FARMING, trucking or express; trial given. Apply at 107 9th st., near 4th av.

HARNESS, LAP SHEETS, HORSE SHEETS, HARness, at cost! At cost!! At cost!!!
Sponges, Chamois, Curry Combs, Blackings, cheaper and better than at auction.
510 Broadway. 510 Broadway. 510 Broadway.
The sign of the golden horse head.

IMPORTANT TO STOCK BREEDERS.—VALUABLE jet black, 14 hands high, Canadian Stallion, $75. 88 New Chambers st.

IRON STABLE FITTINGS—REDUCED PRICES, ONEthird off. Mangers, Hay Racks, Partitions, Drinking Troughs, &c., of the best No. 1 iron. Catalogues sent free. JANES & KIRTLAND, 8, 10, 12 Reade st.

MUST BE SOLD—HANDSOME TOP PONY PHAETON, improved Side Bar Top Buggy and fine Harness, little used. 50 West 10th st.

N.—
CARRIAGES
for
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
DEPOT WAGONS AND LIGHT ROCKAWAYS
of every description.
EXTENSION TOP CABRIOLETS AND PARK PHAETONS
for gentlemen's own driving.
ALL STYLES OF PONY PHAETONS
for ladies' driving.
FLANDRAU ROAD WAGON IN ALL WEIGHTS.
A. S. FLANDRAU & CO., 372 and 374 Broome st.

ONE LANDAU, ONE COUPE, ONE 4 AND ONE 6 seat Park Phaeton, all nearly new, at M. CURLEY'S, 109 East 13th st., near 4th av.

PONY PHAETONS.—THE LARGEST AND FINEST assortment of top Pony Phaetons; also Doctor's Phaetons in the city at M. CURLEY'S, 1,553 Broadway and 46th st.

SPEED.—FOR SALE, NEW STEAM YACHT STARTLED Fawn, 74 feet long, 10 feet beam, 4½ feet deep, 5 feet draught of water; engine by Neafie & Levy; two cylinders, 9 by 12 inches; locomotive steel boiler; engine housings wrought iron; rate of speed, 22½ miles. Hull by Birely, Hillman & Streaker, to whom address, 1,441 Black st., Philadelphia, Pa.

VILLAGE CARTS, SHELL GIGS AND MINIATURE Phaetons, for pony; ladies' Phaetons, panel and basket bodies, leather and canopy tops in all styles, with suitable Harness for same, at prices to suit the times. W. H. GRAY, 20 and 22 Wooster st.

WANTED—A LADY'S HORSE OR PONY AND BASket Wagon, with top. Address, stating price, box 3,890 Post office.

WAGONS FOR SALE CHEAP—NEW AND SECOND hand for butcher, grocer, milk and Business Wagons, 244 and 246 West 27th st.

6 CHEAP HORSES, SUITABLE FOR ANY BUSIness, at 410 West 30th st. Must be sold.

$45.—$85 SACRIFICE—HORSES SUIT ANY BUSIness. Horse, top express Wagon and Harness, $120. 157 West 16th st.

$55.—$45—$35.—THREE WAGONS YOUR OWN price; come for a bargain. 416 West 36th st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN SUPPLIES AND Transportation.

Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, May 24, 1878.—Sealed proposals, indorsed Proposals for Beef, Bacon, Flour, Clothing or Transportation, &c. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster st., New York, will be received until 11 A. M. of Tuesday, June 18, 1878, for furnishing for the Indian service about 675,000 pounds Bacon, 38,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 160,000 pounds Beans, 28,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 450,000 pounds Coffee, 7,000,000 pounds Flour, 56,000 pounds Feed, 200,000 pounds hard Bread, 113,000 pounds Hominy, 13,880 pounds Lard, 1,100 barrels mess Pork, 215,000 pounds Rice, 7,000 pounds Tea, 56,000 pounds Tobacco, 260,000 pounds Salt, 100,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 920,000 pounds Sugar, and 1,356,000 pounds Wheat.

Also Blankets, woollen and cotton Goods, consisting in part of Ticking, 35,000 yards; standard Calico, 300,000 yards; Drilling, 29,500 yards; Duck, 218,850 yards; Denims, 14,680 yards; Gingham, 32,500 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 48,800 yards; Satinet, 9,000 yards; brown Sheeting, 250,000 yards; bleached Sheeting, 26,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 29,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 7,300 yards; Winsey, 7,500 yards; Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies and miscellaneous Articles, such as Wagons, Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, &c., &c.

Also Transportation for such of the Supplies, Goods, and articles that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each agency and the kinds and quantities, in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office in Washington, or Nos. 61 and 63 Wooster st., New York; to E. E. Kingsley, No. 30 Clinton place, New York; Wm. H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York, and to the Commissaries of Subsistence, United States Army, at Chicago, St. Louis, Sioux City, St. Paul, Leavenworth, Omaha and Cheyenne.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS ONLY RECEIVABLE ON FOLLOWING BANKS, &C.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some one of the following banks or government depositories for at least five per cent of the amount of the proposal, viz.:—Chemical National, New York; National Broadway, New York; Metropolitan National, New York; Ninth National, New York; Philadelphia National, Philadelphia; First National, Baltimore; Third National, Cincinnati; Union National, Chicago; Fourth National, St. Louis, and Citizen's National, Washington, D. C.; and the United States Assistant Treasurers at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Chicago and St. Louis.

E. A. HAYT, Commissioner.

PROPOSALS FOR 1,000 TONS OF COAL, DELIVERable in half tons, will be received until June 20, by the Hebrew Benevolent Fuel Association. Address M. MARX, Chairman, 430 Broadway.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE NEW YORK AND BROOKlyn Bridge,
Office, No. 21 Water st.,
Brooklyn, June 13, 1878.
Sealed proposals will be received by the Trustees of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, 21 Water st., Brooklyn, until 12 M. on the twenty-seventh day of June, 1878, for the manufacture and delivery of about one hundred and three (103) tons of galvanized charcoal Iron Wire.
Specifications can be had upon application at the office. Proposals must be indorsed
"Proposals for Wrapping Wire."
W. A. ROEBLING, Chief Engineer.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

BALLETMASTER DUMAR'S DANCING ACADEMY, 24 West 4th st.—Waltz and five Dances taught perfectly in six private lessons.

CARTIER'S DANCING ACADEMY, 8 UNION square, open all summer; private lessons any hour; Home specialty; lady assistants.

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN OF GOOD social standing as private secretary for a foreign gentleman; good salary; highest references expected. Apply, after 1 o'clock, at Teachers' Bureau, 67 West 35th st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS AND MONUMENTS CHEAPER than ever. A. KLABER, 134 East 18th st., near 3d av.

FOR SALE.

A FIRST CLASS MILK ROUTE (EAST SIDE) FOR sale very low. Inquire at SCHULLE'S Saloon, 342 Canal st., corner Church.

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED OF A Crockery Store, 30 years' standing, and doing a good trade; will be sold reasonable. HINE & GRAY, 1,295 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE—DRUG STORE ON BROADWAY for $400; part cash, balance of payment taken as parties can make it out of the store; cause for selling, owner leaving the city. Inquire 466 Canal st.

A MILK ROUTE—HORSE, WAGON, &C., FOR SALE cheap. Apply at 79 Marion st.

A.—THE LIQUOR STORE ON SOUTHWEST CORner 6th av. and 32d st. for sale; a bargain. By order of mortgagee.

A HALF INTEREST FOR SALE.—BAR, SUPPER, ice cream and sleeping rooms; old established; easy terms; fortune for an energetic young man; owner other business. 26 West 4th st.

FOR SALE—A SMALL, BUT FIRST CLASS GROcery Store; cause death; doing a good business. 770 8th av.

FOR SALE—A GOOD WINE AND LAGER BEER Saloon, with three Billiard Tables. Inquire at J. WALLANSTEIN'S office, 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE.—AN OLD ESTABlished corner Liquor Store, with three years' lease; revenue and hotel licenses paid. 165 Delancey st., corner Clinton st.

FOR SALE—A GOOD PAYING LIQUOR STORE with Oyster and Dining Saloon attached. Apply at H. KOEHLER'S Brewery, 345 East 29th st.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FURNITURE OF HOUSE, 14 rooms, in perfect order, suitable for boarding house; in splendid location, near Booth's Theatre; terms cheap. Address L., box 184 Herald office.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE. APPLY AT 88 Bleecker st.

FOR SALE—A FOUR-PULL ALE PUMP, WITH BEER Taps and lead Pipes, all nearly as good as new; price $40. In plumber's shop, 516 East 14th st.

FOR SALE—CANDY, ICE CREAM, SODA WATER and Stationery Store. Inquire WALLERSTEIN'S agency, 62 Bowery.

FOR SALE CHEAP—THE GROCERY BUSINESS AND Stock of the store No. 231 East 45th st.

GREAT BARGAIN—CHOP HOUSE, BAR AND BILLiard Room, in splendid business location. BRUCE, 39 Union square.

ICE HOUSES.—SEVERAL SECOND HAND ICE Houses for sale, suitable for butchers, beer or restaurants; Butchers' Fixtures and Tools. MATHESON, 626 10th av., near 44th st.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR SALE.—SECOND hand Apparatus at great bargains; all styles. Apply to JOHN GRAY, No. 331 East 26th st.

WINE AND LAGERBEER SALOON 445 WEST 28TH st., for sale cheap; license paid; satisfactory reasons for selling.

DRY GOODS.

A.—
GREAT REDUCTION.
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes.
Dress, Double Sole, Cork Sole, Gaiters and Shoes, Oxford Ties, &c., at $3 50 and upward.
Ladies' fine Button Boots, $2 50, $3, $3 50, $4 and $5, at BROOKS', 1,196 Broadway, corner 29th st.

A LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, COMPRISING Dress Goods, all wool; Cashmeres, black Silks, Skirts, Nottingham Laces, Hosiery, Table Linens, Napkins, towels, &c.; Carpets from a late fire; damaged gray Flannels, suitable for making bathing suits, for sale at low prices. WM. MATHEWS, 54 Catharine st.

DRESS GOODS.
WE OFFER AN UNEQUALLED ASSORTMENT OF FRESH, SEASONABLE, RICH AND ELEGANT DRESS FABRICS, INCLUDING A LARGE INVOICE OF PARISIAN NOVELTIES,
JUST RECEIVED, TOGETHER WITH AN ENTIRELY NEW LINE OF BUNTINGS, GRENADINES, DENTELLES, TISSUES, &C.,
AT SPECIAL REDUCTIONS,
PREPARATORY TO SEMI-ANNUAL INVENTORY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN BLACK, COLORED AND FANCY SILKS,
SILK NOVELTIES, &C.
AND WE WILL CONTINUE THE SPECIAL SALE OF AMERICAN BLACK SILKS, OUR OWN MANUFACTURE, AT $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD.
THE HANDSOMEST AND MOST DESIRABLE SILKS EVER OFFERED AT THESE PRICES.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING.

C. DE LACY, 882½ BROADWAY, NEAR 19TH ST., IS selling off the most exquisite Shapes in Bonnets, Shade Hats and Round Hats, regardless of cost.

WHITE WORK A SPECIALTY—CAMBRIC DRESSES made to order at shortest notice from $5 up; white dresses from $7 up. Infants' wear of all kinds made at reasonable prices. Mrs. C. TRACY, 162 West 40th st.

DENTISTRY.

A SET OF TEETH IN THREE HOURS, AT EITHER 377 6th av., one door above 23d st., or 128 West 34th st.; terms to suit. NEWBROUGH & NEWBROUGH.

AT VAN VLECK'S DENTAL ROOMS 264 6TH AV., fresh gas, beautiful teeth; low charges. Estab. 1860.

UNSURPASSINGLY BEAUTIFUL, PERFECTLY fitting Artificial Teeth, $6; Gum, $8; warranted. "New York Dental Rooms," 262 6th av. Established 1851. Dr. MEADER.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION; ALSO ARTIFICIAL Teeth; terms to suit. EIGHTH AVENUE DENTAL ASSOCIATION, 379 8th av., one door below 29th st.

STORAGE.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33D to 34th st.—Storage for furniture, baggage, goods and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; always accessible. Office 300 West 34th st.

PIANOFORTES, ORGANS, &C.

AN ASSORTMENT OF SECOND HAND STEINWAY Pianos at a bargain; also, Pianos of other makers, ranging from $30 upward; special inducements on a number of Steinway Concert and Parlor Grands, some but little used, all in perfect order and fully warranted; beware of bogus instruments, represented as genuine Steinway pianos, at public and private sales. STEINWAY & SONS, Steinway Hall, New York.

A STEINWAY PIANO—A MAGNIFICENT ROSEwood Pianoforte, 7¼ octave, all modern improvements, cost $1,000, to be sold at auction this day (Monday), at 10 o'clock, at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av.

A.—FOR RENT, UPRIGHT, SQUARE AND GRAND Pianos of our own make; also for sale and rent a number of fine second hand Pianos, in perfect order. WILLIAM KNABE & CO., 112 5th av., above 16th st.

A FINE PIANOFORTE—$50, OR $5 MONTHLY UNtil paid; great chance. BIDDLE'S, 13 Waverley place, near Broadway.

A SUPERB PIANO, $150; NEW PIANOS UNUSUally low. RAVEN (late Raven & Bacon), 13 East 16th st.

A GENTLEMAN WOULD SACRIFICE A MAGNIFIcent 7¼ octave rosewood Pianoforte, patent agraffe and handsome carved legs and case; cost last February $850, for $170; stool, Cover and Music Cabinet; also cabinet upright Piano for one-quarter cost. Call at residence 131 West 14th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Box to ship.

A.—SPLENDID STEINWAY AND WEBER PIANOS at great bargains for cash; a 7 octave carved legs Piano, $75. Pianos on easy payments or to rent. Rent allowed if purchased. KRAKAUER, 40 Union square (4th av.).

ARION PIANOS—IN USE ONLY A FEW MONTHS, some quite equal to new; Uprights and Squares from $150 to $250. SIMPSON & CO., No. 5 East 14th st., manufacturers.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL SELL STEINWAY Pianoforte $100; 7¼ octave, four round, rosewood, inlaid marquetry case; Piano purchased at Centennial; a sacrifice. Cabinet upright Piano, $175; box for shipping. This is a rare chance; Pianos guaranteed for six years in use four months. Call private residence 41 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A.—BEATTY ORGAN—STYLE 1,425, THREE SETS reeds, thirteen stops two knee swells, French walnut case, panelled, elaborately finished solid black walnut case, new and elegant design, with valuable improvements; beautiful Vox Celeste stop; sweetest toned parlor organ in the world; challenge comparison. Manopolist price, $340; my price, in order to have this beautiful instrument introduced immediately, only $94 75; boxed and shipped on 15 days' test trial. No money required until you are perfectly satisfied. Reader, if you wish to purchase a Cabinet Organ now is your opportunity. Large newspaper free. Address DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, N. J.

A FEW SECOND HAND WEBER PIANOS AT VERY great bargains; some of them used but a very short time by our best musicians, and really almost as good as new; fully warranted in every respect. Please call at the WEBER warerooms, 5th av. and 16th st.

BARGAINS.—$108, 7¼ OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO, almost new; instalments received; rent $4; no cash refused. CABLE'S, corner 6th av., 23d.

FOR SALE AT GREAT SACRIFICE—BEAUTIFUL 7¼ octave rosewood upright Piano; every particular first class. Address WALTON, Herald Uptown office.

GREAT BARGAINS—$2 MONTHLY WILL BUY NEW Organs, 26 Pianos; 7 octave Pianos, $125; 7¼ octave, $135; Organs, $35; 12 stops, $75; low rents. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th st.

HAZELTON BROS., MANUFACTURERS, 34 AND 36 University place, have a large assortment of new and second hand Pianos; some of the latter as good as new; will be sold or rented at prices to suit the times.

LADY WILL DISPOSE OF ROSEWOOD PIANOforte for $65; Cover and Stool. Box for shipping. Residence, 196 2d av., near 12th st.

"MODEL UPRIGHT PIANOS," BEAUTIFUL IN design, warranted durable; price only $150. A few on hand that have been used some, but equal to new, at $80 to $100. SIMPSON & COMPANY, sole manufacturers, No. 5 East 14th st.

MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD DOUBLE round Pianoforte, only $65; Dunham make; cheap. GORDON'S, 157 Bleecker st.

NEW PIANOS, $125; SEVERAL SECOND HAND (superior tone), any reasonable price. STANDARD AMERICAN PIANO MANUFACTURING CO., 62 West 14th st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT IN THE COUNTRY, or for sale on instalments, extremely low. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 40 East 14th st.

PIANOS AND ORGANS EXTREMELY LOW FOR cash, on instalments or to let, in city or country. F. SCHULER, 19 East 14th st.

PIANOS, $80 TO $100; UPRIGHTS, $125; UPRIGHTS and squares, rent $4; new Organ, 11 stops, $80; cedar Organ, $80. GORDON & SON, 13 East 14th.

AMUSEMENTS.

SOCIABLES, PLEASANT VALLEY, EVERY WEDNESday and Saturday afternoon and evening. For time table see Excursion column. Grand extra sociable July 4, morning, afternoon and evening. CARTIER & BUSH, Managers.

SOCIABLES EVERY TUESDAY AND SATURDAY evening, Central Park Garden, 59th st., 7th av.; coolest place in the city; elegant music. Admission 50 cents; ladies free. CARTIER & CO., Managers.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GREAT NEW YORK AQUARIUM,
Broadway and 35th st.
Wonderful performances of the celebrated troupe of trained Monkeys, Dogs and Goats from the Royal Aquarium, England, performing pantomimes and plays like human beings. Most novel entertainment ever given in this city.
Fishes, amphibious animals, Chimpanzee and rare marine wonders.
Admission, 50c. Children half price.
Coney Island Aquarium now open with W. C. Coup's troupe of Broncho Horses.

PARK THEATRE. THE LINGARDS.
Lessee and Manager .... HENRY E. ABBEY
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE
(by special permission of Mr. Augustin Daly),
Byron's Comedy, in three acts,
OUR BOYS,
now in its fourth year in London, having been played at the Vaudeville Theatre 1,086 consecutive times, and also played by the LINGARDS,
in the Theatre Royal, Melbourne, Australia, with grand success to crowded houses for eight consecutive weeks, and in New Zealand nearly 300 times.
Note.—"Our Boys" is now given for the first time in New York in its original state, as Mr. Byron wrote it.
Perkyn Middlewick .... W. H. Lingard
Mary Melrose .... Alice Dunning
Belinda .... Dickie Lingard
Conclude with 12—LINGARD SKETCHES—12, among which will be the following:—EMPEROR WILLIAM (new), EDWIN FOREST, CAPTAIN JENKS, WALKING DOWN BROADWAY.
Begin at 8. Carriages at 10:45. Seats booked a week in advance.

STANDARD THEATRE—BROADWAY AND 33D ST.
WM. HENDERSON .... Proprietor and Manager.
58TH TO 65TH PERFORMANCE
THE LEADING DRAMATIC ATTRACTION.
J. K. EMMET
in his new version of
FRITZ.
HOUSES CROWDED WITH DELIGHTED AUDIENCES.
THREE HOURS OF UNINTERRUPTED FUN.
ALL THE NEW SONGS, SCENES, &C., NIGHTLY ENCORED.
New York Herald—"Fritz" is always fresh, humorous and sympathetic. His songs never weary, and his quaint Dutch stories whet the appetite for more.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
GARDNER & BACHE .... Managers
A Reserved Seat for 50c. The Coolest Theatre in the city
THE GREAT UNION SQUARE THEATRE SUCCESS
A CELEBRATED CASE,
Performed by the members of the Union Square company under the auspices of Messrs. Shook & Palmer, and direction of Mr. J. W. Collier. This wonderful play, by the authors of "The Two Orphans," will be produced with all its original scenery, magnificent and thrilling effects, fully sustaining the great popularity and reputation of A CELEBRATED CASE as originally produced.
Doors open 7, performance at 8. Seats secured two weeks ahead. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
POOLE & DONNELLY .... Lessees and Managers
Reserved Seats (orchestra circle and balcony), 50 cents.
Engagement with the world famed
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
the largest and best organization of minstrelsy in the world, under the direction of
Mr. NEIL BRYANT.
ALL MOST POPULAR ARTISTS.

NEIL BRYANT,	ERNEST LINDEN,
HUGHEY DOUGHERTY,	EDDIE FOX,
LITTLE MAC,	C. W. HARLEY,
FAYETTE WELCH,	D. BARRON,
DAVE REED,	J. N. PISTORIO,
BILLY BRYANT,	ARTHUR COOK,
GRIFFIN and RICE,	EDWARD YOUNG,
J. M. NORRIE,	J. PARMISTON,
HARRY COLEMAN,	E. FOSTER,
FRANK COBURN,	AL. REINHART,
SAMUEL WAAS,	JOHN ARMSTRONG,
GEO. ARMSTRONG,	THOS. GRADY,

in a Model Medley of Mirth and Minstrelsy.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.—THE LADY CAVENDISH BURLESQUE COMBINATION in their new and original Burlesque Extravaganza, entitled, PUCK ON THE WOMEN'S HOTEL replete with laughable incidents, wonderful situations, beautiful music, magnificent scenery, charming costumes and lovely women.
MONDAY, JUNE 24,
REAPPEARANCE OF THE GREAT VICTORIA LOFTUS TROUPE OF BRITISH BLONDES.
MATINEES TUESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY.

GILMORE'S GARDEN.
SHERIDAN SHOOK & E. G. GILMORE .... Lessees
THEODORE THOMAS'
GRAND SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
THIS (MONDAY) EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
"REQUEST" PROGRAMME.

Mr. THEODORE THOMAS	Solo violin
Mr. R. SHUEBRUCK	Cornet virtuoso
SUITE, in D, No. 3	Bach
LARGO	Handel
Violin obligato, by Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.	
MENUET, string orchestra	Boccherini
OVERTURE, Sakuntala	Goldmark
HUNGARIAN RHAPSODY, No. 2	Liszt
OVERTURE, Coriolan	Beethoven
ANDANTE, fifth symphony	Beethoven
NUPTIELE	Francis Korbay
AVE MARIA	Gounod
POLONAISE, No. 2 (new)	Liszt
OVERTURE, "William Tell"	Rossini
CONCERT POLKA	St. Jacome
Mr. R. SHUEBRUCK.	
WALTZ, Bnergersinn	Strauss
HUNGARIAN MARCH	Berlioz

General admission, 50 cents; Boxes, admitting four, $3; Package Tickets of 12, $5.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—June 19, 20, 21, Semi-Annual Exhibition of the NEW YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, afternoons and evenings, with THEO. THOMAS' GRAND CONCERTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JUNE 19,
GRAND EXTRA GALA NIGHT.
BENEFIT OF
H. TISSINGTON.
EXTRAORDINARY ATTRACTIONS
by a host of volunteers.
DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

Frou-Frou,	Macbeth.	Grand Concert.
by permission of Augustin Daly, Esq	Phonograph	Recitations.
	FARCE.	

Seats for sale at the box office, hotels and Music stores.

CHICKERING HALL. THIS EVENING
Miss ADELAIDE LENNOX.
"THE STAGE AS IT IS."
Illustrated by select dramatic readings.
Tickets at the hall, the hotels and Schuberth's.

ORGAN-PHONOGRAPH CONCERTS.
IRVING HALL, opposite Academy Music.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. PAUL'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ROME, ITALY.
The most unique, scientific and musical entertainment ever presented to the public.
MORGAN ON THE GRAND ROOSEVELT ORGAN.
MME. BELLE COLE'S CHARMING SOPRANO SOLOS.
Prof. SPICE'S ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOUND MOTION,
as applied to the Phonograph.
Solos, Duets, Recitations, Whistling, &c.,
on Mr.
EDISON'S IMPROVED MUSICAL PHONOGRAPH,
every evening and Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
Admission, 25 cents; Reserved Seats, 50 cents.

THIRD NATIONAL
SHOOTING FESTIVAL
of the
SHARPSHOOTERS' UNION
of the United States of North America,
GEORGE AERY, President,
held June 16 to 24, 1878,
at the
SCHUETZEN PARK, UNION HILL, N. J.
Prizes on 34 targets, amounting to $25,000, and Bowling Prizes to the amount of $1,400 will be distributed.
Every day of the Festival prize bowling, popular entertainments, acrobatic and gymnastic exhibitions, dissolving views, balloon ascensions, fireworks, illumination, concert and summer night's ball.
TO REACH THE PARK TAKE THE NORTHERN RAILROAD,
via Chambers and Twenty-third street ferries.
On SUNDAY, June 16, and SUNDAY, June 23, leave depot, Jersey City, 9:15 A. M., from 1 o'clock P. M. to 12 o'clock midnight.
Special trains TO AND FROM THE PARK every 30 minutes.
On June 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 and 24, leave depot, Jersey City, 8:55 and 10 A. M., from 1 o'clock P. M. to 12 o'clock midnight.
Special trains TO AND FROM THE PARK every 30 minutes.
Tickets, 30 cents; Excursion Tickets (including ferry), 25 cents; can be obtained at the ferries, in the Park and at J. & J. Bohling's (Erie House), corner West and Chambers sts., New York.
Take horse cars from Christopher and Barclay street ferries; two cars every two minutes. Tickets (8 cents each) can be had at the starting place in Hoboken and at the entrance of the Park; from Weehawken (42d st.) Ferry, cars from Guttenberg every half hour.
Admission, 25 cents. Children free.

ABERLE'S TIVOLI THEATRE, 8TH ST., BETWEEN 2d and 3d avs.—The Challenge Show in America. Lulu Delmay, the Queen of Serio Comics; H. R. Archer, the great California baritone; Bohee Brothers, the only colored Song and Dance artists; Lillie Hall the finest Vocalist; Mlle. Franzini, John Reilly, Leranion and Watson, Grimaldi Zeltner and Adele Pagliari, unrivalled Premier Danseuse. The Great Vienna Ballet Troupe, consisting of 36 beautiful young dancers, together with 79 other specialty artists. Matinees Thursday and Saturday afternoon; also Sunday midnight.

ARION SOCIETY. ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND SUMMER-NIGHT FESTIVAL
AT LION PARK BELVEDERE,
THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 1878.
Commences at 5 P. M. Grand vocal and instrumental concert, under direction of Dr. L. Damrosch, at 6:30. Orchestra of 60 artists, F. Rietzel, leader; full military band, Leibold, leader.
ADMISSION, $1.
Stages will connect with 110th st., 3d av., from 6 P. M. till the close of the festival; the Third and Eighth avenue railroads will run extra cars.

NEW ROYAL CREMORNE, 32D ST., NEAR BROADway.—The most gorgeous ballroom in the world. Parisian society Sociable every evening.
Notice.
Monday, June 17, third Grand French Costume Ball and Carnival Reception, with Double Orchestra and elegant Presents and Dancing Orders.

THE DRAMATIC PROFESSION, RESIDENT AND SOjourning managers, members of the Press and others feeling an interest in the relief of our sick and unfortunate brother actor, G. VINING BOWERS, will please meet at the Union Square Theatre Monday, June 17, at 2 P. M., to make arrangements for the proposed benefit in aid of himself and family.
H. A. WEAVER, Chairman. JOHN GIFFIN, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO LADIES.
Ladies' Swimming Baths, 50c., at Central Park Garden, 59th st. and 7th av. The baths will be open for ladies with a reception on Tuesday, June 18, on which occasion Miss Kate Bennett and her sisters will appear with their scholars of four years old and upward; the bath is 90 feet long; running water; swimming taught; ladies admitted from 9 till 2 o'clock; gentlemen from 2 till 12 o'clock.

CARD.—"DON FERREYRA," THE WONDERFUL "MAN" FLUTE and musical marvel of the age, now performing at the COOPER UNION "DIME" CONCERTS, can be engaged on off nights by applying to his sole agent, J. JAY WATSON, 36 Waverley place.

"CHIMES OF NORMANDY" WALTZ, GALOP Polka, each 35c.; Potpourri by Warren, 75c.; Selection of airs, Cramer, $1, and all the vocal gems. Sole authorized editions are published by DITSON & CO., 711 and 843 Broadway.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

Central.

ASSORTMENT CHOICE DWELLINGS—MODERATE prices; own production; send for description. DUGGIN & CROSSMAN, architects, 63 East 41st.

East Side.

FOR SALE—GREATEST BARGAIN EVER OFFERED the three story high stoop brick House, brown stone trimmings, No. 141 East 52d st., near Lexington av. JOHN E. ALLISON, 10 Pine st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—ON TERMS TO SUIT, A nice three story and basement House, with all improvements, in splendid order; will pay 12 per cent interest; a rare chance for a good investment; come and see it. Inquire on the premises, No. 214 East 93d st.

West Side.

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT WEST 50TH st., three story brown stone, 20x50x100, $9,000. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY FOR SALE OR TO RENT.

A COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—FIFTY-THREE acres, in the beautiful village of Geneva; situation excellent; good buildings and abundance of fruit; a rare chance for a gentleman requiring a country home. Apply to GERRIT H. SMITH, Geneva, N. Y.

AN ELEGANT "VILLA BY THE SEA" FOR RENT. Address WILLISFORD DEY, Asbury Park, N. J.

A NICELY FURNISHED COTTAGE CHEAP. 571 Madison av., Elizabeth, N. J., or Badger Mining Exchange, 60 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AT QUEENS, L. I., near Creedmoor for sale; 50 acres, house, stable, green house, grape house, peach house, water in abundance and plenty of fruit; will sell very low; is very attractive for a gentleman; two stations. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 3 Pine st.

A MODERN TWO STORY FRENCH ROOF DWELLING, 13 rooms, delightfully located on Newark Bay, Bergen Point, N. J., to let, unfurnished, very low. Address box 32 Yonkers, N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE, 22 ACRES; NEW BUILDINGS, Stock, Crops, Tools; Westbury, L. I.; great bargain. 86 West Houston.

FOR SALE OR RENT ($400)—A HOUSE AND STABLE, 16 lots, on Milton av., Rahway, N. J. Apply I. McK., 81 Fulton st.

OWNER REMOVING PERMANENTLY TO EUROPE offers for sale his elegant Residence, near Englewood, N. J., furnished or unfurnished; either ten or thirty acres (option of purchaser); strictly healthy; very high, commanding magnificent views; the residence elegantly fitted up for summer or winter convenience; large stables, carriage house, gardener's house, hennery, hot house, ice house (filled); splendid woods; springwater pond. Apply to EDWARD P. HAMILTON, 30 Pine, New York.

RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.—NEAT SEVEN ROOM Cottage to rent near Erie depot; good well of water; rent $15 a month. Inquire of HAYWOOD, at depot, or E. S. BROWN, 111 Broadway, room A, New York.

REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

A CHOICE WESTCHESTER COUNTY FARM, UNencumbered, nearly 40 acres, with crops, buildings; superior order; hour from city; 15 minutes from river; exchange for productive city Property clear. OWNER, box 150 Herald office.

LOTS—LOTS IN HARLEM, N. Y., TO TRADE FOR good country Property. Address COGGSHALL, Herald office.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A SMALL HOUSE, CENTRAL location, not to cost over $9,000. Address X. X., Uptown Herald office.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

BENNETT BUILDING, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts. Several offices in this building to let at greatly reduced rents. The offices will be altered to suit tenants. The building is heated by steam, and each office has washstand and water in it. Two elevators running. No extras. Apply to JOHN L. KNIGHT, at the building.

A LARGE, HIGH BASEMENT—283, 283½ BOWERY; would divide. 80 Pine st., corner Greene and Amity sts.

LOFTS TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER; all modern improvements. 345 East 29th st.

STEAM POWER, WELL LIGHTED STORES, ROOMS and Basements, large and small. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, 180 Centre st.

STEAM POWER.—EXTRA LIGHT BASEMENT, FIRST Floor and Loft; extra accommodations. 158 to 164 West 27th st.

TO LET—ROOMS OF ALL SIZES, NEW BUILDINGS; steam hoist, splendid light and low rents; steady power furnished for $1 per week. JACOB BERMAN, 313 to 323 East 22d st.

3D AV. STORE AND ROOMS, 25X90; LARGE STORE, suitable for any business. 1,296 3d av.

DWELLING HOUSES TO LET.

Furnished.

FULLY FURNISHED MEDIUM SIZED HIGH STOOP House, 5th and 6th avs.; rent, $150 per month. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

Unfurnished.

THREE STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 45TH ST., Broadway and 8th av.; rent, $1,200. TIMPSON & PEET, 1,516 Broadway, near 44th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

A.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEmen only, in private house 40 West 26th st.

A NICE PARLOR AND OTHER ROOMS, FURnished, to let, to gentlemen. 52 West 26th st.

AT 30 WAVERLEY PLACE, FURNISHED ROOMS for gentlemen, $3 to $6; fine location; near Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT TO FIRST CLASS gentlemen only, handsomely furnished large and cool Rooms; bathroom, &c., on every floor; location and neighborhood most desirable. Address box 1,878 station D.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR housekeeping or gentlemen in a private family; gas and bath; rent, $6 per week. 66 West 4th st., facing Washington square.

A FRONT PARLOR; ALSO SINGLE ROOMS FOR ladies or gents, with or without Board; very low rates. 58 Clinton place.

A.—9 GREAT JONES ST.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED Parlor; also large Room and Extension on second floor; house newly furnished; terms moderate.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT BOARD, to gentlemen only; location good; terms low. 4 West 28th st.

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN OR MARried couples for housekeeping. 228 West 37th st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED LARGE FRONT AND back Rooms, third floor, $3 and $4. 34th st., 7th, 8th avs. Address ALEXANDER, station E.

HOUSEKEEPING.—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, $3 to $5 week; hall Rooms, $1 up; ladies or gentlemen. 86 West 3d st.

SUIT FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH KITCHEN, SECond floor, private house; housekeeping; bath, gas; $35. 17 Abingdon square.

WILL LET VERY LOW—NICELY FURNISHED, large square Bedroom; private house 104 East 25th st. References.

1 LARGE ROOM ON FIRST FLOOR, HANDSOMELY furnished, without board. 22 West 27th st.

$6 WEEKLY—COMPLETELY FURNISHED FOR housekeeping, small Floor; room, bedroom and small extension. 180 Varick st.

10 WAVERLEY PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—FURnished front Rooms at very moderate prices; $2 to $6.

10 EAST 3D ST., TWO DOORS FROM BOWERY.—A few gentlemen or gentlemen and wives can be accommodated with neatly furnished Rooms.

18 WEST 34TH ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, en suite, on parlor or second floor; also Rooms for single gentlemen, to let without board.

308 9TH ST., FOUR DOORS EAST OF 2D AV.—Newly furnished Rooms in private family at reasonable terms.

418 4TH AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A NEATLY FURnished front Room or hall Room for gentleman and wife or single person.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS AND APARTMENTS TO LET.

APARTMENTS 265 WEST 25TH.—FINE LOCATION; play ground, garden, summer house; moderate; oriel windows; new; refined.

HANDSOME FLOOR TO LET—IN HIGH STOOP house, with all modern improvements; low rent to small family of adults. 251 West 37th st.

TO LET—LOWER PART OF 276 EAST BROADWAY, consisting of Parlors, Basement and large Room on attic, with all improvements and in thorough order; rent $30 per month; also Third Floor to let at moderate rent. Apply on premises.

HOUSES, ROOMS, &c., WANTED.

In this City and Brooklyn.

WANTED TO RENT—A CIGAR STAND, IN RESTAUrant. Address CIGARS, 113 Grand st.

BOARDERS WANTED.

2 COOL, PLEASANT ROOMS; EXCELLENT TABLE; particularly convenient for strangers visiting the city; references. No. 36 East 12th st., near Broadway.

$4 TO $7 PER WEEK FOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD. 85 Macdougal st., near Bleecker.

5TH AV., 299, CORNER OF 31ST ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished Rooms, en suite or singly, with or without Board; apartments all first class in every particular. Liberal terms for the summer.

$5 SINGLE, $10 AND $12 FOR TWO, WITH BOARD; delightfully cool summer residence. 466 West 20th st.

9 WASHINGTON PLACE, NEAR BROADWAY.—Pleasant Rooms, with Board; transient guests accommodated; terms moderate.

14TH ST., 153 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Rooms, with first class Board; references.

29 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV. Furnished Rooms; first class Board. Liberal terms to permanent parties.

31 WEST WASHINGTON SQUARE—ELEGANT RESidence, overlooking park; large back Parlor, with Board, very reasonable.

32 WEST 35TH ST. (COOLEST HOUSE IN THE city).—Square Room, with Board for two, $14; hall, $6.

36 EAST 20TH ST.—SUITS OF ROOMS, PRIVATE bathroom, with private table or without Board; Rooms for gentlemen; Breakfast if desired; references.

40 EAST 9TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—TO LET, with Board, large and small Rooms; day boarders accommodated.

41ST ST., 141 WEST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED Room, with Board, to families or single gentlemen; terms moderate.

44 WEST 14TH STREET.—ROOMS WITH OR without Board; en suite and singly; permanent or transient; table Board.

45 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—COUPLES AND SINGLE parties accommodated at summer prices, $4 to $6 week.

48 WEST 11TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, furnished or unfurnished, Parlor Floor of four rooms, with bath; Bedroom and Parlor, on second floor, front; also single Rooms.

50 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—HANDsome Parlor, with every convenience; good Board; comforts; moderate prices.

91 FIFTH AVENUE.—ROOMS, WITH BOARD, EN suite or singly; permanent or transient; table Board.

153 MADISON AV., CORNER OF 32D ST.—SECOND story suit and single Rooms, with Board.

211 WEST 34TH ST.—A FRENCH LADY, LIVING in her own house, will let two elegantly furnished Rooms, with or without Board, to gentlemen only.

BOARDERS WANTED.

262 WEST 42D.—ELEGANT LOCATION; FURnished Rooms, with Board; convenient to steam elevated railroad stations; summer prices.

303 WEST 29TH ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH Board; references.

349 EAST 19TH ST.—A FEW YOUNG MEN OR A small family can have good Board and Rooms in a private Jewish family. Address.

353 WEST 35TH ST.—BOARD, WITH PLEASANT Rooms; single Rooms, $4 to $5 per week; English family.

A.—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT Board, to single gentlemen; no other boarders. Cottage House, 286 5th st., Williamsburg.

HOTELS.

AT NEW ENGLAND HOTEL, 30 BOWERY—200 Rooms; Lodging, 30c., 40c., 50c.; weekly, $2 to $3.

CARLETON HOUSE, WILLIAM, CORNER FRANKfort st.—Well furnished Rooms, $1 50 weekly; family Rooms, $1 daily.

HOWARD HOUSE, 149 CHATHAM ST.—NOTED FOR its superior ventilation, cleanliness, order and safety; 20c. and 25c. per night.

COUNTRY BOARD.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR 20 PERSONS AT FARM house three miles from Sing Sing; location healthy; grounds well shaded; house new; no style, but comfort; $5 to $6. Box 96 Sing Sing, or 466 Canal st., New York.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIVATE FAMily, where there are no other boarders, in Plainfield, N. J.; terms reasonable; plenty of shade. Address box 1,186 Post office, Plainfield.

BOARD AT A CONVENT.—A FEW LADY BOARDers will be received, for the summer months, at the Franciscan Convent, Peekskill; five minutes from depot; beautiful views; grounds well shaded; rooms comfortable; chapel adjacent; terms moderate; reference required. Address MOTHER SUPERIORESS, Franciscan Convent, Peekskill. N. B.—A few girls will be received.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—AT A LARGE FARM; plain, but good fare; $6 to $8; refined people. PAUL STOCKMAN, Mountainville, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—FIVE MILES FROM COXSACKIE on the Hudson; pleasant location, plenty of shade and fine view of the Catskills; abundance of fresh vegetables, eggs, milk, &c.; daily mail; terms moderate. For reference inquire of Wheeler Powell, on pier foot Franklin st., North River. A. VANDENBURGH, Medway, Greene Co., N. Y.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY GENTLEMAN, wife, child (one year) and nurse, within one hour from Grand Central Depot; this side of the Hudson preferred. Address, with full particulars and lowest terms, W. M. H., 353 West 21st st.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH every home comfort; mountain air, shaded lawn, bath and water closet; spring water in rooms; good stabling. Address E. S. B., Danbury, Conn., Post office box 163.

FIRST CLASS BOARD AT A FARM HOUSE IN A most delightful place, 6 miles from Catskill; high, shady grounds; scenery unsurpassed; spacious piazza; terms moderate. Address RURAL HOME, South Cairo, Greene county, N. Y.

HUDSON RIVER.—SPLENDID SITUATION, HIGH, extensive grounds; garden, fruits, stable; twenty minutes out, eight from depot; terms moderate. M., Fort Washington.

I WANT BOARD FOR TWO ADULTS AND FOUR children on a farm in Summit, N. J.; terms must be moderate. Address box 175 Herald office.

ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN AND WIVES, OR A family of four adults, may find reasonable Board in Bloomfield, N. J.; modern house; large and commodious; pleasant surroundings; fifty minutes by rail. Inquire of JOHN A. SKINNER, 83 and 85 Duane st., New York.

SUMMER RESORTS.

A.—

GRAND UNION HOTEL,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.,
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT SUMMER HOTEL IN THE WORLD.
WILL OPEN JUNE 15, 1878.
ROOMS CAN BE SECURED ON APPLICATION AT THE METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK.
HENRY CLAIR, MANAGER.

A BEAUTIFUL AND COOL RESORT.—PROSPECT House, Nyack on the Hudson (formerly the Palmer House), now open. This summer resort, 350 feet above the river, is the healthiest location within 30 miles of New York, and is as accessible as any; excellent table; fine stables; good drives; boating and fishing. For particulars address T. J. PORTER, Proprietor, Nyack, N. Y., or call on Messrs. JAS. LIDGERWOOD & CO., 758 Broadway.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—GRANT HOUSE, CATSkill, N. Y., 1½ miles from landing, opens June 12; rates from $10 to $20 per week, according to location of rooms. For plan of rooms address A. J. GRANT, Catskill, N. Y., or J. CORNELL, pier 49 North River, New York.

EVERETT HOUSE, SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.—Special rates for families; transient, $2 50 per day. J. H. CLAY.

GLEN HOUSE, WHITE MOUNTAINS, N. H.—THE Glen House re-opens June 15. W. & C. R. MILLIKEN, Proprietors.

MYSTIC ISLAND HOTEL, FISHER'S ISLAND Sound.—Open June 15; terms $10 to $15; excellent table; Send for circular. O. M. JARDINE, Noank, Conn.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, ORIENT POINT, LONG Island, beautifully situated on the extreme end of Long Island, fronting the Sound and Bay; boating, fishing and bathing unsurpassed. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE. Company's pier "new 42" North River, foot of Morton st.
LABRADOR, Sanglier...... Wednesday, June 19, 9 A. M.
CANADA, Frangeul...... Wednesday, June 26, 2 P. M.
*PEREIRE, Daure...... Wednesday, July 3, 8 A. M.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine):—To Havre:—1st cabin, $100; 2d cabin, $65; 3d cabin, $35; steerage, $26, including wine, bedding and utensils. RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES. Steamers marked thus (*) do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway. For freight or passage at Philadelphia apply to ALONZO SHOTWELL, 2 Chestnut st.

HAMBURG AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY'S LINE for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg.
POMMERANIA....June 20 | GELLERT, Thursday, July 4
SUEVIA, Thursday..June 27 | FRISIA..........July 11
Rates of passage to Plymouth, London, Cherbourg, Hamburg and all points in England:—First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. KUNHARDT & CO., General agents, 61 Broad st., New York. C. B. RICHARD & BOAS, General Passenger Agents, 61 Broadway, New York.

INMAN LINE. ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS, FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, June 22, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, June 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Thursday, July 4, at 7:30 A. M.
From pier 37 North River, foot Charlton st. Cabin, $80 and $100, gold. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Drafts at lowest rates. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms amidships. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 31 and 33 Broadway, New York. Philadelphia office, 105 South 4th st.

AMERICAN LINE FOR LIVERPOOL. The only transatlantic line sailing under the American flag. Sailing every Thursday from Philadelphia. INDIANA sails Thursday June 20, 12 noon. RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP, carrying the Belgian and United States mails, sailing semi monthly from Philadelphia and New York. SWITZERLAND sails Saturday June 22, 12 M. For rates of passage and other information apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia; 52 Broadway, New York. JOHN McDONALD, Agent, 8 Battery place, New York.

WHITE STAR LINE. United States and Royal Mail Steamers For Queenstown and Liverpool. NOTICE.—The steamers of this line take the Lane routes recommended by Lieutenant Maury, U. S. N., on both the outward and homeward passages.
BALTIC......Thursday, June 20, 9 A. M.
ADRIATIC......Thursday, June 27, 2:30 P. M.
BRITANNIC......Saturday, July 6, 10 A. M.
From White Star dock, pier 52 North River. Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, in gold. Return tickets on reasonable terms. Steerage, $28, currency. Saloons, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are placed amidships, where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea. These steamers carry neither cattle, sheep nor pigs. For inspection of plans and other information apply at the company's office, 37 Broadway, New York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS. NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
CIRCASSIA, June 22, 10 A. M | ANCHORIA, July 6, 10 A. M
DEVONIA, June 29, 3 P. M | ETHIOPIA, July 13, 3 P. M
Cabin, $65 to $80. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. From pier 20 North River New York.
NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON AND LONDON.
UTOPIA...June 26, 2 P. M | CALIFORNIA, July 3, 7 A. M
From pier 46 North River, foot of Charles st. Cabin $55 and $65. Excursion tickets at reduced rates. Second Cabin, $40. Steerage $28. HENDERSON, BROS., Agents, 7 Bowling Green.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD Steamship Line, between New York, Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen.
WESER......Sat., June 22 | MAIN........Sat., July 6
NECKAR......Sat., June 29 | MOSEL........Sat., July 13
Rates of passage from New York to Southampton, London, Havre and Bremen. First cabin, $100, gold; second cabin, $60, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $30, currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

ALLAN LINE OF ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, sailing weekly for QUEENSTOWN, LONDONDERRY AND LIVERPOOL. From Quebec, steamship SARMATIAN, June 22. From Baltimore, Md., calling at Halifax, N. S., and St. John's, N. F., steamship CASPIAN, June 19. Shortest ocean passage. Excellent accommodation. For particulars apply to GUSTAVE LEVE, Agent, 271 Broadway.

STATE LINE.—TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, Belfast, Londonderry and the Paris Exposition, sailing from pier 42 North River, foot of Canal st.
STATE OF LOUISIANA..........Thursday, June 20
STATE OF NEVADA..........Thursday, June 27
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA..........Thursday, July 4
First cabin, $60 to $75, according to accommodations. Return tickets at reduced rates. Second cabin, $45. Steerage at lowest rates. Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO, Agents, 72 Broadway. STEERAGE TICKETS AT 45 BROADWAY AND AT THE COMPANY'S PIER, FOOT OF CANAL ST., N. Y.

GUION LINE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS for Queenstown and Liverpool, leaving pier No. 38 North River, foot of King st., every Tuesday.
WYOMING...June 18, 8 A. M. | MONTANA, July 2, 6 A. M.
CITY OF NEW YORK, June 25, 1 P. M. | WISCONSIN, July 9, Noon.
Cabin passage, $65, $75 and $80, according to location. Smoking, bath rooms and piano on each steamer. Intermediate, $40; steerage $26. WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE MAIL STEAMSHIP WYOMING leaves pier 38, North River, foot of King st., for Queenstown and Liverpool, on Tuesday, June 18, at 8 o'clock precisely. WILLIAMS & GUION, 29 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.—B. AND N. A. R. M. S. S. CO. NOTICE. With a view to diminish the chances of collisions the steamers of this line take a specific course for all seasons of the year. On the outward passage from Queenstown to New York or Boston, crossing the meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43. On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing north of 42. NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
BOTHNIA....Wed., June 19 | *RUSSIA....Wed., July 3
ALGERIA....Wed., June 26 | SCYTHIA....Wed., July 10
Cabin passage and return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling Green. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

EUROPEAN STEAMSHIPS.

WILSON LINE TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL, sailing from Eagle pier, Hoboken, as follows:—
SORRENTO......June 26 | OTHELLO......July 17
OTRANTO......July 6 | HINDOO......July 31
First cabin, $50, currency. Excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Apply, for full particulars, to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., 56 South st.

GREAT WESTERN STEAMSHIP LINE, NEW YORK TO BRISTOL (ENGLAND) DIRECT. Taking goods and passengers from London, Cardiff, Newport, Gloucester and all ports in Bristol Channel. From pier 18 East River, as follows:—
DEVON......— | ARRAGON......June 22
Cabin passage, $50, $60, $70. Prepaid steerage certificates, $26. Return tickets at favorable rates. For freight or passage apply to W. D. MORGAN, Agent, 70 South st.

COOK'S SPECIAL PERSONALLY CONDUCTED PARties. Departures as under:—June 22, per Circassia, Supplemental Musical Party (full). June 27, per State of Nevada, Annual Vacation Party (a few vacancies). June 29, per Devonia, the Great Boston Musical Party (full). July 3, per Russia, Alleghany Commandery (a few vacancies). July 6, per Anchoria, Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia (a few vacancies). July 13, per Ethiopia, Y. M. C. A. Geneva Conference. August 1, per City of Chester, special cheap Paris Excursion (vacancies). For particulars address COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway, New York. Tickets for independent travel by all routes. Passengers booked by all lines of steamers.

MOST DIRECT AND ECONOMICAL ROUTE TO Holland, Belgium, the Rhine, Switzerland, &c., &c., via Rotterdam. Cheapest route to Paris. Steamer ROTTERDAM, June 26. Steamer SCHOLTEN, July 6. These beautiful steamers, carrying the United States mail to the Netherlands, are great favorites with the public. Trips regular, rates low, comfort and living perfect. For freight, FUNCH, EDYE & CO., 27 South William st. For passage, L. W. MORRIS, 50 Broadway. (Morris' European and American Express.)

COASTWISE STEAMSHIPS.

TEXAS LINE FOR GALVESTON, TOUCHING AT Key West.—Steamer STATE OF TEXAS, Captain Nickerson, will sail Saturday, June 15, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through rates of freight and bills of lading given over all railroads in the State. For freight and passage (having superior accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., office pier 20 East River, or COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S LINE For CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, CHINA, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA, SANDWICH ISLANDS, NEW ZEALAND, AUSTRALIA, BRITISH COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON TERRITORY and OREGON, &c., sailing from pier foot of Canal st., North River.
For SAN FRANCISCO, via the ISTHMUS OF PANAMA:—
Steamship COLON..........Thursday, June 20
(connecting for Central and South America).
From SAN FRANCISCO to JAPAN and CHINA:—
Steamship ALASKA..........Friday, July 5
Steamship CITY OF TOKIO..........Thursday, August 1
From SAN FRANCISCO to SANDWICH ISLANDS, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND:—
Steamship CITY OF NEW YORK..........Monday, July 8
For freight or passage apply at the company's offices, on the pier foot Canal st., North River.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE for St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro. The new first class iron steamship CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO, 3,500 tons, Captain Weir, will sail for the above ports on Saturday, July 6, at 9 A. M. Freight at low rates taken for the above ports. Freight received at all times at Roberts' dock, Brooklyn. Insurance lower than by any other line. Shippers desiring insurance can effect same under our open policy. For freight engagements or passage (having elegant accommodations) apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, office pier 20, E. R.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, sailing from pier 37 North River, for NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 P. M., connecting with all RAILROADS for the SOUTH, SOUTHWEST and WEST; also with steamers for NEWBERNE and WASHINGTON, N. C. Steamers for LEWES, DEL., and REHOBOTH BEACH and connecting railroads, MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, at 3 P. M. Through passenger tickets and bills of lading to all points at lowest rates. Insurance for Norfolk, &c., at ¼ per cent. Freights received daily at pier 37 North River. General office No. 197 Greenwich st. N. L. McCREADY, President.

SAVANNAH, FLORIDA.
GEN. BARNES, from pier 16 E. R....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF SAVANNAH, from pier 43 N. R....Sat., June 22
GEORGE YONGE, Agent Saturday steamer, 409 Broadway. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agent Wednesday steamer, 62 South st. C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., 315 B'way. GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., 409 B'way.

NEW YORK AND CUBA MAIL S. S. LINE FOR HAVANA DIRECT. From pier 17 East River, at 3 P. M. Magnificent accommodation for passengers.
NIAGARA (new), 2,265 tons, Curtis...Wednesday, June 26
S. S. ....Saturday, July 6
Tickets issued also for VERA CRUZ and WEST INDIA ISLANDS, in connection with French and English steamship lines from Havana. JAMES E. WARD & CO., 113 Wall st.

NEW YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.—These first class steamships will sail at 3 P. M. from pier 13 North River, foot of Cedar st., for Havana direct, as follows:—
..........Saturday, June 22
SANTIAGO DE CUBA..........Wednesday, July 3
For freight and passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green. McKELLAR, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

NASSAU, N. P., ST. JAGO AND CIENFUEGOS, Cuba.—Steamship SAN JACINTO, Saturday, July 13, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., 62 South st.

N. Y., HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.—Steamers leave pier 3 North River, at 3 P. M. FOR HAVANA DIRECT AND VERA CRUZ, calling at Progreso, Campeachy and Frontera.
CITY OF WASHINGTON (Havana only)..Thurs., June 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ..........Saturday, June 29
Steamer leaves New Orleans June 30 for Vera Cruz via Matamoras, Tampico, Tuxpan, making close connection with steamer for Havana, New York and above ports. F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, 31 and 33 Broadway.

TEXAS LINE OF GALVESTON STEAMERS. TOUCHING AT KEY WEST. Steamer CITY OF SAN ANTONIO, Captain Pennington, will sail, Saturday, June 22, at 3 P. M., from pier 20 East River. Through bills of lading given to Houston and all points on the International and Great Northern, Galveston, Houston and Henderson, and Galveston, Harrisburg and San Antonio railroads. For freight, passage and general information, apply to C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, Office on pier 20 East River; or, COOK, SON, JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

MORGAN'S LOUISIANA AND TEXAS STEAMSHIPS and Railroad Company.—The steamer Morgan City will sail from pier 36 North River on Saturday, June 22, for New Orleans direct, transferring Texas freight to Morgan's Louisiana and Texas Railroad and Steamship. Through bills of lading signed to all Texas seaports and railroad stations, Brownsville, Mobile and all Mississippi River points. Insurance can be effected direct with the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, or under open policy of the line with that company, at lowest rates. For freight and other information apply to BOGERT & MORGAN, Agents, office pier 36 North River.

NEW ORLEANS DIRECT—THE CROMWELL LINE steamship HUDSON will leave Saturday, June 22, at 3 P. M., from pier 9 North River. Insurance effected at one-half per cent on our open policy. Through bills of lading given to Mobile and principal points on the Mississippi River. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

FLORIDA DIRECT.—STEAMERS LEAVE PIER 20 East River every Friday, at 3 P. M., for Fernandina, Fla., touching at Brunswick and Port Royal. Steamer CITY OF AUSTIN, Captain Chester, will sail June 21. Through freight and passage rates given to all points in the South and Southwest by C. H. MALLORY & CO., Agents, office pier 20 East River, or COOK, SON & JENKINS, 261 Broadway.

HALIFAX, N. S., AND ST. JOHNS, N. F., CROMWELL LINE. Steamship ALHAMBRA will leave pier 10 North River 3 P. M., Tuesday, June 25. For freight or passage apply to CLARK & SEAMAN, 86 West st.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK, St. Thomas, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad and Demerara.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports Steamship Company will despatch the steamship BAHAMA (late General Meade) for the above ports about the 2d July next, and regularly thereafter. Excellent accommodation for passengers. For freight and passage apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway.

BERMUDA, PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, W. I., LAGUAYRA, PUERTO CABELLO, VENEZUELA, with connections to all parts of WEST INDIES and SOUTH AMERICA.—The Quebec and Gulf Ports SS. Co.'s Line sail as undernoted:—For BERMUDA, SS. CANIMA, June 20. For ST. JOHN (and PONCE on homeward voyage only), ST. THOMAS, LAGUAYRA and PUERTO CABELLO, SS. HADJI, June 29. For descriptive pamphlets, freight and passage apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents, 29 Broadway. C. G. DE GARMENDIA, 35 Broadway; G. LEVE, 271 Broadway.

FOR HALIFAX, PORT HAWKESBURY, PICTOU AND Charlottetown, P. E. I. The first class steamers CARROLL and WORCESTER, having superior passenger accommodations, will leave T Wharf, Boston, for the above ports alternately every Saturday, at 12 M. Through tickets from New York sold by all the Sound lines. For rates of freight or other particulars inquire of WM. H. KING, 18 T Wharf, or O. G. PEARSON, 219 Washington st., Boston.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

A MORNING BOAT FOR KEYPORT (EXCEPT Saturdays and Sundays).—Steamer NORWALK, foot of Harrison st., at 10 A. M.; from Keyport at 8 P. M.

ALBANY BOAT. Fare reduced via PEOPLE'S LINE. $1, first class. Deck, 25 cents. Excursion, $1 50. Elegant steamers DREW or ST. JOHN leave pier 41 North River daily, including Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting at Albany with express trains for SARATOGA, LAKE GEORGE, LAKE CHAMPLAIN, the ADIRONDACKS, MONTREAL, and all points NORTH and WEST. Tickets for sale at principal hotels and all of Westcott Express offices in New York and Brooklyn. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY BOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW leave Vestry street pier at 8:35 and Twenty-fourth street pier at 9 A. M., landing at Nyack ferry, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Saugerties, Catskill and Hudson. To West Point or Newburg, returning by down boat, at excursion rates. Transfer by Annex boat leaving Brooklyn at 8 A. M., connecting at Albany with trains north and west.

ALBANY BOATS DIRECT.—MERCHANTS' EXPRESS Line.—Elegant steamers WALTER BRETT or NEW CHAMPION will leave daily (Saturdays excepted) for Albany, from Canal st., North River, first dock above People's Line, at 6 P. M., connecting with trains North and West. Fare (deck), 25c.; cabin fare, 50c.; meals, 50c. Freight taken lower than by other lines. A. P. BLACK, Superintendent.

BOSTON.—FARE REDUCED VIA FALL RIVER line; $3 to Boston; excursion tickets, $5; magnificent steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave pier 28 North River daily (Sundays June 23 to September 8), at 5 P. M.; full night's rest, five morning trains from Fall River to Boston. Tickets for sale at all principal ticket offices. Brooklyn passengers transferred free by "Annex" boats, leaving foot of Fulton st at 4:30 P. M.

BOAT FOR CATSKILL, STUYVESANT AND INTERmediate landings will leave pier 34, Harrison st, North River, daily, Sundays excepted, at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY DAILY.—Steamer ADELPHI leaves Brooklyn (Jewell's Dock), 2:30 P. M.; pier No 37 East River, 2:45 P. M., and 33d st., 3 P. M., connecting with Danbury and New Haven railroads. Single tickets, 35 cents. EXCURSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

HUDSON BOATS—FOR HUDSON, COXSACKIE AND via B. and A. R. R. to Pittsfield, North Adams, Lebanon Springs and intermediate points. Leave daily (Sundays excepted), at 6 P. M., from pier 35 North River, Franklin st.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

FOR RICHFIELD SPRINGS.—TAKE PEOPLE'S LINE steamers, daily, from pier 41, North River, 6 P. M. Tickets sold and baggage checked direct to the Springs.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, via New Jersey Southern Railroad, commencing June 17, 1878. Steamers will leave New York, pier 8 North River (foot Rector st.), connecting at Sandy Hook with trains for
Long Branch, 6, 9:30 A. M., 1, 3:45, 5, 5:45 P. M.
Red Bank and Toms River 6, 9:30 A. M., 1, 3:45 P. M.
Beach Haven, 6 A. M., 1 P. M.
Vineland, Bridgeton and Atlantic City, 1 P. M.
Philadelphia and Tuckerton, 6 A. M., 1, 3:45 P. M.
Sundays, for Long Branch, 9:30 A. M.
WM. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW HAVEN, MERIDEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGfield, White Mountains and intermediate points; steamers leave Peck slip E. R., at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting at New Haven with special trains. Particulars at pier.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES FOR 10 CENTS. Citizens' line Troy boats.—New palace steamers CITY OF TROY and SARATOGA leave pier 49 North River, foot Leroy st., daily, including Saturday and Sunday, at 6 P. M. Sure connections with morning trains for all points North, East and West. Staterooms only $1; berths, 25c.; first class fare, 50c. Staterooms and through tickets at Dodd's Express, 944 Broadway, New York; 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TOURISTS. The Lake Superior Transit Company is running ten splendid passenger steamers between Buffalo and Duluth and intermediate ports. Five sailings weekly. For full information apply to E. T. EVANS, General Manager, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE MARY POWELL (FARE 75 CENTS), FOR WEST Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Kingston, Cozzens, Milton, New Hamburg and Hyde Park, leaves daily from Vestry st., pier 39 North River, at 3:30 P. M. Connects with Brooklyn Annex Boats.

THE GREAT PROVIDENCE LINE TO BOSTON, via Providence direct. A FULL NIGHT'S REST. ONLY 42 MILES OF RAIL. The favorite palace steamers MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE ISLAND, from pier 29, North River, at 5 P. M. THE OLD, RELIABLE STONINGTON LINE, for all points East, from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

$1 50 TO BOSTON, via "The Old Reliable" STONINGTON LINE. FIRST CLASS. Elegant steamers leave daily (Sundays excepted) from pier 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

A.—PLYMOUTH ROCK. TO-DAY AND EVERY DAY HEREAFTER, including Sundays. UP THE LOVELY HUDSON, stopping at WEST POINT AND NEWBURG. Jarrett & Palmer's superb palace steamer, PLYMOUTH ROCK, Captain Sam G. Martin. Ample time given for visiting the U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY or WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS. A MAGNIFICENT MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT every day in grand saloon and on promenade deck by MARINE BAND, GLEE CLUB, XYLOPHONE, BENT, the great cornet player, CHIMES, &c., &c. FARE, entire grand excursion, FIFTY CENTS. BOAT LEAVES every morning (including SUNDAYS) from pier 1 (at the Battery) North River, at 9:15 o'clock, and foot of 22d st., North River, at 9:45 o'clock. BROOKLYN PASSENGERS will take ANNEX boat at Fulton st. at 9:05 A. M. NO EXTRA CHARGE for transfer either way.

A.—A.—ROCKAWAY BEACH. DAILY EXCURSIONS BY WHITE'S LINE OF STEAMERS. THE PALATIAL THREE-DECK EXCURSION STEAMER COLUMBIA, accompanied by DEVERELL'S THIRTEENTH REGIMENT BAND and COLUMBIA QUARTET, makes excursions every day to ROCKAWAY BEACH, leaving
24th st., North River..........10:00 A. M.
10th st., North River..........10:15 A. M.
Jewell's wharf, Brooklyn..........11:00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Rockaway at..........4:00 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS (for entire trip), 50 CENTS. *.* On and after WEDNESDAY, June 19, the popular and pioneer steamer AMERICUS will make two excursions EVERY DAY from the EAST RIVER.

A GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION OF the Buckingham Coterie, on WEDNESDAY, June 19, 1878. The new and mammoth steamer the Grand Republic has been chartered for the occasion. Shadow Dance and fireworks the entire trip. The proprietors intend to make this the most grand and elite excursion ever given in this country. Tickets, $1. For sale at all the principal hotels, also at the several landings. Boat leaves
Jewell's dock, Brooklyn..........7:30 P. M.
10th st., North River..........8:00 P. M.
24th st., North River..........8:30 P. M.
McQUIEN & HAYS, Proprietors. CHAS. CREAGH, Manager.

A.—FOR CONEY ISLAND DIRECT. The only boats landing at CONEY ISLAND. The new and favorite steamers, ROSEDALE and IDLEWILD, will, on and after Sunday, June 16, make excursions daily TO CONEY ISLAND BEACH, leaving as follows:—

West 24th st.	West 10th st.	Franklin st.	Pier No. 2.
9:00 A. M.	9:10 A. M.	9:20 A. M.	9:30 A. M.
11:00 A. M.	11:10 A. M.	11:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.
12:00 M.	12:10 P. M.	12:20 P. M.	12:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.	2:10 P. M.	2:20 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
3:00 P. M.	3:10 P. M.	3:20 P. M.	3:30 P. M.

Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents.

A.—FOR EXCURSIONS, STEAMER J. B. SCHUYLER and first class Barges, with Boynton Beach, Occidental, Glenwood and other favorite groves. MARTEN & KASKEL, 119 South st. Open Sundays.

A.—FISHING BANKS EVERY DAY (SATURDAY excepted).—Steamer SETH LOW, with new boiler and saloon, leaving Harrison st., N. R., 6:50; 8th st., E. R., 7:15; pier 27, E. R., 7:25; 22d st., N. R., 7:50; 10th st., N. R., 8; pier 6 N. R., 8:15 A. M. Gentlemen's tickets, 75c.; ladies', 50c. AL. G. FOSTER, Manager.

A.—TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS, NEW, FAST propeller RESTLESS; elegant accommodations for private parties. F. W. STARK, 33 Coenties slip, corner South st.

CONEY ISLAND, VIA LOCUST GROVE. The only line landing in the middle of Coney Island. Cable's, Atlantic Garden and all first class hotels. On and after June 15 the favorite steamers ARROWSMITH and JOHN SYLVESTER will leave

22d st., N. R.	Leroy st.	Franklin st.	Pier 13, N. R.
8:45 A. M.	8:55 A. M.	9:05 A. M.	9:15 A. M.
9:45 A. M.	9:55 A. M.	10:05 A. M.	10:15 A. M.
11:45 A. M.	11:55 A. M.	12:05 P. M.	12:15 P. M.
12:45 P. M.	12:55 P. M.	1:05 P. M.	1:15 P. M.
2:45 P. M.	2:55 P. M.	3:05 P. M.	3:15 P. M.
3:45 P. M.	3:55 P. M.	4:05 P. M.	4:15 P. M.

Returning, 10, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 2:30, 5:30, 6:30 P. M. The trim and natty steamboat BAY RIDGE will leave pier 1, E. R. (adjoining Staten Island ferry), 10 A. M., 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Locust Grove 8 A. M., 1 and 4 P. M. Fare, 30c. Excursion tickets, 50c.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO KEYPORT, EXCEPT Saturday and Sunday. Steamer NORWALK, from foot of Harrison st., at 10 A. M. Steamer MATTEWAN, Sundays, at 9 A. M.

FOR EXCURSIONS—THE LARGE FIRST CLASS steamer LONG BRANCH, which has been furnished with new boilers and otherwise much improved; also strictly first class groves and barges, with boats of all kinds; with many years' experience and improved facilities, I can assure complete satisfaction at REDUCED RATES. J. MYERS, corner Morton and West sts.

GO AND SEE THE BEAUTIFUL PALISADES. ROUND TRIP 25 CENTS. Boats from Canal st. for FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND SHADY SIDE, on SUNDAYS at 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 7 P. M.; DAILY at 10 A. M. and 2, 5½ and 7:15 P. M.; landing at 24th st. and 34th st. (daily and Sunday) 10 mins. later.

MANHATTAN BEACH RAILWAY, completed to Greenpoint, opposite 23d st., East River. Summer time table, to take effect Sunday, June 16, 1878, week days and Sundays. The elegant steamer ELIZA HANCOX, commencing as above, will run during the season from pier foot of 23d st., East River direct to Company's depot at Greenpoint, making close connections, going and returning, with express trains to and from Manhattan Beach. Boat leaves 23d st. pier at 8:45, 9:45, 10:45, 11:45, A. M., 12:45, 1:50, 2:45, 3:55, 4:45, 5:50, and 6:45 P. M. Trains leave Manhattan Beach for New York via Greenpoint, at 7:30, 10, 11 A. M., and 12:10, 1, 2:05, 3:12, 4:04, 5:12, 6:07, 7, 8:15 and 9:30 P. M. Time from Greenpoint, 42 minutes. Trains connect at East New York, with Rapid Transit trains on Atlantic av., Brooklyn; also with Canarsie and Rockaway Beach Railroad. Via Bay Ridge. The Elegant steamers Thomas Colyer and D. R. Martin, leave:—

22d st., N. R.	Leroy st., N. R.	Pier 8, N. R.
9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.	9:15, 10:15, 11:15 A. M., 12:15, 1:15, 2:15, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 and 7:15 P. M.	9:30, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:30 P. M.

Trains leave Manhattan Beach via Bay Ridge at 8, 10:40, 11:40 A. M. and 12:40, 1:35, 2:43, 3:40, 4:40, 5:36, 6:40, 7:40 and 9 P. M.

RAPID TRANSIT TO ROCKAWAY—BY THE OPPOsition steamboat TWILIGHT. The pioneer steamer TWILIGHT has brought down the fare to Rockaway from $1 to only 50 cents. Don't forget that the excursion ticket by the steamer TWILIGHT is only 50 cents; single ticket, 30 cents. The TWILIGHT, Captain CHARLES FOSTER, is the fastest steamer to Rockaway. THE WELL KNOWN STEAMER TWILIGHT has been altered and refitted in splendid style for the special comfort of excursionists, and will make trips daily to ROCKAWAY BEACH, commencing MONDAY, June 10, and two trips Sunday. Music by a select brass band and orchestra. A grand minstrel entertainment by the well known WEAVER BROTHERS. The steamboat will leave
23d st., N. R..........9:45 A. M.
10th st., N. R..........10:00 A. M.
Pier 1, N. R. (Battery)..........10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Rockaway at 5 P. M.

TO CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS—STEAMERS GEN. Sedgwick and Fort Lee; Barges Caledonia, Republic Harvest Queen and Anna, also Excelsior Park, Raritan Beach, Oriental, Columbia, Iona Island and Cold Spring Groves. N. S. BRIGGS, 384 West st., opposite Christopher street ferry.

WEST POINT OR NEWBURG, DAILY (EXCEPT Sundays); see day line advertisement; remain at West Point three hours, Newburg nearly two hours; due at New York on return at 5:30.

FURNITURE.

AT AUCTION—THIS DAY (MONDAY), AT 10 o'clock, at private residence 120 West 23d st., near 6th av., elegant Parlor Suits, covered in satin, raw Silks, &c.; Etageres, Cabinets, Tables, a large collection of valuable Oil Paintings, Bronzes, &c.; Chamber Sets, Dressing Cases, Bedstead, Washstands, Chiffoniers, Mattresses, &c.; Library and Dining Furniture. Take elevated railroad to Twenty-third street station.

A. & L. BAUMANN'S NEW FURNITURE, CARPET and Bedding Warehouses, 512 and 514 8th av., near 36th st.; the largest establishment in the city; lowest cash prices; weekly and monthly payments taken.

A.—RICH HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, STEINWAY and Chickering Pianofortes, imported Bronzes, Paintings, Bedding, &c., at auction, to-day (Monday), 10 o'clock, at private residence No. 41 West 16th st., between 5th and 6th avs. Full particulars in Auction column.

BAUMANN BROTHERS ARE OFFERING GREAT bargains in Furniture, Carpets and Bedding, at their stores, 228 and 230 Hudson st., corner Broome; weekly and monthly payments taken.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES OF FURNITURE, Carpets, &c., for cash or easy payments. COWPERTHWAIT'S, 155 and 157 Chatham st. Send for illustrated price list. Weekly or monthly payment.

OUR COMPLAINT BOOK.

[NOTE.—Letters intended for this column must be accompanied by the writer's full name and address to insure attention. Complainants who are unwilling to comply with this rule simply waste time in writing. Write only on one side of the paper.—ED. HERALD.]

TIME TO SETTLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Can the receiver of the Continental Life Insurance Company give the policy holders any information as to when a dividend will be paid? W. F.

PROTECTION TO WOMEN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I am pleased to find that so many have come to the rescue of insulted woman. The evil is on the increase, and it is time to remedy it in some way.

OLD GENTLEMAN.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Will you advise "Policy Holder" to call a meeting of the policy holders of the Universal Life Insurance company, to devise some plan whereby we could appoint a representative to have an interview with the Attorney General? A. B.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Has the laboring man no rights? While the rich have their costly churches and exclusive schools our children are to be mixed with the children of the black man in the public schools. Just take a walk through our streets and you will see that amalgamation is going on fast enough without mixing the schools. AMERICAN.

CHEAP RAPID TRANSIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

I see a number of articles about rapid transit. Putting on four cars and running at two minutes headway would not do half as much good as making the fare five cents at all hours of the day. That would scatter the crowd and make the travel more even all day long. T. J.

CALVARY CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why does not some enterprising person or persons establish some means of conveyance between Greenpoint (via Twenty-third street ferry) to Calvary Cemetery? A stage or horse car route would be well recompensed by the hundreds that visit the cemetery, particularly on Sunday. R. J. C.

THE THIRD AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Why cannot the receiver of the Third Avenue Savings Bank declare a dividend? Is there no judge in the city who will bring the receiver to time as Judge Hackett brought the Aldermen? This would be the greatest service the courts could possibly render.

SUFFERER.

AN ABSURD RULE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Allow me to inquire why one of the rules governing Central Park should prohibit gentlemen from playing croquet there? The Park is the only place in which it would be possible to play, and I do not see why we men, who toil so hard throughout the week and need some recreation, should not be allowed to indulge in it. FORTY-EIGHTH STREET.

NOISE ON THE METROPOLITAN ROAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Metropolitan Railroad is a great convenience, but can nothing be done to prevent the outrageous noise made by the trains? We were promised noiseless wheels, and such could be made. Will you not give expression to the discontent of all who live on the line of the road at the ceaseless roar which is inflicted upon them, and win the gratitude of

THE UNHAPPY SUFFERERS.

THE REAR PLATFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The rear platform on the last car of every Metropolitan Elevated Railroad train is protected in part by a chain, and during the busy portions of the day the pressure on this line between life and death is intense. A small boy could easily be shoved under it. In riding up town recently I noticed two gates of a downtown train standing open. If there is not a sufficient number of men to take care of the train let more be employed. C. C. C.

CONDITION OF DELANCEY STREET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The lower part of Delancey street for three blocks would be a fine street, of 100 feet in width, paved, as it is, with handsome block stone, were it not made the storage ground for ten or twelve old boilers, part of an old still, old tin roofing and a lot of refuse cobble stones. In the middle of the street, fronting on East street, there is an old wooden shanty that a signboard indicates is a dining saloon, but which another signboard says is "for sale or to let." Who receives the rent of this "saloon?" In addition to all this the street is further ornamented by about twenty old, broken down coal carts, trucks and wagons.

DELANCEY.

BOWLING GREEN PARK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

The Bowling Green Park is regularly closed every evening at five o'clock, and is not opened till after seven in the morning, thus closing this ancient and venerated spot at the very hours when people most desire to rest in it and enjoy the cool and shade of the evening and morning. The reason is the caretaker, who receives a liberal salary from the city, is too aristocratic in his tastes to reside near the Bowling Green, but roosts under the trees up town to enjoy the sweet, perfumed breezes from Hunter's Point. Let the Park Commissioners appoint some man to the place who lives near the Bowling Green, and will not be too proud to keep the park open till eleven o'clock P. M. and open it at five A. M. A RESIDENT.

BOARDING THE METROPOLITAN TRAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

A few mornings ago a lady was waiting at Chambers street for the Metropolitan train for up town. When the train stopped she started to get aboard, but before half a dozen passengers had entered the conductor waved his hand and the train proceeded. The lady naturally refused to step aboard while the train was moving, but the conductor endeavored to drag her aboard by the arm. She resisted and the conductor nearly missed his train. When she complained to the gatekeeper of the carelessness of the conductor in starting his train too hastily he said, pompously, "Well, madam, the train don't wait for anybody." If this is a sample of their dealings with their lady passengers the ladies had better keep on *terra firma* and not risk their lives trying to board the elevated trains. POCO RITARDO.

PREPARING FOR ANOTHER ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Those in charge of the construction of the Brooklyn Bridge seem to show perfect indifference to the lives of the poor men in their employ. I want to call attention to one particular fact. Men are engaged in painting short lengths of cables at the foot of the New York tower. These cables are laid upon a sort of rack or scaffold as close as they can be placed. They are very heavy, and in addition to the weight of the wire itself, have on their extremities heavy masses of iron. The scaffold is very weak and insecure and is overloaded with the enormous weight, amounting to several tons, and has already sagged. When the ferryboats happen to strike the dock it causes the whole structure to rock and sway. The men have to work under and inside the scaffold at their painting, and their position is one of imminent danger, for if the concern were to fall they would be crushed to death without a chance to escape. The responsible person, I am told, is Mr. Abbott, who has long since been informed of the danger, yet takes no measures of precaution. A. V. T.

BROKEN PROMISES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

When the Sixpenny Savings Bank failed we were assured by Mr. Miles that, if permitted to continue the bank, he would, inside of ten days, be able to pay ninety cents on the dollar. The majority of the poor depositors did not care who had control of the bank if they only could get their money. Committees were appointed who did a great deal of talking and accomplished nothing. One man, who was very bitter against the appointment of a receiver, waited on Judge Westbrook to try and set aside the receivership and have the old management retained. He came back, after his interview with the Judge, and advocated strongly the appointment of Mr. Russell, who, he claimed, was the poor man's friend, to use Judge Westbrook's words, "a wealthy gentleman, of unblemished character, who would scorn to make any money out of the poor, unfortunate depositors." When Mr. Russell looked over the affairs of the bank he stated that before the 1st of May he would be able to give them seventy-five cents on the dollar, and there was no doubt the bank would pay eighty-five cents or ninety cents, if not dollar for dollar, before three months. His next promise was somewhat different. He thought by the 1st of June he would declare the first dividend of about fifty-five cents on the dollar. Now three months have passed, and this model receiver, who was going to be pointed at with pride by the poor of New York, has not yet declared any dividend whatsoever nor kept any promise he has made.

W. J. H.

VALLEY FORGE

Where Washington's Army Left Bloody Footprints on the Snow.

THE VALLEY FORGE CENTENNIAL.

Programme for the Celebration of the 19th of June.

VALLEY FORGE, Pa., June 15, 1878.

The first centenary anniversary of the occupation of Valley Forge by the Continental army under General Washington will be celebrated on the 19th inst. This was the date 100 years ago upon which the ragged but brave and heroic patriot army evacuated the quarters where they had spent a winter of such suffering and hardship that its tragic story was marked in the bloody footprints left on the frozen snow where the shoeless and almost naked heroes had made their camp.

PREPARATIONS.

The preparations for an appropriate commemoration of the anniversary day, which have been progressing for some time, are now completed. The programme is a very elaborate and comprehensive one, and will doubtless be very impressive. The railroad companies have made extraordinary arrangements to bring visitors from all the eastern towns of Pennsylvania, and there is no doubt that there will be upon the day of the celebration, if the weather is pleasant, an assemblage numbering many thousands.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS.

Of course the famous old stone farm house used as Washington's headquarters and residence during the memorable winter of 1777–8 will be the principal object of interest, and the focus for the great gathering of the day, but the greater portion of the ceremonies will take place in a field not far away, near one of the old earthworks, where nature has provided an amphitheatre, the grassy slopes of the hillsides, making a beautiful spot, with room for thousands to assemble.

THE OFFICERS OF THE DAY.

The officers of the day will be:—Governor John F. Hartranft, of Harrisburg, presiding officer; Major General David McM. Gregg, of Reading, marshal; H. Armitt Brown, of Philadelphia, orator; Colonel Theodore W. Bean, of Norristown, historian; Rev. J. Garratt Walker, of Philadelphia, poet; John O. K. Robarts, of Phœnixville, musical director.

THE PROGRAMME.

At daylight there will be a morning gun and reveille at the encampment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, and at sunrise there will be a federal salute of thirteen guns.

At half-past eight o'clock there will be the official reception of His Excellency Governor J. F. Hartranft and staff, Major General Winfield S. Hancock and other distinguished guests, and firing of an appropriate salute by Griffen Battery, of Phœnixville.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The religious memorial service will begin at nine o'clock on the grounds at Valley Forge, under the direction of Rev. Job. F. Halsey, D. D., president. It will be conducted as follows:—

Dirge..........Phœnix Military Band
L. B. Vandersllice, leader.
Invocation..........Rev. Adam J. Weddell
Hymn, "Before Jehovah's Awful Throne."
By a chorus of 300 voices, recruited from Reading, Pottstown, Spring City, Trappe, Phœnixville, Norristown and Manayunk.
Responsive service....Revs. Isaac Gibson and John Dyson
"Gloria Patri"..........Chorus
Reading of Scripture..........Deut., xxviii., 1–14
Rev. William A. Jenks.
Anthem, "Erect Your Heads, Eternal Gates"..........Chorus
Prayer..........Rev. Simeon Siegfried, Jr
Hymn, "God Bless Our Native Land"..........Chorus
Lord's Prayer..........Rev. Henry M. Kieffer
Doxology, "Praise God," &c..........Chorus
Benediction..........Rev. J. Grier Ralston, LL. D., D. D
Hymn, "Amen, amen, amen"..........Chorus

At half-past ten the procession of military and civic societies will be formed under command of General Gregg, and line of march taken up promptly for the place where the literary and other exercises for the day will be held. The Ringgold Band, of Reading, and the Phœnix Military Band, of Phœnixville, will proceed at once to the grand tent, where they will give an instrumental concert for the benefit of those desiring to listen. Others may roam at will or provide themselves with refreshments until twelve M.

THE LITERARY EXERCISES.

At midday precisely there will be a national salute of thirty-eight guns, after which the principal services of the day will be held under the grand tent provided for the purpose. The programme here will be:—

Fantasia..........Ringgold Band
Joseph Winter, leader.
Centennial Hymn......Words and music by Dudley Buck
"One Hundred Years"..........Chorus
Sung by ye Continentals, of Phœnixville, thirteen in number, dressed in full Continental costume.
Prayer..........Rev. Charles Collins, Jr.
"Waken, Voice of the Land's Devotion"..........Chorus
Words by Bayard Taylor; music by J. C. Beckel.
Poem..........by Rev. J. G. Walker
"The American Hymn"..........Solo and Chorus
Historical paper..........Colonel Theo. W. Bean
"Hail, Valley Forge"..........Chorus
Oration..........Henry Armitt Brown
"The Heroes of Valley Forge"..........Chorus
"Grand Hallelujah" (Handel's)..........Chorus
Benediction..........Rev. Joseph H. Boyd

After this there will be the grand review of military and civic organizations in the field to the east of the grand tent.

VALLEY FORGE CENTENNIAL ASSOCIATION.

The officers of the Valley Forge Centennial Association, under whose auspices the celebration will take place, are the following gentlemen. The association is a permanent one, having for its ultimate object the raising of about $450,000 for the purchase of the beautiful tract of about 2,000 acres upon which the Revolutionary army made its winter quarters. The association has already purchased the Washington headquarters, which they will, of course, preserve and keep in repair. Colonel Bean, one of the active members of the association, has devoted much time and study to the history of the old camp ground, and he has been enabled to prepare a very valuable military map of the sacred spot, besides collecting and preserving all obtainable information upon the subject.

The officers of the association are Isaac Smith, president; John Robb, secretary; John W. Eckman, treasurer. Committees:—Field and Organization—Colonel Theodore F. Bean, J. E. Thropp, Dr. N. A. Pennypacker, General B. F. Fisher, J. B. Hancock, Captain W. W. Nevin, M. S. Longacre, Amos Gartside, General W. H. H. Davis, General J. R. Dobson, J. W. Schall, General W. Bolton. History, Paper, Poem and Oration—J. Smith Futhey, C. H. Pennypacker, Washington Townsend, R. R. Corson, Rev. C. Collins. Memorial Design and Erection—J. W. Eckman, Franklin Beerer, J. C. Richardson, B. F. Bean, W. H. Holstein. Music and Entertainment—John O. K. Robarts, L. B. Kaler, Colonel N. M. Ellis, N. B. Broomall, James Keelor, H. W. Schrack, H. G. Schwenk, Abel Rambo, Nelson O. Naille, H. H. Gilkyson. Finance—J. E. Thropp, George Bullock, B. M. Boyer, C. H. Rogers, J. W. Eckman, Charles Mercer, Dr. David Schrack, Jr.; S. F. Butler, Samuel Fitler, H. G. Jones, Stanley Lees, George Shannon, William Auchenbach, General David McM. Gregg, W. S. Essic, Dr. Snyder.

In Philadelphia preparations for the centennial encampment are going forward actively. Many military organizations of that city will participate. On Tuesday afternoon the First City Troop will leave Philadelphia, marching to Valley Forge, and will quarter at the King of Prussia Hotel. The First regiment National Guards of Pennsylvania, Captain Muldoon commanding, will take up about 450 men. The Eleventh regiment, Colonel Rupert commanding, and the Griffin battery, Captain Denniston, will also participate. Delegations from Grand Army posts Nos. 1, 2, 5, 16, 29 and 76 have notified the Chief Marshal that they expect to attend the celebration. Governor Hartranft and staff and General Hancock and staff will also be present and review the procession.

The following is the official announcement of the staff of the Chief Marshal, Major C. J. Wickersham:—

Colonel R. S. Thomas, Philadelphia.
Colonel W. Brook Rawle, Philadelphia.
Colonel Thomas W. Bean, Norristown.
Major J. Ed. Carpenter, Philadelphia.
Major R. R. Corson, Norristown.
Surgeon W. S. Philips, Norristown.
C. W. W. Windman, Reading.
Captain P. R. Stetson, U. S. A., Reading.
Captain Isador Cromelin, Philadelphia.
J. E. Thropp, Conshohocken.
T. D. Slicker, Reading.

A MOTHER IN ISRAEL.

DEATH OF A WOMAN WHO HAD ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIVE DESCENDANTS.

[From the Baltimore Bulletin, June 10.]

Yesterday morning, at eight o'clock, Ruthy Ann Price, colored, said to be 107 years and 8 days old, died at the residence of her niece, Sarah Johnson, colored, No. 111 North Paca street. The deceased had been sick but two weeks, and died from old age. The deceased, it is stated, was born at North Point, Baltimore county, on the 2d of June, 1771, on the farm of Judge Jones, to whom she belonged. Her name was Ruthy Ann Lewis. She remained in Judge Jones' family until shortly after the war of 1812. When relating incidents of the war she would always tell the following:—At the time of the arrival of the British fleet in Chesapeake Bay she was quite advanced in years and was a waitress in Judge Jones' family. Upon the arrival of the fleet off North Point the family were at breakfast, and while engaged in her duties Ruthy Ann saw the soldiers with "red coats," and immediately informed her master. The information created much consternation among the family, who at once prepared for a hasty departure, if a retreat became necessary. Ruthy Ann finally married and was sold to Robert H. Carman, of Baltimore county, who before his death made a will, including, among others, a clause to set his slaves free. She was married three times, and leaves twenty children, over one hundred grandchildren, about thirty great grandchildren and about five great great grandchildren. She had an excellent memory, often related stories of her childhood, and was a strict church member.

WASHINGTON.

Review of a Remarkable Session of Congress.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

Absence of Executive Influence on Legislation.

THE ISSUES OF THE NEAR FUTURE

Progress of Investigation by the Potter Committee.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1878.

THE LONG SESSION OF CONGRESS AND WHAT IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

This Congress, which has been in almost constant session since the 15th of last October (eight months), has, according to the saying of Senator Bayard, done less good and less harm than many persons expected. In fact one of its chief merits is that it has done very little; its sins are mostly sins of omission. Aside from the River and Harbor bill, it is guilty of not a single job and the lobby has done no business at all at this long session, for the River and Harbor bill is a job which needs no lobby. It is prepared in the committees of the two houses to force a two-thirds vote by giving a slice of public plunder to more than two-thirds of the districts and States. This general "divide" is larger in amount this year than for many years before. The House fixed it at $7,000,000, the Senate increased it more than $1,000,000, and in spite of the opposition of the Speaker and several members—Messrs. Cox, of New York, and Eden, of Illinois, and others—it was adopted.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

The only important legislation has been that on the currency. The remonetization of silver and the prohibition to decrease the greenback circulation, with minor measures of less consequence, make us a paper money nation with our paper based on silver of less value, which nobody wants. The House has to prepare its business about forty committees, and the best way to show what it has done and not done is to run over the list of these.

The Committee on Elections has left four or five contested cases over to the next session, which is like deciding that a man is not guilty after he has served his term out at Sing Sing.

The Ways and Means has accomplished nothing, the Tariff bill having failed.

The Banking and Currency has remonetized silver, but has fortunately failed to carry any other of its numerous propositions, each more absurd and ignorant than its predecessor. In forming this committee the Speaker certainly observed the rule that a committee ought to represent the prevailing sentiment of the House, but the combined ignorance and demagoguery of the committee, with Mr. Ewing as the tail who wagged it, was, in the end, too much even for the House itself.

The Judiciary Committee reported a sound bill on the distribution of the Geneva award, but so late in the session that it was put over to next December by general consent.

The repeal of the Bankrupt law was accomplished.

The Committee on Military Affairs brought in a bill to reorganize the army founded on the theory of curing a mad dog—to cut off his tail close up behind his ears; but this bill, being reported, was never heard of again; and Mr. Hewitt's more intelligent measure for the same end shared the fate of the Banning bill, and the army is left to a commission to report to the next session—the wisest course.

The Committee on Patents considered some important and needed reforms in the patent laws, but produced nothing.

The numerous investigating committees made very few and unimportant discoveries, and that is all.

When the failure of important measures is considered we find that the Tariff bill is dead; the transfer of the Indians to the War Department failed, partly because the measure, as it came from the House, was so crude as to be impracticable, and partly because Senators, though they may hate Secretary Schurz love patronage, and were reluctant to give up the power to confirm and to influence the nomination of Indian agents. Various jobs and subsidies failed, and it must be said for the House that, like its Speaker, it was in the main honest, and hated jobs.

The commission to improve the Mississippi River failed, and no measures looking to a permanent reform of the civil service, or to extending the Presidential term and making him ineligible to re-election, or for reforming the method of electing a President or counting the vote, were considered.

People who imagine that the business of a legislative body is to pass as many laws as possible will be disgusted with the beggarly account of the acts of the Forty-fifth Congress. But the more sensible people, who remember that Congress is never so near to a blunder as when it votes, and that debate is its real business, will be thankful to have got off so well. The present Congress has done but little harm, if it has done absolutely no good. Considering that over four thousand bills were offered in the House alone during the eight months, and that numerous jobs pressed for recognition, the country has reason to be thankful that so little was done.

The condition of the country, with an uncommon number of wild and Communistic ideas afloat among the people made itself felt not only in the House, but in the Senate also. Still, the evenly balanced condition of parties in both houses—with a democratic majority of only twelve in the House and a republican majority of two or three in the Senate—ought to have produced better results.

COURSE OF THE PRESIDENT.

In such a state of parties in Congress, if the President is a man who knows his own mind and has a positive policy, he can impress it upon the country. It is very certain that if Mr. Bayard, or some man like him, had been President the present session could easily have been turned to great and positive use to the country. An administration with a policy could have carried every point of that policy with ease. The majority of members in both houses were sincerely desirous to help and benefit the country, and were ready, tolerably regardless of party lines, to support a definite policy, and it only needed a leader; and the two houses, being of opposing politics, no one could impress himself on both except the President. Unfortunately for the country, Mr. Hayes has no views. He is honest and in favor of economy, but he has no policy, and declared frankly at the outset that he meant to have none. His notion is that the Executive is to execute the laws, that the Congress is to adopt them without influence from him, and he has persistently adhered to this theory. He vetoed the Silver bill because it attacked the national credit, but any of his predecessors would easily have prevented its passage. He may veto the River and Harbor bill, because he is opposed to indiscriminate and wasteful appropriations, but it will be passed over his veto. Probably no President ever exercised so little influence upon legislation, and probably no President ever had so great opportunities of influencing a Congress for the good of the country if he had chosen to. A considerable part of the session he spent in a private war with the Senate over the appointments, in which at last the Senate brought him to submission; and the best that can be said of him is that he held out much longer than General Grant. He failed in the struggle, just as Grant broke down, because he wanted to appoint his own friends and favorites; and to get them confirmed the Senate forced him at the last to appoint also men pleasing to itself. Civil service reform, after many promises, has once more failed, and will fail until the Tenure of Office act is repealed.

MR. CONKLING'S LEADERSHIP.

The struggle within the republican party in the earlier months of the session resulted in the complete victory of Senator Conkling, who made himself master of the Senate and of his party, and has continued so, without appearing in the least to care for the supremacy which he secured. Mr. Conkling led the Senate in putting Mr. Kellogg into the seat which rightfully belonged to Mr. Spofford, and he succeeded here because the President, with combined optimism and timidity refused to move his own few friends and supporters to oppose Kellogg. Next came the struggle over the New York nominations, and here Mr. Conkling fought a battle which gave him, with democratic help, the supremacy in his party. He beat the President, and Mr. Hayes felt his defeat very keenly, and acknowledged its force by declining to try again. Thereafter Mr. Conkling ruled in the committees as well as in the Senate, the President's nominations were rejected or pocketed, as he chose, and when at last Mr. Hayes surrendered and sent in nominations of a kind satisfactory to Mr. Conkling the Senator did not even do him the poor honor of reporting them. He deputed this duty to his allies and friends, Senator Spencer and others. Mr. Conkling's victory has been one of the completest which the Senate ever gained over a President, and it has borne its fruits. It has made him the leader and master of his party in the Senate, and, so far as he chose to be, in the House also, though there Mr. Blaine's influence is still felt by the republicans, and his advice has constantly been sought by them.

LOOSENESS OF PARTY LINES.

American politics inevitably centre about the next Presidential election; and whatever Congress has done or omitted to do has been moved by the aspirations of the leaders on both sides. Considering that no questions of public importance now divide parties, and that so far as principle or policy goes a citizen might almost as easily vote for one platform as the other, it is comical that the whole strength and effort of both sides in this Congress has been put forth to maintain party lines. The democrats in the House chose General Field Doorkeeper, less because they liked him than because, being nominated, they were urged to stick together "to prove that they were a party." So, too, the Potter resolution was adopted, not because it had the hearty consent of the party, but because it was thought necessary to beat the republican opposition to it. As for the republicans, in the Senate they put in Kellogg to show that they were a party, and in general they were always ready to show their teeth to their opponents in that House. Yet on all measures of public and general importance both parties broke up without the least hesitation. Neither party has been able to hold a caucus together in the whole eight months, and it has not even been made a reproach to any one in either party that he voted as he chose on any "real question."

Out of all this has come a decided good. Several important measures, such as the tariff, the Brazilian subsidy and others, have shown in a very positive way the tendencies of the two parties. The country has been able to see for itself that, whatever platforms may say, the spirit and policy of the republicans and democrats is essentially opposed. Thus the greater number of the democrats supported the Tariff bill; almost all the republicans opposed it; the greater number of the republicans supported the Brazilian subsidy; the greater number of democrats opposed it; the democratic House opposed jobs and subsidies; the republican Senate favored liberal appropriations and internal improvements.

In short, the new questions, as Senator Lamar called them, made themselves felt; and it is very plain here that the republican leaders are cautiously feeling their way to a new declaration of policy. They see that the Southern issue is dead, and they begin to see that it is as the party of protection, of liberal appropriations in the shape of subsidies and internal improvements, and of paternal interference generally, that they must presently appear before the country. Mr. Blaine's several addresses in Pennsylvania during the session all point in this direction. They see that on such issues they can carry several Southern States, and in the present condition of the country will have ardent support from some part, at least, of the labor movement, and they are likely in the next Congress, and the next, to pronounce in favor of large schemes of internal improvements to catch votes in the West and South.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1878.

THE POTTER COMMITTEE—FURTHER COURSE OF THE INVESTIGATION.

It is not likely that the Potter committee will, after to-morrow morning, take any more testimony until after the adjournment of Congress. The committee will meet in the morning and sit until eleven. The witness Clarke will be further examined by Mr. McMahon, and if any time is left probably Senator Kellogg will be heard. Immediately after adjournment the committee will begin to hold daily sessions and will continue regular work until all the witnesses who are now here or, may arrive, under subpœna, shall have been heard. This will require at least a week and probably two weeks. The committee will then take a recess of several weeks, and upon reassembling will send a sub-committee to Louisiana. This sub-committee will consist of at least five members, and the other six will remain in Washington to examine such witnesses as arrive here under subpœnas to be issued during the recess. The first witness after the adjournment of Congress will be Mrs. Jenks, and it is thought her examination will consume at least two days.

The papers in relation to the McVeigh Commission and the correspondence between the Commissioners and the President will be laid before the committee to-morrow morning. There is nothing in these papers that has not been already published.

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1878.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE.

Several members of the Senate Committee on Appropriations have been at work all day and throughout this evening completing an examination of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill and the very numerous amendments thereto already proposed for adoption by the Senate. They will, as a sub-committee, report it to the full committee to-morrow morning, with a view to its receiving attention in time to be submitted to the Senate in print, with the committee amendments, to-morrow afternoon. An all night session of the Senate will probably be required to pass the bill in time to ensure any possibility of its enactment before the hour now fixed for final adjournment on Tuesday.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS—PRESIDENT HAYES' IDEAS ON THE SUBJECT.

The President has informed the members of the Cabinet with regard to the matter of contributions to campaign funds and assessments for political purposes that he desires the letter addressed by Secretary Schurz to one of his clerks upon that subject to be considered as embodying his own opinions and the rule governing the administration in its various branches. The letter informed the clerk, who addressed Secretary Schurz, that he was as free as any other citizen to spend his spare money in any legitimate way he pleased and as his political principles or public spirit might suggest.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR SILVER DOLLARS.

The United States Treasurer on Saturday shipped $10,000 in silver dollars to repository banks in various parts of the country. On the 8th inst. the Treasurer informed the banks that the expenses of shipment would be paid by the government, and the result has been an increased demand for silver in exchange for currency. Thus far, under the new rulings to this effect, $30,000 have been shipped. Treasurer Gilfillan has authorized about one hundred banks to receive deposits of currency on account of silver, and it is expected that at least a half million silver dollars will be got into actual circulation this way.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

THE NEW ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL.

WASHINGTON, June 16, 1878.

Captain Azor H. Nickerson, of the Twenty-third infantry, aide-de-camp to General Crook, who was last night confirmed by the Senate as major and assistant adjutant general to succeed General Pelouze, served with great distinction during the late war and was several times severely wounded. Since the war he has for nearly twelve years been almost constantly engaged with General Crook in his Indian campaigns, and has several times been recommended for promotion for gallantry.

THE NATIONAL PARTY.

Interview with the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

ITS STRENGTH AND ORGANIZATION.

States Expected To Be Carried This Fall.

WASHINGTON, June 15, 1878.

Dr. Daniel B. Sturgeon, of Toledo, Ohio, chairman of the Executive Committee of the National (Greenback-Labor) Party, is now in Washington. The Doctor is evidently a man of good sense, and he supplements this with a courteous, practical manner. He is exceedingly cautious in talking of the new party, carefully weighing every word he utters about it, and quite emphatically checking an untoward curiosity that would draw from him more than its welfare would require. He is impressed with the importance of his position as the head of what he somewhat enthusiastically denominates the party of the future, and is thus governed in his conversation upon the subject of old and new party lines by the utmost circumspection. It was, therefore, with some reluctance that he consented, when requested, to enter into a discussion of the political situation for publication. Nevertheless he was willing to accommodate the HERALD to as great an extent as the peculiar delicacy of his position would warrant.

In reply to the question, "What is the extent of the organization of the new national party?" he said:—

"It is as broad as the land itself. It extends from Maine to California, and from the lakes to the Gulf. We have a most thorough organization in Maine, and expect to elect our State ticket there this year, and have other States organized almost as completely, as I told you, from Michigan to Louisiana. The American Alliance in Louisiana, a very large organization, numbering in New Orleans alone 10,000 men, have, within the last two weeks, adopted the Toledo platform, and have come into line with our organization. In Maine, as I have already remarked, we have a good organization, and have every reason to expect that we will be successful in electing our ticket in September. We are making good progress in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and Vermont. We have reason to expect that we shall carry the State of New York this fall outside of the city of New York, and we are instituting an organization in the city, and we hope to be able to astonish the country by carrying that city also. Pennsylvania is thoroughly organized; Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin also. We are making good progress in Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky and West Virginia. We have also in Mississippi quite an organization. In the balance of the Southern States we have made no particular effort, but shall in the near future. We shall make special efforts to elect members of the Legislature in those States that will elect a United States Senator at the coming session."

"In what State are you the strongest proportionately?"

"Well, it is between Indiana and Michigan. The indications point to Maine as one of the strongest States in the United States. In Ohio, Indiana and Illinois we are particularly well organized, and in Pennsylvania we are going to astonish the folks by our strength."

"In what States have you a perfect organization, with State and local executive committees?"

"In all of the States I have mentioned to you. There is not one of them that has not a good organization. I mentioned them because we have a complete organization in them."

ENCOURAGEMENT IN THE EAST.

"In which section of the country, East or West, do you find the new party takes best and makes friends the more rapidly?"

"Our recent experience convinces us, to our surprise, that it takes as well in the East as it does in the West—that is, we are succeeding, with the amount of labor bestowed, better in the East than in the West. It is yielding wonderfully for the amount of labor given it. We are now only preparing, however, to enter upon a lively contest."

"What are the pecuniary resources of the national party? From whom does it principally obtain its contributions?"

"We have sufficient funds for our wants. We find that the people who are oppressed by the legislation of the country are willing to give what they can to aid the party that shall give them relief. In this way, through small contributions, we have raised quite a large amount. I am not at liberty to say how much. We do not feel discouraged at all for the want of funds."

STRENGTH IN LOUISIANA.

"What is the character of this American Alliance in Louisiana? What party does it draw from the most?"

"I can tell you little or nothing, except that there is a party there of that kind, numbering ten or twelve thousand in the city of New Orleans alone. I think the people there are tired of both old parties, and I may say that there has never been a time in the history of this government at which there was so little cohesion in the old parties. That is the reason, above all others, of our unprecedented success."

"Have you received any large lump contributions from any person to enable you to carry forward the organization of the new party?"

"No, sir. Not one."

IMPOSSIBILITY OF RESUMPTION.

"How do you make out that it is necessary to repeal the Resumption act when the day of the resumption of specie payment is so near at hand and the prospects, according to the Secretary of the Treasury, are so satisfactory for successful resumption?"

"The utter impossibility, as we believe, of the Secretary to meet the wants of resumption. As we figure the necessities of resumption, we believe that if with the amount of specie on hand the Secretary should meet all of the specie obligations required by law we would have less than no specie on the day of resumption."

"What particular obligations do you refer to?"

"Well, the interest on the public debt, the sinking fund and all of the specie demands provided for by law. We are emphatically opposed to the creation of an interest bearing debt to pay a non-interest bearing debt with—that is, borrowing specie to redeem greenbacks."

"What do you estimate will be the aggregate difference per annum in this respect occasioned by the resumption of specie payments? That is, how much extra would the creation of this interest bearing debt cost the government yearly over and above the present system?"

"That would depend upon the amount of specie that we should be required to borrow. I state this point for the principle contained in it. I am not now prepared to give you figures."

"You speak of demands for specie created by law. What do you estimate that these demands will amount to between this and the day of resumption?"

"That I am unable to say. I could not give the figures now. That can be found out by any citizen who wants to examine the statutes and see for himself. I would not guess at it. I will give you no guessing."

"You are aware, no doubt, of Mr. Sherman's idea that if the Treasury has a specific amount of specie in reserve, though it might not be enough to discharge the entire coin obligations created by the Resumption act, it will induce a confidence among financiers that will prevent them from presenting their paper money for coin redemption in such amounts as would embarrass the government; that the people will retain in circulation paper money in preference to coin on account of its greater convenience, knowing that it is redeemable in specie upon presentation."

"Yes, but this idea is fallacious. It may prove true as to the poor classes, but as to the capitalists never. They are always seeking an opportunity to make money, and the knowledge of such an opportunity as this proposition affords would prompt them to make a raid upon the Treasury at once, and we should have immediately re-enacted those scenes of wildest speculation common in the later years of the war, during which one gold dollar was worth three paper dollars. If there is a margin of even one per cent in favor of gold the capitalists of the country will present their paper for redemption at the Treasury within ninety days, for the consideration of one per cent, and more rapidly in proportion to the percentage that can be obtained. This will simply reinstate the status of things that existed during the last years of the war, when paper was so reduced in value and gold correspondingly advanced."

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

"In what manner does the greenback labor party expect to be affected by such men as Ewing, Voorhees and Buckner, who advocate your financial theories within the democratic party? Do you expect to derive any benefit from their labors, and, if so, how?"

"They sow and cultivate a fruitful soil thoroughly, and we reap and garner the harvest easily, as illustrated at their election at Terre Haute, Ind., this spring. Mr. Voorhees visited that city to aid in achieving a victory for his party in this election. He labored earnestly, succeeded in convincing many of the truthfulness of the positions taken by our party, and when the day of election came they voted our ticket and aided us in gaining a victory. The reason for this condition of things is the fact that the democratic party is divided on the money question. Many of its leaders and those who control its platform and nominations in the National Conventions are in favor of the hard money system. Hence, when thinking men are convinced of the necessity of voting our principles of finance they are convinced that they should go with the party universally committed to the principles we advocate. The division of the democratic party on the money question must be regarded as an evidence of great weakness. All honest and right thinking men clearly understand that a house divided against itself cannot stand. The result of our labors will be to drive the hard money remnants of the republican and democratic parties together so as to form but one party. Our victories everywhere up to this date have demonstrated that fact, by the remnants of the two parties immediately uniting at the succeeding election."

"From which party do you think you will draw the greatest amount of strength East and West?"

"I think we gain about equally from both, as near as I am able to judge. In some localities we draw more from one and in others more from the other. It depends entirely upon which is the dominant party. We take from the ruling party the greatest number, of course. I can safely say this, however:—If we had the votes of all those in both parties who are perfectly in accord with us we would sweep the entire country with a victory unprecedented in the history of parties. Why, Texas, for instance, would give us 100,000 majority, just for amusement. The Texas democrats are all soft-money men, but their first love for democracy may hold them yet a little while longer. I think that inevitably they will come over to the full support of the national party. They cannot avoid it—certainly they cannot if the hard-money democrats control the next nomination for President, which consummation is certain."

THE RELATION TO COMMUNISM.

"What direct means do you intend to use among the people to advance the interests of the party? In what relation do you stand to what is termed 'Communism'?"

"Those means only that are fully guaranteed to us by the constitution of the United States and the common laws of the country. We will achieve victory through the ballot alone. We advise, counsel and adjure all the members of the national greenback labor party to endure with as little murmuring as possible all the sufferings through which they may have to pass, living upon the plainest food and enduring all the hardships that may be necessary in order to live through the year till the day of election, when they may have the unmolested right of polling their ballots for their own emancipation. We are in the midst of a revolution. Let it be consummated, if possible, in peace and through legal instrumentalities, and not, under any circumstances, by unnecessarily appealing to force or violence, or violating any law. Communism is an exotic not indigenous to this country and cannot be successfully grown on American soil."

"What do you think of the progress thus far of what is commonly called 'Communism' in this country? Do you apprehend any serious results from it?"

"Its progress, when thoroughly investigated, appears to have been very slow, and no serious results whatever are to be apprehended from it. The hope of our country is founded on our common school system—the poor man's college. It has done and is doing such a noble work in the general education of the masses that we have nothing to fear from the few ignorant and narrow-minded persons scattered up and down the country whose conduct has given rise to all this noise about Communism. If the newspaper men were to keep quiet about Communism we would hear nothing more of it. I think, in fact, that the newspaper men, the bondholders and the bankers are the only Communists of whom I know anything in the country."

THE BALLOT ALONE.

"What do you think will be the result upon the distressed classes of the country if Congress fails to take some positive action upon the subject of finance for their relief?"

"This is a subject upon which I must be very careful what I say. It will not do to say anything from which these people may take the hint that their best chance is in an uprising. But they will be reduced to a most pitiable condition of suffering, and each member of Congress would assume a very grave responsibility in bringing the masses into that condition of suffering which borders closely upon anarchy. I do not think, however, that this can result in any very serious uprising in any section of the country, unless the people are exasperated beyond endurance. There is a limit, you know, beyond which men will not submit to oppression. But the people know too well that their surest hope of victory and relief is in the ballot alone."

THE FRANKLIN SEARCH PARTY.

The schooner Eothen, which is to convey the Franklin search party to the Arctic during the early part of this week, is still lying at the dock near the foot of Beekman street, but will haul out and anchor off the Battery this afternoon. Since she came to her present position she has been visited by thousands of those who felt interested in the expedition and desired to see the little craft that was soon to brave the rigors of an Arctic winter. Her master, Captain Thomas F. Barry, who is a very modest and unassuming man, has been beset by interviewers since his arrival in the city, and is exceedingly anxious to get away from such vexatious friends. The powder for the expedition will be taken aboard while the schooner is in the stream, as vessels are forbidden to remain at wharf over night with loose powder on board. Since the last published announcement the expedition has received the following goods:—From M. J. Whitmore, Bricksburg, N. J., books on the Arctic; S. R. Wells & Co., scientific works; H. E. Gates, Eclectic Library, miscellaneous books and periodicals; Harper Brothers, ship's library; The Unexcelled Fire Works Company, one case assorted fire works; Thompson & Sons, five canvas gun covers and pistol belt; Glen Cove Starch Manufacturing Company, 200 lbs. improved corn starch; Wilson Packing Company, five cases canned meats and box of can openers; John Thornton & Co., assortment of hand sewing needles, sail needles, glovers' needles and fancy buttons; E. M. Boynton & Co., hand saws and patent lightning saws; Hartz & Levy, assortment conjurors' tricks; J. Goldmark, 25,000 gun caps; Waterbury Brass Company, supply of rifle caps for twenty rifles and lot of powder flasks and shot belts.

Some of these contributions need explanation in order to account for their appearance in this list. The blasting apparatus and blasting powder are for the purpose of experimenting upon its efficacy in cutting a passage through thick ice. Fireworks are much admired by the natives, and fill them with wonder.

NATIONAL GREENBACK PARTY.

The members of the General Committee of the national greenback party met yesterday afternoon in a box manufacturing shop at No. 13 York street. Mr. George Blair called the meeting to order, and said their object was to organize the several Assembly districts.

Mr. John J. Junid, of Syracuse, told how the greenbackers in the western part of the State were watching New York city. They were heart and hand with the greenback movement.

Dr. Miller said he believed that as everybody knew that Hayes was not elected President, and as people said that Tilden was not elected, therefore Peter Cooper was the only President of the United States. (Applause.) Congress he regarded as a mill for grinding out communists, and Secretary Sherman does nothing but burn up the people's money. On motion Messrs. Connolly, Kennedy, McGrath, Henry, Curran, Miller, Flynn, Bannon, Ennis, Foot, Masterson and Farrell were appointed a committee to report at next meeting a plan of reorganization for the several Assembly districts.

IN BROOKLYN.

The national greenback and labor reform party of Kings county held a meeting at the corner of Myrtle avenue and Fulton street, Brooklyn. P. F. Burton presided. An invitation was received from the socialistic sections of Brooklyn to attend their picnic on July 4. It was accepted, and it was resolved to join the procession, which will march through the principal streets of the city. In the course of a speech by Mr. Thomas S. Henderson, the latter gentleman denounced the editor of the organ of the greenback party as being unfaithful to the cause of paper money.

A FORTUNATE ESCAPE.

Henry Miller, seventeen years of age, a clerk in John W. Peck's grocery, corner of Hoyt and First streets, Brooklyn, retired to rest about half-past twelve o'clock on Saturday night in a room in the rear of the store, leaving a candle burning upon the head of a barrel. He went to sleep neglecting to extinguish the light. Patrolman Flushing, of the Third precinct, who was on duty in the neighborhood of the store, about two hours later observed smoke issuing from the windows. Upon breaking into the place he discovered that the candle had burned down to the head of the barrel, which it had set on fire. Miller was nearly suffocated by the dense smoke with which the apartment was filled. The fire was extinguished by the officer before it gained any considerable headway.

LOSS OF THE IDAHO.

WEXFORD, Ireland, June 2, 1878.

Captain William Holmes, of the steamship Idaho, lost off this coast on Saturday night during a fog, attributes the disaster to the influence of the fog on the compass and the effect of the tide, and states that he and the officers had observed that the fogs which they encountered in the Atlantic affected the compass. I have previously telegraphed all details to the London office of the HERALD, and therefore only add a letter from one of the passengers:—

STATEMENT OF A PASSENGER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

We were sixty-five miles from Queenstown and we had 151 passengers and crew. There was a heavy fog and Captain Holmes, Pilot H. G. Jones and the second officer were on the bridge at the time of the accident. The vessel ran hard on, tearing her open to amidships, and commenced settling, the water rushing in at the portholes and filling the saloon. Exactly twenty-two minutes from the time we struck the Idaho went out of sight. My boat was next to the last to leave the ship, and we were not over forty feet away when she disappeared. The boiler of the ship exploded under water, and a dense column of steam shot up above the surface. The scene on the steamer defies description. One lady, Grace Courtland, an actress, took an axe and assisted three men—two passengers and a sailor—in cutting away a lifeboat. She was the last lady to leave the ship, and although she lost her entire wardrobe and very valuable diamonds, she uttered no word of complaint. The same lady assisted at an oar in one of the boats, and sang a song to cheer up the gloom which pervaded the rest of the occupants of the boat.

PULL FOR THE SHORE.

The boats pulled for the shore, and at half-past nine we sighted the "Great Saltees Island," six miles from the main land, where the passengers and crew bunked for the night in the only hut on the island, inhabited by a fisherman. The ladies had to be carried ashore from the boats to the island, owing to the surf. The officers and crew behaved manfully, and did all in their power to relieve distress. We had some warm milk and black bread on the island, and a straw stack afforded a bed for many of the passengers. At four o'clock Sunday morning we took to the boats again, and after a two hours' pull landed at Kinmote, where the first warm meal revived the shivering crowd. It rained while crossing to the main land and the passengers were chilled through on their arrival at Kinmote. An incident of the disaster and a sorrowful episode were the struggles of fifty horses tied in the forward part of the ship. As I left the ship I could distinctly hear their neighs and struggles to escape the water which was fast pouring in.

The passengers saved nothing, many of them taking to the boats without shawls and hats. One passenger was sleeping when we struck and rushed to the boats without a coat or shoes. We only saved the clothes we had on our backs. Two of the lifeboats could not be cut away, and went down. Had the accident taken place two hours later the loss of life must have been frightful, and not a passenger could have been saved.

D. G. CHITTENDEN.

LIFE IN PARIS.

A Man's Life Depending on a Shoestring.

THE VOLTAIRE CENTENARY.

Quarrels Between the Churchmen and Liberals.

HUGO'S PRAISES IN THE THEATRE.

The Cardinal Prays for His Soul in Notre Dame.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

PARIS, June 2, 1878.

The last romance in Paris is dreary and tragic, and comes from the quarter of St. Martin—the faubourg famous in the days of the Revolution. In an apartment, No. 18 Faubourg St. Martin, lived Mlle. Eugénie Mauris. Eugénie was from an honorable Versailles family, and her mother still lives in Versailles. She has a brother in the prefecture of the Seine. Her occupation was the making of frames for ladies bonnets, and she earned enough to enable her to live well. But she had a taste for the pleasures of gay Paris—for the ball and the theatre—and especially for skating, in which she was an adept. She was a large blonde, tolerably handsome, and with a little squint. On the morning of the 22d of May she came down stairs, according to her habit, to make provision for the day. The concierge was requested to bring ten tickets for the skating rink. She went to the rink in the evening and came home late. The concierge, who was probably sleepy, did not observe whether she came with or without company. The following day she was not seen, nor on the two days after. The concierge became alarmed and addressed himself to the commissary of police. That official came to the apartment, opened it and Eugénie was found dead. Whether she committed suicide or not was the question, and the question was asked by many sympathizing friends; for, notwithstanding her irregular life, Eugénie had many who admired her winning, pleasant ways. An examination of the apartment showed that Eugénie, when she returned from the skating rink, had not returned alone. Her companion smoked cigarettes, and there must have been a long conversation, for there were the matches which lit the cigarettes, not the plain matches which Eugénie always used, but a different match. There could have been no loud dispute, as the neighbors heard none. It is believed that the man feigned to be undressing, and removed his boots. Going behind the victim apparently to put away his boots for the night he struck her a severe and stunning blow on the temple. Then taking a cord from his shoe—a cotton shoe lace—he twined it about her neck and strangled her to death. There seems to have been no doubt that after he murdered the woman he profaned her person. He then took her pocketbook, a white pocketbook which she had purchased in the vicinity. He left behind an old pocketbook, in which were a few sous, and fled somewhat in haste, as there were no evidences that he rummaged the drawers. The body of poor Eugénie was removed to the Morgue, and the police began their inquiries and their observations. It was in evidence that, although not of an exemplary life, Eugénie was industrious. The evening before her murder she came into the conciergerie of a neighboring house, smiling, and carrying an unfinished robe, saying she must hurry and finish it. There was a rumor that in the vicinity a woman was about to be strangled under similar circumstances; but, having wit enough to touch the bell cord, a servant arrived in time to find the assassin with his fingers around the woman's throat.

SUSPICIONS AROUSED.

It was feared that Paris was to be horrified with a new crime—that of accompanying frail women to their homes from the ball and skating rink and then murdering and robbing them. But further examination into the life and the fate of Eugénie Mauris showed that there must have been a special reason for her death. Among her effects were fifteen photographs. Thirteen of these photographs were of different individuals; two were of the same individual. This was a clew to the mind of justice. Two photographs of the same person—surely that was a friend worth seeking in this hour of Eugénie's fate. This same picture was of a *joli garçon*, pomaded and curled, and he was evidently a lover and an ancient lover of the deceased. There were also among her effects notes from dealers, cards, prospectuses and five letters. These letters were all in a masculine hand, and were all signed by the same name, "Victor." Here was a second clew to the mind of justice. If Victor was living he must be found. The two photographs of the *joli garçon*, waxed and greased and curled, were taken to several of Eugénie's old friends. They were discovered to be the portrait of one "Victor X——." Victor was an agent or dealer in laces, a kind of curbstone broker, and was famous for his conquests among ladies of lowly state and high imagination, like waiter girls in beer saloons and music halls, and his curls of black hair had set fire to many hearts. He lived in the Charonne quarter, and at this time was taking part as a supernumerary in the comedy of the "Abandonnes" at the Ambigu. Here M. Maré, the shrewd chief of detective justice, wended his way and found Victor. He was in the company of a new mistress—not the one, alas! who had cherished the two photographs of his curled and pomaded locks, and to whom he had written in terms too extravagant to be printed even in the easy columns of the French press, those five letters signed "Victor." When Victor was discovered and questioned by the ingenious M. Maré he made no mystery of his relations with poor Eugénie. He had tired of her. He had found a new love. But until finding his new love he had paid visits to Eugénie, and notably a visit on the day of her death. On the occasion when he last saw her she had received a new corset and a short petticoat—garments which M. Maré had not failed to note she wore when her body was found after death.

A MAN'S LIFE DEPENDING ON A SHOESTRING.

M. Maré, who is evidently a discerning man, and not content with the mere asking of questions, noted that Victor was wearing a pair of new shoes, and that these shoes were laced. It will be remembered that Eugénie was strangled with a shoestring. Why was it, asked M. Maré and his colleague in the inquiry, that M. Victor was decorated in new shoes, times so hard, and so on. M. Victor answered that his new mistress had bought these shoes because she hated to be seen on the boulevards with a person whose shoes were full of holes. As for the old ones they were at home. To M. Victor's home the policemen departed. It is on the Boulevard de Charonne, away out of the world. The apartment was searched. A loaded revolver was found, which, considering the character of Boulevard de Charonne, was not an exciting incident. There were skating tickets, and there were the old shoes which had disquieted the new mistress. There also was the shoelace, one shoelace rather of cotton, resembling that which was found around the throat of poor Eugénie. More than all, there were letters in the same hand as those addressed to Eugénie and found in her room. In one of these money was demanded, and a threat of vengeance if money was not given. Another was addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Social Police—the official in Paris who regulates the sanitary supervision of prostitutes. In this letter, horrible to relate, M. Victor denounced his mistress as a bad, abandoned woman, irreclaimable and vile, afflicted with an ailment requiring immediate attention and perhaps her confinement in a hospital, little more than a common thief and street pad. These letters were ready for the post. This correspondence established the feeling of revenge and hatred between the two and led the policeman to ask Victor why, with such feelings in his heart toward a woman he once had loved and now was pursuing for money, he should have called to see her on the Wednesday of her death. To this Victor, who feared he had been precipitate in his communications, answered that he did not mean that Wednesday but some other Wednesday antecedent. Evidently he was beginning to double on his pursuers. The letters demanding money and proposing a system of blackmail, which if successful would have been a revenue for M. Victor, showed malice and a heart capable of any crime. But if he meant to blackmail the woman, why take her life? why kill the goose that was to lay the golden eggs? More than all, the resemblance between the two shoelaces, the one around the neck of the victim and the other in the shoe of Victor, was not so clear as to be conclusive. There was a marked difference between the two. In the meantime Victor is in jail, the inquiry goes on, and his life may be said to hang on a shoestring.

THE VOLTAIRE CENTENNIAL.

Passing into higher realms we have an immense excitement over the centenary of Voltaire. A hundred years ago Voltaire died and parties in France have been making an event of his death. To the legitimists he was antichrist, the enemy of religion, morality, order, the incarnation of demonism, the reviler of our Holy Saviour, the slanderer of Joan of Arc. To the republicans he was a new Messiah, the harbinger of the blessed revolution, whose pen had regenerated France. It is amusing to see how this event, this trifling event, almost, that on a certain day a certain man died, should agitate France. But everything here is turned into politics. The opening of the Exposition, the visit of General Grant, the late spring, the rain, the burning of Joan of Arc, the death of Voltaire are all viewed by Frenchmen as they affect, or may be made to affect, politics in Versailles. There is a restless element in the republican party, not content with the slow and steady growth of conservatism, which seeks every opportunity to revive issues that will be used to destroy the Republic. These impatient patriots found a lion in Voltaire. They would build him a monument. They would have a fête in his honor; they would have banquets, illuminations, not only all over Paris, but all over France. "What!" screamed the ultramontanists, "shall France, the eldest daughter of the Church—the land of saints and holy men—shall France be desecrated by an honor to Voltaire?" Lines were at once drawn, and parties fell into their natural places as parties always do in France. Dupanloup came forth with a bitter, pungent pamphlet, reciting all the evil deeds and evil words of Voltaire's strange life. He sifted his writings for the vilest things against religion and morality. He quoted from the writings of eminent French republicans, from Thiers, Hugo and Louis Blanc to show what they really thought of the man whose memory they now proposed to honor. This was effective and fair warfare. But it did not end here. The attention of the government was called to the proposed celebration, and M. Dufaure was asked whether he meant to tolerate such a proceeding, and whether, considering the character of Voltaire's writings, he did not think it wise to prosecute those who were now printing and selling a cheap edition of his works. This question addressed to a Minister who owes his place to republican votes was embarrassing, for the men he was called on to prosecute were his friends. But the answer was conclusive. Dufaure answered that his government had no idea of making a national and official fête for a man who, whatever his genius and his services to literature and humanity, had arrayed against him as strong a sentiment of repugnance as existed in the better classes of France. But as to prosecuting Voltaire a hundred years after his death and after his works had become classic and formed a part of the literature of civilization the proceeding would be ridiculous and futile and he would not venture on it even to satisfy the conscience of the eminent prelate and his friends.

THE QUARREL RAGES.

So the quarrel was sent back to the people, where it belonged, and for the past fortnight we have had a flood of Voltarian literature. On one side we are told of his infamies and how he crawled before princes and great people; how he became a lackey of Frederick the Great, and, to please that monarch's Prussian prejudices, slandered his countrymen as something between the tiger and monkey. On the other side we had his writings in favor of humanity and toleration and virtue. As the day approached celebrations were organized. In Paris there were two celebrations. One was under the direction of M. Menier and other radical Deputies. The one that attracted most attention was that presided over by Victor Hugo. It was the splendor of Hugo's name—a name as great in the nineteenth as Voltaire's in the eighteenth century—that gave prominence to this celebration. It happened that the day was the feast of the Ascension, one of the holidays of France, and of course everybody was free to cheer or groan. The form which the rivalry assumed was amusing. Voltaire, among other things, had libelled Joan of Arc. Consequently the enemies of Voltaire devoted the day to the adoration of the Maid of Orleans. M. Gambetta, who becomes more and more conservative, settled his own position clearly by printing in his paper two portraits—one of Voltaire and the other of Joan of Arc—and saying that he felt himself free to be a devotee of the heroic maid while none the less the devotee and disciple of Voltaire.

VICTOR HUGO AND VOLTAIRE.

The address of Victor Hugo at the Gaîté Théâtre was an event in the literary history of France. It seemed, looking at the old man in the ripe glory of honored age, that he was about to have the apotheosis with which Paris surrounded Voltaire, and which was said to have been smothering with roses. It was an event well worth noting, this homage of the greatest literary Frenchman of the nineteenth century to the greatest literary Frenchman of the eighteenth. Hugo's address requires to be read in full to comprehend its beauty. Voltaire lived, said Hugo, between two ages of France—the age of Louis XIV. and the age of Robespierre. "His cradle saw the last rays of the great throne and his coffin the first gleams of the great abyss." Whatever homage was paid to Voltaire was homage to peace, for all war, according to Hugo, is a crime. Before the Revolution and in Voltaire's time what did France show? "A people representing ignorance, a clergy intolerance and a magistracy injustice." Then it was that Voltaire raised a cry of horror which will be his immortal renown, and pleaded the cause of the human soul against monsters. Hugo sketched the brightness and wickedness of a society where everything was brilliant and enchanting. There were luxury, culture, and all that adds color and grace to life, but where an old man was broken on the wheel for his religious opinions and a child's tongue was torn out for a song. Against this society, and against a coalition of the Church, the Court, the nobility and the wealth of France, Voltaire alone declared war. "What," said Hugo, "was his arm? That which is as light as the zephyr and as fierce as the thunderbolt—the pen, and with this weapon Voltaire fought and won." Voltaire had the heart of a woman and the courage of a hero. "He overcame force by a smile, tyranny by satire, pretence of infallibility by irony, obstinacy by perseverance, ignorance by light." Then came a tremendous comparison which no translation can justly render between the work of Voltaire and the work of Jesus, showing how it was the aim of both to reform and purify the world, to protect the weak and suffering. "This," said Hugo, "was the war of Christ. And what man carried on that war? Voltaire. Let us say it with a sentiment of profound respect, Jesus wept; Voltaire smiled. From that Divine tear and that human smile sprang the beneficence of our present civilization." In conclusion Hugo dwelt upon the sadness of the present time, upon the clouds that swept over the horizon. There was now in Paris an august festival of peace, but war threw over it the shadow of its deadly wings. He called upon his hearers to imitate the spirit of the mighty dead—of Voltaire and Rousseau, of Diderot and Montesquieu—and stop the shedding of blood. "Let us," he said in conclusion, "invoke these illustrious shades, that, face to face with kings preparing for war, they may proclaim the right of man to life and of conscience to freedom, the sovereignty of reason, the sacredness of labor, the blessedness of peace. And as night issues from thrones let light come from the tombs."

PRAYERS FOR THE SOUL OF VOLTAIRE.

In the meantime, while the multitude were hanging on the eloquent words of Hugo and applauding the rapturous praises of Voltaire, in the churches was a special service of expiation for the impious festival. In Notre Dame the Cardinal himself presided at the service, and the Pope sent his special blessing to all who took part in this ceremony. The scene at Notre Dame was striking. The church was almost darker than usual. Candles, in expiation of the sins of Voltaire, were burned before the altars. Delegations from Sisters of Charity and other religious orders attended and prayed before these altars—prayed that God would have mercy on the soul of Voltaire; that He would have mercy on those benighted Frenchmen who did honor to his infamous memory, and that he would hallow with his mercy and love the ever blessed Joan of Arc. While these prayers were in progress the Cardinal sat on his throne, and one of the priests delivered an address on the wickedness of Voltaire and the blessed life of the Maid of Orleans, and at its close there was the exposition of the sacrament and the apostolical benediction. In the meantime a writer in *Figaro* digs up an old poem of Victor Hugo on Voltaire, written in his salad days, before he became a republican and when his muse did not disdain to sing odes to the cradle of the Count de Chambord as the hope of France. Here are some of the lines:—

> Voltaire alors régnait, ce singe, ce génie,
> Chez homme en mission par le diable envoyé.

Then comes an allusion to the age in which Voltaire lived:—

> Monde, aveugle pour Christ, que Satan illumine!
> Honte à tes écrivains devant les nations!
> L'ombre de tes forfaits est dans leur renommée.

And again, more especially about Voltaire:—

> O pauvre fille d'Ève! o pauvre jeune esprit!
> Voltaire, le serpent, le doute, l'ironie—
> Voltaire est dans un coin de ta chambre bénie;
> Avec son œil de flamme il t'espionne et rit.

I don't think any one will doubt that when these lines were written M. Hugo was a very young man. But they sound very amusing while listening to his glowing periods in honor of the man who was once simply the monkey of genius.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Paris becomes more and more American, and one meets as many home faces on the Boulevard as on Broadway. General Grant is certain to be found on his afternoon saunter about three o'clock, generally in company with General Beale or Mr. Drexel. The General has made a great reputation as a walker, and spends most of his time wandering about the boulevards. General Beale will return to New York in a day or two. The fear that the accident to his daughter might have an unfortunate result has passed away. Mrs. Beale and her daughter return with the General. Mr. Vanderbilt remained a few days. Mr. L. P. Martin has a beautiful apartment on the Avenue de Bois de Boulogne, and entertains a great deal. Judge Noah Davis and Judge John R. Brady arrived last week. They have seen Gambetta and have had a pleasant time wandering about; as pleasant as our persistent and unfortunate weather will permit. Both of the judges are in fair spirits, but a little homesick, and the more they see, even of the beauties of Paris, the more they are satisfied with the United States. Colonel Craighill and Colonel Merrill, of the Engineer corps, are here on special duty. Mr. Pierrepont is expected in a few days to look in on the Exposition. Mr. Noyes will return home on a leave of absence, to beard the Potter committee and tell them a good deal they do not know about Southern frauds. The sea voyage will do the Minister a great deal of good. He has had a severe season thus far in the way of attending entertainments. Universal regret is felt at the approaching departure of General Torbert, our Consul General, although no appointment could be more satisfactory than that of his successor, Governor Fairchild. General Torbert has been a most popular and efficient Consul General, and leaves Paris without having made an enemy. J. W. Harper, Jr., and his cousin, Fletcher Harper, of Harper Brothers, arrived in town yesterday. Mr. J. W. Harper comes to attend his daughter, now in Rome, suffering from a fever. I am glad to be able to say that on arriving here he learned good news from his daughter, and that the danger had abated. Mr. Harper simply passed through Paris and is on his way to Rome.

THE PAPAL POLICY.

Fifth Letter to the Herald from "A Roman Prelate."

The Syllabus Considered in Detail---Eminent Authorities Speak Out.

FESSLER, NEWMAN, CANTU, &C.

The Syllabus Deserving of Careful Study by Theologians and by Those Who Are Not.

ROME, May 10, 1878.

To the Editor of the Herald:—

Has the Syllabus glided into the Church like a thief and a robber, *tanquam fur et latro?* Must it be considered a false decretal in the full light of the nineteenth century? I do not venture so decided an appreciation as this, though I find it formulated by an eminent divine of Northern Italy in a work which appeared some time ago with the approval of the Archbishop of Turin.

CONSULTING DISTINGUISHED AUTHORITY.

In my letter concerning the infallibility of the Pope I relied on the authority of jurisconsults and theologians of the Papal Court. In the letter I send you to-day on the Syllabus—which created so great a stir in the world, as if it were a pontifical act or a dogmatic decision—I shall consult four distinguished Catholics, not residing at Rome, it is true, but well known, however, for their orthodoxy, their devotion to the Holy See. The first, Mgr. Fessler, is a German, is Bishop of St. Polten, in Austria, and was official Secretary of the Vatican Council in 1869 and 1870. The second is Capocelatro, an oratorian from Naples, who on account of his learning, became famous throughout the Italian peninsula. As third witness on the importance of the Syllabus I shall consult the learned Northern Italian I mentioned above. He belongs to a most respectable religious community, is a Lazarist of the Order of St. Vincent de Paul. Finally I shall consult Doctor Newman, so favorably known in England and America. Bear well in mind that these four distinguished writers publicly expressed their opinions on the Syllabus and without contradiction from Rome. When Dr. Newman's work came out, uncompromising people felt keenly the blow it dealt their paradoxes. It is said that the Catholic episcopate of Great Britain was sounded on the opportuneness of a papal manifesto in regard to this work. The answer came back, it appears, that under the circumstances public opinion would banish the hierarchy from England. On this account Rome gave up the idea of making any dogmatic outburst against Dr. Newman. We may learn by consulting these distinguished Catholics whether the Syllabus is of any doctrinal importance or whether it is to be considered even as a pontifical act.

THE SYLLABUS WITHOUT PREFACE OR SIGNATURE.

Further on I will show that the Syllabus received no legal promulgation, not even having been published in the official organ of the Holy See. Not only was it not addressed to all the faithful (*universis Christi fidelibus*), as in the case of every general constitution, but it did not bear the ordinary signature common to encyclicals, which shows these circulars as addressed to bishops. The Syllabus appeared without preface or signature.

MGR. FESSLER, SECRETARY OF THE VATICAN COUNCIL.

Mgr. Fessler, Bishop of St. Polten, in Austria, and Secretary of the Vatican Council, published a short time before his death a work whose conclusions relative to the Syllabus deserve mention. He expressly says that the form of the Syllabus differs entirely from that made use of by the popes publishing their doctrinal decisions; that a great number of the documents to which the Syllabus refers do not contain solemn and precise definitions; that the Syllabus has no introduction or conclusion significant of the Pope's intention in having this summary of matter prepared. Here are the Bishop's own words:—"There is no proof that the Syllabus, with its eighty propositions, is a doctrinal definition. This point is not as certain in the minds of theologians as some people are fain to believe. On the contrary, respectable men are in doubt on this question, and the doubt is based on the particular form of the Syllabus, which differs entirely from that used by the popes in the solemn publication of their doctrinal decisions. To be convinced of this one need but glance at the bull of Leo X. against Luther, and at the famous bull, *Auctorem fidei*, of Pius VI These and other similar documents lay down in formal terms, at least in the preface or the conclusion, the intention of the Pope to decide, by his authority, that such and such propositions cannot be considered throughout the universal Church as reconcilable with Catholic doctrine and morals. Now, the propositions of the Syllabus are, it is true, described under the heads of errors, of our day—errors pointed out at different times by the Holy Father—but it is certain that many of the documents where this qualification is found and where the propositions of the Syllabus have been precisely stated, do not contain doctrinal, pontifical definitions, or, in other words, solemn decisions. Because the Pope, through the ministry of his Secretary of State, sent the Syllabus to all bishops, are we, therefore, to understand that all definitions coming through this channel are thereby raised to the rank of dogmatic definitions? This is a point on which a great many theologians think a doubt may be raised, until such times as the Holy See issues a new decision. The Syllabus has indeed neither introduction nor conclusion, by means of which we may learn the intention of the Pope. The bishops were of course informed in an authentic manner by a letter of the Cardinal Secretary of State that the Syllabus had been compiled and sent to them by order of the Holy Father. The only reason, however, given for this was lest all the documents from which the propositions of the Syllabus were extracted might possibly not have reached them. In the Encyclical of the 8th of December, 1864, issued at the same time as the Syllabus, there is mention made, it is true, of how during his pontificate the Holy Father often raised his voice against the errors of our day, but there is therein no mention made of the syllabus."—(Fessler, "True and False Infallibility," p. 31–35.)

CAPOCELATRO'S OPINION.

Capocelatro, who is very highly esteemed in Italy, published a pamphlet in Florence expressing himself on the Syllabus pretty much in the same style as Mgr. Fessler. The pamphlet is entitled, "Gladstone egli effeti dé Decreti Vaticani" (M. Cellini, Florence. 1875.) The Syllabus was sent to the bishops, and in nowise intended for the generality of the faithful; therefore the faithful are not bound by the document, which is as if non-extant in their regard. Capocelatro pointedly remarks:—"The Syllabus was addressed simply to bishops, not to promulgate and explain to Catholics, but for the sole purpose of facilitating the task of bishops and theologians in comparing for their own use and consultation papal encyclicals and the errors of our day." (P. 23) Before the Syllabus came into the hands of the bishops the newspapers had, as it were, announced it from the housetops, and from this came a good deal of misrepresentation. This shows the folly of those who attempted to erect the Syllabus into a rule of faith for Catholics against the evident intention of the Holy Father, who had it drawn up for the use of bishops only. The Syllabus, broadcast among those who know nothing of theological or dialectic laws, would simply give rise to equivocation and error.

THE MEANING OF THE WORD "SYLLABUS."

Résumé does not precisely and unequivocally express what the Syllabus is, for this term would signify a summary or compendium of ideas and reasons laid down by the Holy Father in the different documents quoted. Now, the Syllabus merely gives the first words and the date of pontifical acts. Index is a word better adapted. Such is the meaning of the Greek word *sullabos*, which is defined by good authority:—"An index of a book; table of contents of a book." No matter what may happen it is impossible to stifle truth and break down the nature of things; in the end these conquer. Some Catholic authors say that the Syllabus should be received with humble submission; the truth is, the faithful are not specially bound in regard to the Syllabus as it stands since it was never addressed to them.

THE SYLLABUS NOT IN LINE WITH FORMAL DEFINITIONS.

In 1862 some uncompromising ecclesiastics at Rome drew up a formally doctrinal censure of sixty-one propositions. The Pope refused to issue the condemnation. This fact is important enough in its way, as showing that the Holy See proceeds slowly, not allowing itself to be swayed by too eager partisans when the question comes up of formal definition in matters of doctrine. From this it follows that the Syllabus, as it was published two years afterward, lacked the character of a formal definition.

Decisions that are in reality doctrinal are of rare occurrence. A few months ago it was reported by a wiseacre in an Italian newspaper that the Vatican in the time of pagan Rome was called a *Vaticiniis*, on account of the oracles given out by the false gods. The name is given to-day because there abides the Papal oracle. If this newspaper meant that the everyday dis courses of the Pontiff were oracles the interpretation savors rather of ancient superstition than Christian truth.

WHENCE THE SYLLABUS DRAWS ITS AUTHORITY.

The real deference due the Syllabus consists in consulting the encyclicals and allocutions to which it refers. Ultra Catholic papers have presumed to declare that those to whom the authority of the Syllabus might not appear sufficient, because it lacked the Pope's signature, might be satisfied with the sources whence it came. Simply, then, *ad duritiam cordis* have the pontifical sources of the Syllabus been allowed to be examined. The truth is that the most sincere and perfect deference that can be paid the Syllabus consists in going to the fountain-heads, the allocutions and encyclicals, being careful, however, precisely to determine their importance as dogmatic laws. Separated from its sources the Syllabus withers and is of no account, as Capocelatro well observes. The Syllabus is not the faithful echo of the pontifical voice; it does not always exactly copy the Pope's words. This disagreement between the Syllabus and pontifical acts is proved by many examples cited hereafter. This is another reason why a little more graciousness than that exhibited by some unreasonable newspapers should be displayed for those having recourse to pontifical acts rather than for those who halt at the Syllabus. Apart from the context these propositions are indeed, to say the least, equivocal. No fault should therefore be found with those who think and say that it is preferable to study the pontifical acts rather than the Syllabus, which, taken by itself and independent of its sources, would be of no authority or importance. We must peremptorily establish that the Syllabus has nothing in common with the Encyclical of December 8, 1864. In the whole Encyclical there is no mention made of the Syllabus; in the text of the Encyclical the Syllabus absolutely does not exist.

CÆSAR CANTU.

The illustrious Cantu, famous for his remarkable historical labors, not only in Italy but throughout the world, having said that the Syllabus is cited in none of the Pope's encyclicals, a base reptile of the ultra-papal press—viz., the *Galiani* of Naples—dared to publish the following:—The Syllabus accompanied the Encyclical *quanta cura*, in which is contained this solemn declaration:—We condemn all and each of the opinions and perverse doctrines enumerated in these letters (*hisce litteris*). The powerful reasoner on the *Galiani* would seem to say, this plural *hisce litteris* is exceedingly remarkable. The Encyclical of December, 1864, notwithstanding its great importance, is simply in the singular number. We must, therefore, suppose that a package of letters came with the Encyclical to explain away the plural, and this is precisely the Syllabus (herein lies the question). The *Galiani* can pride itself as agreeing fully with Mr. Gladstone. The learned Cæsar Cantu, however, has a perfect right to believe, with all enlightened men, that the joint plural *hisce litteris* merely designates the Encyclical. This might have been his opinion without his being on that account a liberal Catholic, but simply a good grammarian. *Litteræ* in Latin is expressed by a single word (Forcellini verb. *Epistola et littera.*)

Some writers, otherwise sensible enough but led into error by the version of Cardinal Antonelli's letter, sent with the Syllabus, have thought that the Cardinal meant in this letter both the Encyclical and the Syllabus. The letter concludes in this style:—"I hasten to send to Your Lordship this Syllabus and these letters," which has been interpreted to mean, "with the aforesaid Encyclical letter." The Latin text, however, of the Cardinal's letter clearly expresses that the words *hisce litteris* refer to the Minister's own circular and in no way to the Pope's Encyclical. The Syllabus was annexed to the Cardinal's circular; it is not an appendix of the Encyclical, which says not a word about it.

A LEARNED THEOLOGIAN'S OPINION.

Here is the text of the learned Turinese theologian who pronounced the Syllabus a false decretal appearing now no longer in the darkness of the Middle Ages but in the full tide of the nineteenth century:—"It would appear that by some emphatic and consequently irregular expression that the Syllabus drawn up for and directed to the bishops by salutatory inspiration of the Holy Father has become by use and publication of some persons having no authority, has become, I say, even in this nineteenth century, a false decretal, and that, too, in doctrinal and dogmatic questions, whereas false decretals in the ninth century touched merely on matters of discipline. Let us, however, be satisfied with the terms and with the intention of Pius IX., and look upon the Syllabus as a very useful document, which may serve as a guide in studying out the acts of this Pope. In like manner men in the olden time were led to the Redeemer by the faithful Baptist, who declared himself simply an index to Christ." It is, therefore, true to say that three eminent men and well known to be in no relation whatever with Old Catholics of Switzerland or Germany—that is to say, Mgr. Fessler in Germany, Capocelatro at Naples and a learned theologian at Turin—have publicly asserted that the Syllabus has no value in a dogmatic sense and is devoid of official character.

DR. NEWMAN.

I come to the authority of Dr. Newman. It is unnecessary to recommend him to the confidence of all Catholics. Everybody knows that Dr. Newman is one of the most distinguished writers and one of the best known men in England. A follower of Pusey, he abandoned Protestantism more than thirty years ago and sought the bosom of the Catholic Church. He resided at Rome and became a member of the Oratory. For a number of years he has been at the head of the Oratory in Birmingham. He received an invitation to the Council of the Vatican in 1869. The circle in which he moves, his services in the cause of religion and the works he has published prevent any question being raised in regard to his sound orthodoxy. Some time ago he published an important paper in form of a letter addressed to the Duke of Norfolk, and entitled:—"A letter addressed to His Grace the Duke of Norfolk on occasion of Mr. Gladstone's recent expostulation." Among other things he maintains that the now famous Syllabus is not an official act, and is of no dogmatic importance. The ultra Catholic press was silent as death in its reception of this work, which doomed to an untimely end the fanatical plans of those who thought to dig an abyss between religion and modern society. I copy a few extracts from the learned and conscientious work of Newman. The Syllabus is a list, an index, a table of eighty propositions marked out by Pius IX. during his pontificate in the allocutions he pronounced in consistories or in encyclicals addressed to bishops only. We do not know who gathered together these propositions and made out the list. All we do know is that the Syllabus was sent to the bishops by Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's minister in affairs of state, and that it was sent at the same time as the Encyclical of December, 1864. In the circular sent out to the bishops the Cardinal observes that the Pope wishes to send them the Syllabus because he had thought they might not be acquainted with some of his allocutions, his letters and some important discourses of preceding years. On this account he has taken pains to gather together the errors pointed out in these documents for the use of the bishops themselves. This is the Syllabus. This is its object. In it there is not a single word written by the Pope. There is absolutely nothing else contained in it but the propositions drawn up, if we except the title at the beginning, "A list of the principal errors of our time pointed out in the consistorial allocutions, in the encyclicals and other apostolic letters of Pope Pius IX." After every proposition the allocution, the Encyclical or other document alluding to such proposition is cited. Thus we see that the Syllabus was sent by order of the Pope to the bishops. As such it should meet with respect. It, however, we consider the Syllabus in itself it is nothing more than a collection or list of questionable propositions gotten up by some unknown writer. There is nothing to indicate that the Pope saw the Syllabus page by page unless it be alleged as proof that the Cardinal's letter means a silent imprimatur.

WHO IS THE AUTHOR OF THE SYLLABUS?

There is no sign or seal about the Syllabus which shows that it comes directly from the Pope. Who can be the author of the document? Assuredly some able theologian or some very distinguished prelate. Might it be Cardinal Antonelli? No In any case the Pope is not the author, and against truth I cannot bring myself to accept it as an act of the Pope. I do not say this because I would refuse to recognize as erroneous and condemn the propositions enunciated in the Syllabus if I were commanded by the Pope. He has not, however, done so, and he cannot delegate to others his supreme *magisterium*. Like St. Jerome. I desire "to speak to the successor of the fisherman and to the disciple of the cross." I adhere to all the Pope proposes and teaches in matters of faith and morals, but only when he speaks officially. Personally and immediately he has authority over me, and no one else has.

THE NAME OF PIUS IX. IS NOT SIGNED TO THE SYLLABUS.

The Syllabus is not an official act because it is not signed according to the usual form, *Datum Romæ Pius P. P. IX.*, or *sub annulo piscatoris*, or in any other way. The Syllabus is not a personal act, for it is addressed to no person, neither to bishops nor others (*Venerabiles fratres* or *dilecto filio*, and in it the Pope *Pius Episcopus* is not speaking. Finally, it is not an immediate act, for it reaches the bishops only by means of the Cardinal Secretary of State. If the Pope appropriated to himself this anonymous compilation I would bow my head, accepting it as a pontifical act. He might have done so, he may do so yet and he may signalize other propositions than those noted already. In that case the condemnation would be no more dogmatic in authority, for I believe that our Divine Master has ordered the Pope to define what is true or what is false in questions of faith and morals. Upon such an act, however, the Pontiff would bestow the necessary authenticity—he would speak out in his own name in a bull or in an apostolic letter, as did Leo X. and Innocent XI.

It the Pope desired to speak in less authoritative tone he would do so through some intermediary congregation in Rome. The Syllabus, on the other hand, lays no claim to be considered the word of the Pope. There are people about the Holy Father who, when there is question of authoritative decisions and command, are inclined to go farther than is required or warranted by the divine assistance overshadowing the Pontiff. It is therefore necessary to examine very carefully and to weigh well the words of the Pope in relation to doctrine before being certain what he has in reality declared. Dogmatic decisions are exceedingly rare, and even what some people affirm to be such have not the importance attributed to them. Definitions that are in reality dogmatic must be interpreted according to certain rules, certain traditional principles that are as rigorous and as unchangeable as the decisions even of the Pope. When you receive news from Rome that displeases you, or by its apparently harsh, severe tone wounds you, do not immediately believe it, but be cheerful and patient and do not think *a priori* that everything you are told is true. There are people who want certain measures adopted and try to have them passed, and who in advance declare them passed and acted on when in reality nothing has been done.

THE SYLLABUS NOT DOGMATIC.

But let us come back to our subject. The Syllabus is of no dogmatic importance. We must consider it in entirety and not in parts. We must receive it not with an act of faith but with deference, and this deference consists in consulting the documents (allocutions, &c.) to which the Syllabus expressly refers. Furthermore, when I undertake to examine these documents I find out that the Syllabus cannot be accepted as the faithful echo of the pontifical voice in matters where precision in expression is so much required. The Syllabus is not always, in the reproduction it gives us of errors marked out, the precise exponent of the words of the Pope. This is what ordinarily takes place in a table of contents or citations.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE SYLLABUS.

Mr. Gladstone seems to unite the Syllabus with the Encyclical of December, 1864, which made so great an impression upon him. He says that the errors pointed out in the Syllabus were all included in the judgment passed upon certain errors specified in the Encyclical. It is impossible to maintain such a proposition. Speaking of the Pope and the Syllabus, Mr. Gladstone says:—"These are not merely opinions which, in a fatherly way, the Pope recommends to the faithful." "With the promulgation of his opinions there is in the Encyclical (which, as he says, includes the whole, if not explicitly at least virtually)—there is, I say, a formal command to follow them, and this command the Pope enjoins upon all his spiritual children." Mr. Gladstone appeals to the terms of the Encyclical. What are they? Here they are, as cited by Gladstone:—"We reprobate with all our apostolic authority all and each one of the erroneous opinions mentioned one after another in this Encyclical (*hisce litteris*)." The Pope says here, as clearly as language can convey it, that the erroneous opinions he condemns in this place are specified in the Encyclical and not outside it, and if we examine the first part of the Encyclical, where these propositions are mentioned, we remark about ten, whereas the Syllabus contains eighty propositions. The Encyclical does not say a word about the Syllabus; as far as the purport of the Encyclical is concerned the Syllabus does not exist. The only relation between the Syllabus and the Encyclical is external—they came out at the same time.

A MERE INDEX OF ERRORS CONDEMNED.

The Syllabus is nothing more than a list, or, to speak more correctly, an index of errors pointed out by the Pope in his encyclicals and his allocutions. It is an analytical, but not an alphabetical, table, such as we find in the works of Bellarmin or of Lambertini. The Pope had it drawn up and sent it to the bishops through his Secretary of State. We cannot, however, look upon it as a thing of faith, a dogmatic document. Just imagine the absurdity of a catalogue, a table of contents, becoming a rule of faith. A lawyer consulted on a point of law draws up a memorial in which he refers to Law 23 of King George, to Law No. 11 of Victoria At the word Smith he mentions Thomas, at the word Robert he refers to general decisions; he mentions Jonas for Owen, &c. Who would attempt to sustain that such a memorial was binding in law because it referred to the statutes of the kingdom, to the judgments of the courts in which the voice of the law abides?

SOME PROPOSITIONS CONSIDERED.

To understand the nature and importance of the description of the propositions contained in the Syllabus, the passages referring to these in allocution, in encyclical and other documents must be consulted, for according to these sources only is it possible to explain the terms announcing the errors enumerated in the Syllabus. The seventy-seventh proposition of the Syllabus is "It is no longer necessary in our day that the Catholic religion alone should be known, to the exclusion of all other religions." If I examine the allocution to which the Syllabus refers what do I find? The Pope does not speak of all States or kingdoms, but of one particular State—viz., Spain. He does not speak of the proposition in question directly, dogmatically or separately, but he protests against the violation of the Concordate agreed to between the Spanish government and the Holy See. This in no way refers to a theological treatise which would include the proposition. The Pope pronounces no condemnation; he merely expresses his affliction and surprise at the conduct of Spain. On the other hand let us look at the Pope's remonstrance as the Syllabus arranges it; can the English (who so short a time since made such severe laws against Unitarians, against Catholics, dissenters and others), can the English deem it strange that the Pope does not find it opportune that every State without exception should tolerate within its borders every kind of religion? This is what, in truth, the Pope denies. He denies in a particular case what the Syllabus proclaims without restriction. In the eightieth proposition of the Syllabus is denied, "the Roman Pontiff could or ought to become reconciled with progress, liberalism and modern civilization." I look over the allocution of March 18, 1861, and in it I find no formal condemnation of this proposition. The allocution goes on to prove that the chief partisans of progress have determined to outrage faith and the Church, so that the Pope cannot and ought not to come to any agreement with them. In all truth, they do not think otherwise themselves. This allocution is beautiful, meritorious and touching, but in it we find nothing that is condemned.

Here is another proposition of the Syllabus:—"It is laudable in Catholic countries to allow strangers who come in to practise in public their own religion." The allocution refers to New Granada, consequently the Pope's words do not apply to all States. He condemns no proposition, but, as in the case of the kingdom of Spain, confines himself to a protest against an act of the government. He says that this and other acts of this government pain him; that he expected different treatment; that the way upon which the government has entered is bad, and that he prays God for its return It is singular that a remonstrance of this kind should be qualified as a severe condemnation. I feel persuaded that the more attentively the Syllabus and its citations are examined the sooner will be dissipated all accusations against the Holy Father on account of the Syllabus.

Another proposition of the Syllabus:—"The Roman pontiffs and general councils have overstepped the limits of their power; they have usurped the rights of princes." These words are taken from a book printed at Lima. The proposition is condemned by the very text of the author. What does he say? He included in the rights of Catholic princes the right to depose bishops, to raise impediments of marriage, repress espicopal sees, the right to be independent of bishops in spiritual concerns. These pretended rights of princes are, in reality, rights of the Church, and she commits no usurpation in claiming them.

"The Church has no right to employ force and has no temporal power direct or indirect." This is a proposition found in Professor Nuytz's book which was condemned in a brief of August 22, 1851. The expression "to employ force does not belong to the Pope, but to Nuytz, and the sense of the condemnation is, "it is an error to say with Nuytz that what he calls employing force ought not to be granted the Church."

THE CHURCH AND COERCIVE POWER.

The real doctrine of the Church in regard to coercive power is clearly laid down in a work which has obtained the approval of Gregory XVI. and of Pius IX "The opinion," says Cardinal Soglia, "which holds that the coercive power of the Church consists in inflicting spiritual punishments only and not corporal or temporal ones, that opinion appears to me more in conformity with the mildness of the Church. I adhere, therefore, to the opinion of those who deprive the Church of the material sword which draws blood and kills the body. Pope St. Nicholas writes that the Church has no other than the spiritual weapon; it vivifies it does not kill. Hence the maxim, 'The Church abhors blood.'" (Soglia, Instit. of Law, p. 161.)

WHY THE SYLLABUS CAUSED A HUE AND CRY.

I am asked, if this be the real meaning of the Syllabus, why, when it came out, did it cause such an excitement—how was it that from all quarters came a shout of condemnation? To tell the truth, this question is an important one, and one requiring, perhaps, developments that might be tedious. I confine myself to a few reflections. One of the causes why the Syllabus repelled, and to-day, even, is repulsive, is on account of the number and variety of the propositions pointed out and the systematic order in which they are ranged. Europe looked upon this collection of doctrines as a new moral, social and ecclesiastical code, as a starting point for a new generation and opposed to the principles governing the nineteenth century. People high up in the world credited this idea. It was enough to make the eighty propositions of the Syllabus look like a mighty engine of warfare. The world does not understand the language of the Church. The Syllabus would naturally be misconstrued. People had not paid much attention to the encyclicals and allocutions of Pius IX. during his long pontificate, but under one head they produced a great impression on prejudiced minds—on minds disposed to find in each of the propositions something extraordinary and even hostile to society. It could not well be otherwise.

THE CONCRETE AND THE ABSTRACT.

One more circumstance which I cannot fully understand, and which I leave to some one better versed in theology, is that many of the propositions, as they are formulated in the Syllabus, give to the article pointed out an apparent expansion not found in the text of the allocutions and encyclicals. What the Pope says *in concreto* the Syllabus repeats *in abstracto*. I have already cited some few examples. The Pope affirms something special:—"New Granada ought to preserve the organization of the Catholic religion." Now, the Syllabus generalizes, saying:—"It is an error to maintain that no State ought not to preserve the discipline of the Catholic religion." The Pope's language has a dignity about it, a beauty which the abstract Syllabus does not reproduce, and all opponents availed themselves of this to cry out against Pius IX., although the text of his acts in no way authorizes the attacks levelled at the Pontiff.

SCIENCE OF THEOLOGY.

Theology is a science of a special kind, with a method and language of its own. Science ought to be comparatively in the hands of the few—that is, in the hands of those who have studied it. Judges have a good many traditional rules; so has Parliament, and men who devote themselves to politics must begin at the beginning before acquiring a thorough knowledge of their business. In the same way young theologians and men who are not theologians are sure to make mistakes when they come down to details. It is very seldom one meets with a theologian in the full sense of the word. There are at Rome rules laid down to explain documents, but with a degree of clearness and precision you cannot find anywhere else in the world. Some of these rules, it is true, every priest knows, but no matter how well they may be versed in other branches, laymen, and especially Protestants, do not attain to this knowledge. I spoke of one of these rules—viz., that in the censure of books offending against doctrine or discipline the text of the author, whether it be good or bad, is taken and the censure is applied to the sense as represented in the book. Hence it may occur that an assertion to all appearance well founded may be condemned as upholding error. Take this proposition, for instance—"Faith justifies when operative;" and this other one—"No religion without charity." These two propositions may be taken in a good sense, yet they were condemned in Quesnel because he diverted them to a bad use.

THE LANGAUGE OF THEOLOGY.

To seize the real meaning of a decision, though the point be clearly demonstrated, the nature of the difficulty as decided by the Court must be determined. The judgment falls simply on the direct proposition in its tersest or most exact meaning, independent of indirect propositions, preamble or any implied conditions. If the terms of the decision include something that does not seem in harmony with the teaching of an accredited theological school, the decision must be explained so as not to intrench upon this teaching. The field of wide interpretation goes further than the explorations hitherto made. These observations on scientific theology are applicable to the language of theology. If we reflect that the Syllabus was composed for bishops and published by the newspapers before the bishops received it in their houses we need not be surprised at the cry of alarm that was raised.

I have just spoken of the intrinsic causes creating a misunderstanding in regard to the Syllabus. As far as extrinsic causes are concerned I am not as prepared as better informed Catholics than I am are to give an opinion, and that is on the immense power of secret societies. Let me just remark here *en passant* that societies so widespread and so powerfully organized are calculated to discredit and paralyze the kindest acts of the Holy Father.

INSIDE CLIQUES AT ROME.

One thing I can affirm on good authority, thanks to information received at the time of the publication of the Syllabus and before any one knew how it would be received by the outside world. About the Rock of Peter there is a calm, serene atmosphere, but at its base there is a strong current of bad Roman air. Now, on the one hand, while the Holy Father, full of zeal and charity, was sending out the Syllabus through the Cardinal Minister of State, there was being held on the other hand, at Rome, cabals of men of no great weight, disputing among themselves whether or no the Syllabus would set the world on fire. Those who pretended that the Syllabus would raise a storm were naturally disposed to represent the Pope's action in the most unfavorable light. It was easy on this account to fan a flame that grew so large that it afterward attracted serious attention.

THE SYLLABUS AS VALUABLE ONLY AS ITS SOURCES.

As I remarked before, the Syllabus has neither preface, conclusion nor signature. It is not a bull nor a brief, nor an encyclical, nor an allocution, nor a constitution, nor a decree, nor a diploma, nor what is termed a *motu proprio*, nor a chirography, nor a Latin letter, nor an apostolic rescript. It is merely a table of contents of certain allocutions and pontifical encyclicals pointing out certain opinions. The document, we repeat, bears no sign of its origin. The value of the Syllabus is necessarily the same as the pontifical documents to which it refers. In the last century doctrinal allocutions were unknown. Cardinal Orsi makes out but two categories of pontifical acts—on the one hand solemn definitions addressed to the entire Church to regulate faith and anathematize error, and on the other hand private decisions by which the popes, according to Orsi, have no intention of ruling concerning faith. What place can be assigned to allocutions and encyclicals? This omission of Orsi can be explained, but what we find difficult to explain is that in our day Gregory XVI., in his "Triumph of the Holy See," relying entirely on the system of Orsi, only recognizes the features of a dogmatic definition in constitutions addressed to the entire Church and accompanied by anathema against error and its adherents. Judging from this Gregory XVI. has left very few dogmatic acts. I mentioned in a former letter the famous encyclical *Mirari vos arbitramur*, which appears to be the first doctrinal act in the form of mere circular. Now do we find in this, for instance, the requisite conditions as described? Is error condemned under pain of anathema, and are its followers cut off from the communion of the Church? If the encyclical is not a dogmatic definition, of what use can it be? Orsi says that the popes have no intention to regulate the binding faith of the Church by their private acts, and by this he understands everything that is not a constitution accompanied with anathema.

THE SYLLABUS NOT OFFICIALLY PUBLISHED.

The Syllabus was not published in the official organ of Rome; nor was it published in the legal way—that is, publicly posted in the Campus Flora, on the doors of the Lateran Basilica and at St. Peter's, near the Vatican, at the Roman Chancery and other accustomed places? No one at Rome or visiting the city in December, 1864, could or can now attest having seen the Syllabus posted in any of the aforementioned places where it is customary to post up apostolic constitutions, and, generally speaking, whatever is intended for legal promulgation. Moreover, if the Syllabus had been publicly posted and promulgated, this formality would have been mentioned in the document itself. Apostolic constitutions ordinarily contain the certificate of the *magister cursorum*, attesting that on such a day the document was legally promulgated and posted on the doors of the basilicas, in the Campus Flora, at the Roman Chancery, &c. The Syllabus of 1864 not bearing such attestation we are to understand that the public and legal promulgation was not made in Rome.

NEWSPAPER ENTERPRISE.

In documents printed at the Official Typography ordinarily may be read these words:—"*Romæ typis reverendæ cameræ apostolicæ.*" In the absence of any other sign these words in a measure indicate where the work comes from. The Roman edition of the Syllabus does not offer the evidence we speak of, for it comes from some secret and unknown printing establishment. All these things tend to show a formal intention to give the Syllabus the least possible publicity. In reality the Syllabus was gotten up to send to bishops. If it became known it was through the indiscretion of the newspapers. Now how can it be expected that Catholics should follow out as a guide for their belief a document not intended for them and with which they became acquainted only by a kind of trick?

THE SYLLABUS AND THE CARDINALS.

Was the Syllabus made known to the Sacred College before being sent to the bishops? Were the cardinals asked to give their opinions? We know nothing about this, since there is no preface or conclusion to the Syllabus. Of course, I do not pretend to say that on this account it is null and void, nor do I look upon this as essential in value. The Sacred College represents the ancient Patriarchal Council which the popes of the first ages of the Church so often called together to examine dogmatic questions and for consultation on matters of discipline. History has preserved the acts and the list of nearly three hundred pontifical councils during the first twelve centuries. Canonists most devoted to Roman doctrines and to the rights of the Holy See are far from thinking unimportant the previous consultation of the Sacred College. Cardinal Jacobatius, unimpeachable for his orthodoxy, expressly speaks of the Patriarchal Council of the popes and of the Sacred College, representing it to-day.

In truth, the constitutions of the popes of the first centuries were published synodically in the papal councils, and all those of the middle age mention the deliberation and consent of the venerable brethren, cardinals of the Roman Church.

MANSI, JOSEPH DE MAISTRE, &C.

Theologians, like Mansi, de Maistre and others, most attached to Roman doctrines, require preliminary deliberation as a condition for an *ex cathedra* definition; also, as a distinct, formal sign of intention to regulate the faith of the Church. This intention can only be manifest when Catholics see it under their eyes; otherwise they must believe the very opposite. What means would they employ to be certain of the requisite conditions for a dogmatic definition if the documents did not express these conditions? This is all the more requisite in the case of which we speak, since the Syllabus is simply a table of contents of certain encyclicals and consistorial allocutions. Above, I examined whether this table of contents was well made up, and whether the collection was always faithful and exact. It is a certain thing that cardinals are not previously consulted on allocutions addressed to them. One more reason to have summoned them to deliberate on the new turn the Syllabus imparted to questionable doctrines. The Syllabus does not attach theological censure to propositions; *à fortiori* none of these propositions are condemned under pain of doctrinal or personal anathema. It is hard to find in the Syllabus the conditions of an authoritative definition.

NO DOCUMENT EXTANT LIKE THE SYLLABUS.

In going over the thirty folio volumes of the Roman bullarium we find no document gotten up like the Syllabus. Propositions condemned *in globo* were always inserted in real bulls or briefs, or, at least, in decrees given out by the popes in congregations of cardinals, and were officially promulgated. Pope St. Gelasius composed a good many treatises relating to the Pelagian and Eutychian heresies. They are private works, precious for history and doctrine, because principles and facts are therein exposed with clearness; but they are not works as belonging to the head and chief teacher of the Church.

GREGORY VII. AND THE DICTATUS.

The only work bearing any resemblance to the Syllabus belongs to the eleventh century. I mean the Dictatus falsely attributed to Gregory VII. It is found in the register of letters in the Vatican library. This is not, however, the original and official register, but a mere copy incomplete and faulty. Here are some of the maxims taken from the Dictatus:—"The name Pope is unique in the world; his name alone should be recited in the churches; he alone can make use of imperial insignia; all princes should kiss his feet; he can depose kings; the canonically elected Pope becomes a saint by the merits of St. Peter." This last article is borrowed from the council of Pope St. Symmachus, which was an apocryphal council. As far as the imperial insignia are concerned this comes from the pretended free grant of Constantine. Of course it is false to say that the Pope's name only is mentioned in the liturgy, for the diocesan bishop is likewise mentioned. The ancient dypticha allowed the mention of all the orthodox, both living and dead. The Church has never inserted in her official code the Dictatus of St. Gregory VII.

A ROMAN PRELATE.

HEBREW ORGANIZATION.

The young Israelites of Harlem have organized a society to be known as the Young Men's Hebrew Association of the Twelfth Ward. Its aim is to provide a resort whereby young men can be drawn into closer relationship and enjoy the privileges of a library, reading room and a course of lectures at stated intervals. The following temporary officers have been chosen:—Elias Goodman, Chairman; Samuel Spier, Secretary; Samuel Jacobs, Treasurer; Philip Spier, S. N. Carvalho, E. A. Levy, Marx Morse, Charles Enworth, G. Zabinski and Max Levy, Committee on Permanent Organization. Although the new organization is to be composed of Israelites it is not intended to be sectarian or schismatic. While its members will be expected to uphold the tenets of the Jewish faith they will be allowed to worship at any shrine of their own choosing. The interests of social and intellectual advancement, as well as religion, are to be looked after. A meeting of the new society will take place this (Sunday) evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall, No. 2,291 Third avenue.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

THE BELGIAN LACE COURT—WHAT IS STYLISH AND WHAT IS BOUGHT BY THE TRADE—INVESTING IN LACE OR IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

PARIS, June 2, 1878.

In a former letter an account was given of some of the lace manufacturing centres of France. To this was added a description of some of the best specimens exhibited in the French court at the Champ de Mars. In a different section is a separate and large space for Belgian laces belonging to the best firms in Paris and for Belgian lace generally exhibited by manufacturers on their own account. This court is somewhat off the line of the Pays Bas gallery. The centre is reserved for two glass cabinets, not unlike temples for the worship of point by Parisiennes. Around are the cases containing goods from Ypres, Courtrai, Ghent, Anvers, Olsène and other localities. Brussels lace has, ever since the fifteenth century, been prized by magnates and the powers that rule over empires and kingdoms. It was formerly donated by munificent sovereigns to cathedrals and ancient churches. In our days a veil, shawl, flounces or robe of Brussels point is considered a regal gift. An examination of the specimens exhibited shows that, although it is made all over Belgium, it is best made at Brussels itself. Other cities in this industrious land are in close competition with the capital, but either the flax used elsewhere is of a different quality or the same care may not be taken in spinning it, or there may here exist the same strange fact noticed in France—no two localities with the same materials produce the same make.

HOW IT WAS MADE.

The spinning process is excessively minute in Belgium, the thread being so fine that it escapes the sight and the sense of touch is solely relied on. A practised spinner works in the lower floor of her tenement when not underground, as exposure to dry air renders her flax thread apt to snap. All the daylight available proceeds through an ingeniously contrived opening, which casts it full on her work. Every centimetre of the flax drawn from the distaff passes through her sensitive, refined and discerning touch. The wheel is stopped if the slightest unevenness is perceptible. The hand made *réseau*, or groundwork, it was which formerly rendered Brussels point so valuable. Its possession was so envied in England that quantities were smuggled in, and later, with a view to evade law, sold there as "point d'Angleterre," a usurped designation that prevailed for years when England had no genuine lace of her own, as she has now Honiton. Before machine made net was invented £700 were made out of one pound of Brabant grown flax.

POINT LACE.

Flowers of Brussels point are now *appliqued* on tulle *réseau*, or groundwork. They are either executed with the needle or pillow made. If in the former instance, flowers are called points; if in the latter, "plat." Antwerp, Ghent and Binche produce "plat" work, which is inferior to Brussels, yet Binche lace has of late years acquired fame.

Children commence their apprenticeship in these localities at the early age of five. At eleven they earn a maintenance. A *dentellière* attends to her home duties and even does field work when not employed at lace making. Others work in ateliers exclusively, but all persevere in the trade, as wages rise with acquired competency. Unfortunately their eyesight is greatly affected when they are thirty. The genuine Brussels article goes through many hands before a piece is finished.

A *bredeleuse* is one who makes the *réseau*, or mesh work.

Dentellière is the simple designation given to one who makes the footing.

Faiseuse de point d'aiguille (needle point or *rond-point* maker) is the one who executes flowers with the needle only.

Fanneuse is one who makes the open work in "plat" flowers.

Jointeuse is one who joins the separate pieces.

Platteuse is one who makes pillow lace flowers.

Appliqueuse is one who sews the flowers on the *réseau*, done by hand or machinery.

MALINES LACE.

Malines lace is made at Anvers, Louvain and at Malines. Swift called it "Macklin." It is a summer lace, being light and having numerous fancy designs worked in among flowers which are traced round with a glossy flat thread. A quantity of different Flemish laces were in former days called Mecklin, some of which certainly were the real lace we call Malines. Of the dandy of 1727 it was sung:—

Right Macklin must twist round his bosom and wrists.

In "Roderick Random" we read of another:—"His hair powdered with *maréchal*, a cambric shirt; his Malines lace dyed with coffee grounds."

Lady Montague, describing an admirer, writes—"With eager beat his Mecklin cravat moves; he loves."

This must have been the same lace ladies are now so profusely wearing on their *foulard*, underlinen, morning caps, neckties and Marquise cambric *peignoirs*.

A FAVORITE OF THE LOVERS.

With all the dandies and lovers who were Mecklin lace lingered. Queen Charlotte was partial to it and encouraged its manufacture; also Queen Amélie—even Napoleon admired it. It is, however, reviving only now from unjust neglect. It is called a *frisson* when mounted as a ruff for the bosom or throat; formerly it was called a frizette. In the preceding letter on French laces I have said that Valenciennes is made anywhere, but at Valenciennes it is chiefly manufactured at Ypres. It was imported from French Hainault into Flanders in the seventeenth century. At Ypres the groundwork is a large clear square, on which the even tissue of the pattern stands out in relief. Valenciennes is made also at Bruges, but it is not a first rate article here. This inferiority is caused simply by obstinacy in traditional processes. At Ypres the bobbins are twisted four and five times, at Bruges twice only, at Ghent twice and a half. No power will prevail to make the people follow Ypres. Nevertheless all thrive, for there are 400 lace schools in West Flanders, frequented by 30,000 apprentices. All Belgian-made Valenciennes were formerly called "fausses," because inferior to early *vraies et éternelles* Valenciennes; now at this period France alone buys of Belgium for upward of twelve millions of francs.

ENGHEIN LACE.

A black lace, which imitates chantilly, is called enghein lace and manufactured in Belgium, at a place called Grammont. We shall presently see that an entirely new lace, or rather that an old lace in an entirely new form has for the first time been brought forward at this Exposition and owes its origin to the manufacturers of Grammont and Brussels combined.

HERE'S RICHNESS.

I will now describe the richness contained in the Belgian lace court. The great attractions are four admirable dresses, made by M. Worth for the firm of Normand, Père Fils & Chandon, successors to Frainais & Gramaignac. The aim being to display not only Belgian laces, but the different ways that flounces and long lengths can be employed according to the styles of the day, the study of lace is the chief object to be considered. At each corner of one of the square temples already mentioned is a costly toilet made to typify the *genre* most suitable to the lace. There are, therefore, four robes—a dark green faille, soberly enlivened with vieil or and ornamented with a flat flounce, cuffs and collar (the flounce *en quilles* down each side), and the bodice, being a "habit" with tails. The lace is needle lace or round point, the most costly of all.

Second—A "robe jeu," or white brocade, with transparent of marigold and marigold satin lining the brocade loops. The lace is Flemish point. It opens down the robings on each side, much like the manner of curtains drawn and looped on each side of a window; but the drapery thus thrown back is of fairy woven texture. On examining it closely it is like shaded airy garlands of lily-white strewn on spider webs.

Third—The black robe is the novelty of this season. It is white Brussels point appliqued on black Grammont lace, an innovation M. Worth approves and which therefore opens a new field in which the firm who owns this wonderful dress are the first runners. The dress is ornamented with flounces and frills, also jet beads which glitter and are not obtrusive. The soberness of the satin and velvet, the downy effect of the white wavy application on feathery black lace, are rendered the more striking by clusters of satin bows of cardinal satin, black narrow watered ribbon and vieil or mixed. It is a square bodice in front. The front width ends on the foot with a point and forms from the hips downward a long chevron of armorial aspect.

Fourth—A bride's dress made of Brussels and round point. This robe shows how two deep flounces can be disposed of. It is a cascade of lace. The front width is plissed lace, the flounce being in all its breadth, the train is encircled in spirals of the same doubled narrow yet totally light in every curve; the train is moreover strewn with orange blossoms.

OH, SO NICE!

A shawl is exhibited in the same case. It was entirely made by peasant girls during the leisure hours intervening between field work. It is scarcely less fine than the point which ornaments the green toilette. One does not know which to admire most, whether the execution of these laces or the patriotic spirit which dictated the great sacrifice of money this display has entailed at a time when all French industries have been undergoing a great crisis. In the first letter on lace I described some beautiful Alençon, exhibited by the Compagnie des Indes. The same company has also a case of Belgian lace, corresponding in the centre with that of Messrs. Normand & Chandon; but the provinces around deserve mention.

EDGINGS.

There are Valenciennes from Ypres, ordered by the Count and Countess of Flanders; a large cushion, with their crested monogram in the centre, is a beautiful specimen.

Coarser lingerie laces for edgings, shirtings and muslins are varied in design and superior to anything yet seen.

There are black laces, none so beautiful as the chantilly described in my last, but yet competing earnestly. Mittens and black lace stockings are delicate in design; some of the black needlemade point for openwork on insteps is as fine as lace of a superior kind.

The absence of blonde is remarkable in the Belgian court.

There are beautiful parasols.

Insticed lace fans, mounted with blonde shell sticks, a Rubens parure of Valenciennes raised lace flowers which were lilies on a handkerchief border, a christening robe of Valenciennes.

The laces ordered by and made for large linen-drapers are by no means the style of lace connoisseurs would call fine.

AS GOOD AS BONDS.

Lace is costly, but, if judiciously used, will ever be found a safe investment. At present lace is cheaper than the cut work galloons, which are only a short time in vogue, cost much money and are soon thrown aside. Lace is always the fashion if the material employed with it is well selected and the age of its wearer appropriate for the style of lace. All styles of dressmaking admit of employing all breadths and lengths of old lace. It can be passed through the seams of a dress and concealed underneath; it can be brought out again at some other opening, doubled, laid in plisses, folds or layers. Two or three dozen metres can be concealed inside if three metres are wanted outside.

Lace cannot be worn more than ever because it has been lavishly employed, but it will be worn very much. The high giraffe comb calls for a mantilla, tight sleeves for Anne of Austria cuff, light bodices for lace capes, bare arms for mittens, snowy ones for black lace gloves up to the elbows; scarfs are draped over skirts, caps are clamorous for Bruges and Malines and Valenciennes. All these are reapparitions in store which delight possessors of family lace and hereditary point.

THE GUIET TESTIMONIAL.

PARIS, April 30, 1878.

An interesting ceremony took place a few days ago at the American Legation. It will be remembered that the carriage manufacturers of the United States, animated by a grateful sense of the services rendered to the trade by M. Guiet, of the well known Paris establishment of Million Guiet & Co., as a member of the jury at the Philadelphia Exhibition, subscribed for a piece of plate to be presented to that gentleman on their behalf. From a number of designs sent in to the committee that of an antique vase was selected and the execution of the work was intrusted to Messrs. Tiffany & Co. This vase is of an archaic outline, a wide trumpet-shaped neck rising from the main globular body. Around this neck a procession of classic vehicles extends from top to bottom in a serpentine line, like the bas-reliefs of the Colonne Vendôme. This procession is the means by which the carriage makers' craft is tastefully suggested without introducing the carriages that we see in the streets to-day, which would have given it too realistic an appearance and destroyed its artistic beauty. It has, too, a high historical interest, for the procession is formed of the vehicles of past ages, in chronological order. First is the severely simple chariot of the early Egyptians, reproduced authentically from antique drawings, and followed by the more lavishly decorated Assyrian vehicle, drawn by gayly caparisoned horses; then the Sedan-chairlike carriage of the Hindoo, dragged by his native bulls; a Saracen follows, leading by the head his gentle looking horses, which draw the peculiar carriage of his country and time; then the more familiar racing chariot of classic Greece, and the same form—modified and elaborated, but shorn of its pure simplicity—stands to represent the golden days of imperial Rome. A group of charioteers urge forward the spirited horses. The next is an odd and unfamiliar-looking cart, drawn by oxen and guided by an aged monk, and this is the link between ancient and recent times and illustrates the medieval times. Modern times are represented by a splendid court carriage of the time of Louis le Grand. Circling the top a massive border of leaves of rock maple are beautifully wrought, and the buds and stalks form an irregular and graceful line around the lower edge of this border.

On the body proper is a *repoussé* design, delineating a wandering band of American Indians, who have their scanty possessions lashed to the most primitive vehicle the world has known—two shafts or poles, which rest upon the ground, and are dragged along by a heavy jointed horse. Other similar rude contrivances are seen in the distance. On the other side of the body is the presentation inscription in raised letters formed by a process of etching. It reads as follows:—

M. GUIET,
Chevalier de la Légion d'Honneur,
Chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Stanislas de Russie,
Membre du Jury
à l'Exposition Internationale de 1876 à Philadelphie,
From
The Exhibitors of Group XVII.,
in the
United States Centennial International Exhibition.

SPEECH OF MR. NOYES.

At two o'clock a large number of gentlemen punctually assembled in the rooms of the legation to witness the ceremony. The presentation was made by the American Minister in the following terms:—

M. GUIET—I am requested by a number of my countrymen, comprising the exhibitors of group 17 in the United States Centennial Exhibition of 1876 (gentlemen of prominence and respectability as merchants and manufacturers), to express to you their grateful appreciation of the courtesies extended to them by you when a member of the International Jury of Awards, and subsequently in your report of the proceedings of the Centennial Exhibition. They have desired, in some enduring form, to testify the kindly sentiments they entertain toward you personally, and at the same time to express the friendly interest which all Americans feel in everything which pertains to the welfare and happiness of France.

In the name, therefore, and on behalf of the gentlemen to whom I have alluded, I have the honor to present this vase as a testimonial of friendship and regard in the hope that it will hereafter awaken in your mind only pleasant memories of your visit to my own country in the centennial year of American independence.

M. GUIET'S REPLY.

M. Guiet replied as follows in excellent English:—

YOUR EXCELLENCY—It is now twenty-five years since I visited the United States for the first time and I have returned seventeen times since. I need hardly add that I have many friends there. I had not, however, crossed the ocean for ten years when the French government did me the honor of appointing me a member of the jury at the Philadelphia International Exhibition. I was truly astonished at the marvellous progress your country had realized during these years of absence, both in industry and the fine arts, a tangible evidence of which we now have before us in this beautiful vase. In my report to the French Commission I merely gave expression to my sincere feelings of admiration, remaining, in so doing, rather below than above the actual truth. Besides, the Exposition which is about to open will doubtless soon demonstrate to the whole of Europe that the United States have succeeded within a few years in placing themselves, together with France and England, in the very front rank of the industrial nations of the world. I am gratified, sir, to think that it is not merely to my impartiality and sincerity (for these constitute but a very humble merit in a judge) that I am indebted for all the manifestations of courtesy of which I have been the object on the part of my brethren in the trade since my return to France, as well as during my stay in Philadelphia, and I must attribute them in a great measure to the fraternal sentiments of friendship which have for more than a century united the citizens of the two countries. You will confer a great favor upon me, sir, if you will consent to convey my most sincere thanks to all those who have, in any degree, contributed to this superb gift. Pray tell them how deeply I appreciate all the evidences of sympathy they are lavishing upon me. Above all, tell them that this magnificent vase shall never pass outside of my own family and that I shall transmit it to my son as a remembrance of one of the most honorable and most pleasing incidents of my life. Allow me to add, sir, that in kindly consenting to transmit to me this beautiful object of art you have imparted to it an additional value.

General Noyes then handed to M. Guiet the beautifully engrossed diploma which accompanied the testimonial and of which the following is a copy:—

FROM THE UNITED STATES.

To M. GUIET, Knight of the Legion of Honor, France; Knight of the Order of St. Stanislas, Russia; (International Juror at the Centennial Exhibition, 1876); Honorary Member of the Carriage Builders' Association of the United States:—

SIR—The undersigned exhibitors of carriages and carriage accessories at the International Exhibition of 1876, held in Philadelphia, take pleasure in presenting to you the accompanying vase, illustrating in its design the origin and progress of the useful art of carriage building, which you have done so much to advance and elevate, and beg you to accept it as a token of our appreciation of the untiring zeal and distinguished honor and courtesy that characterize the performance of your important duties while acting as the representative of the French nation in the International Jury, which it is now our pleasure to gratefully acknowledge and in a manner more enduring than mere words. With assurance of our highest esteem, we are, honored sir, your friends and admirers:—

WILLIAM D. ROGERS & CO., Philadelphia.
H. KILLAM & CO., New Haven.
M. SEWARD & SON, New Haven.
STUDEBAKER & BROS., South Bend, Ind.
C. P. KIMBALL, Chicago.
HOOPES BROS. & DARLINGTON, Westchester, Pa.
BREWSTER & CO., New York.
NEW HAVEN WHEEL COMPANY.
H. D. SMITH & CO., Plantsville, Conn.
VALENTINE & CO.
J. B. SAMMIS & CO., New York.
GEORGE W. HOUGHTON, New York.

It may be interesting to the members of the American carriage trade to learn that M. Guiet speaks in terms of unreserved admiration of the work done at your side, more particularly in the establishment of Brewster & Co., New York.

A MELANCHOLY LOVER.

Joseph Rauer, a German, twenty years of age, who came to this country some three years ago, attempted to commit suicide yesterday morning at the residence of his uncle, Stephen Rauer, No. 153 Smith street, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the breast with a pistol. It appears he fell in love with his cousin Maria, who is now a pretty girl of eighteen years of age, and wished to marry her, but her parents desired that he should wait until he was able to support her. He had been employed in a number of places, the last being a bakery on Atlantic avenue. Young Rauer has been subject to fits of melancholy during the past year, which have lately increased. He refused to partake of any breakfast yesterday morning, and about ten o'clock went into his bedroom and shot himself as above stated. An ambulance was summoned, and he was removed in an unconscious state to the Long Island College Hospital. Although severely injured it is thought he will recover, as the ball is believed to have lodged in the breastbone.

MIND AND MORALS.

Commencement Season in Our Colleges and Schools.

BACCALAUREATE SERMONS.

Addresses at Harvard, Princeton, Rutgers, Brown and New York Universities.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Proficiency of Candidates for Admission from Grammar Schools.

HARVARD COLLEGE.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY DR. A. P. PEABODY—MEN WHO ARE HINDRANCES TO PROGRESS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 16, 1878.

Commencement exercises opened at Harvard College to-day, when Dr. A. P. Peabody preached the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class in the college chapel. Dr. Peabody took for his text the words in Isaiah xxxix., 8—"Then said Hezekiah unto Isaiah, Good is the word of the Lord which thou hast spoken. He said moreover, for there shall be peace and truth in my days." These words, he said, show us a type of character to which we may well look on an occasion like this—not for example, indeed, but for admonition. The Jewish king from whom we have the text was a good man, but in a small way. It has been announced to him by the prophet that, although he will pass the residue of his days in tranquillity the direst calamities will overwhelm his nation in ruin and his own children will be captives and slaves in Babylon. His reply is one of self-congratulation that these evils which are sure to come will not come in his time. After me the deluge; but what care I if the floods of the great deep and the bottles of heaven only remain closed while I stay?

A HINDRANCE TO PROGRESS.

Let me ask has not precisely this feeling very large influence in preventing or hindering improvement in all the grave interests of mankind? There are quiet, respectable citizens, good men, according to their own mean, narrow standing, who are always in favor of things as they are, though there be growing and threatening evils, storm clouds in the horizon, mutterings of distant thunder, because they think the clouds will not gather or the thunder stroke fall till after they are gone. Content with a quietness which will last through their time, though they know very well that it will not last much longer. Such men are obstacles in the way of progress, hindrances to philanthropy, cyphers in the motive force of the community as it yearns for a future better than the present. But the same disposition assumes frequently an aggressive form. There are those who determine that, come what may, there shall at all events be peace in their day. Such are the men who in public life stave off accumulating evils by measures of compromise which they well know are temporary, but which they think will last out their time and give them popularity with the abettors of wrong and with those who are too timid or lethargic to attempt to check it. They get the popularity they seek for the time, but posterity will write their names as of men who purposely sowed the wind well knowing that those who would come after them would reap the whirlwind.

SHIFTERS OF RESPONSIBILITY.

In more private but important trials there are those who in the same sphere evade all perplexing questions, all arduous responsibilities; who modify duty so as to make it smooth and easy to all concerned. The disposition of which I am speaking, in every department of life, prompts one to do no more than will meet with immediate demand or exigency, to resort to all kinds of makeshifts of temporary expedients, to aim at immediate success rather than at thoroughness and faithfulness. This same tendency to consult present ease rather than permanent right or good is constantly and disastrously witnessed in the formation of habits. Many of us fall into more habits than we choose. Those we choose are generally worth keeping; as to the rest the word "fall" is well used, and we retain them while we disapprove them, because it would give us trouble to drop or change them.

INDEPENDENCE INCULCATED.

It behooves you more than all things else to make your conduct absolutely your own, the result in every act of your own independent volition; and that volition based on a substantial reason is the absolute right. The practical questions which you will ever be tempted to ask will be in some such form as this:—"How far may I modify or compromise the right for ease and goodfellowship that I may have peace in my time?" and you will find that to know the right is not enough. You will need irresistible motive to the right, and I know not where that motive is to be found but in the fear and love of God, the faith of Christianity and the powers of the world to come. The right-meaning person, who lives on day by day with the sole purpose of making life easy, is apt to find himself suddenly cornered—placed in a position where his only alternative is to declare and abide by principles which he does not possess, or to take an open position which he has not yet taken among the enemies of virtue. He has slidden till he can slide no longer, and now he must take a decisive step without the preparation of spirit to insure the correctness of that step.

MOTIVES TO THOROUGHNESS.

Let me now urge upon you some of the motives which should enforce thoroughness in all the parts and details of whatever it may be given you to do. We never know to what crucial probing tests our work will be exposed. The ease of to-day is the shame of to-morrow; the peace of this year is the torment of the next; the idleness of the boy is the ignorance of the man; the negligence and omissions of youth are the discomfort and shiftlessness of age. There is a close continuity in our life work. We have time enough, but none too much. The past can be repaired only at the cost of the present and to the detriment of the future. We are precisely what we make ourselves or suffer ourselves to be. Peace is sought, but faithful, thorough, conscientious duty is no peace. But apart from these considerations there is an intrinsic fitness in the sincere and thorough doing of whatever we do. It ought to offend our moral taste, our sense of proportion, symmetry and beauty, to be superficial, to be mere eye servants; yet in one most momentous significance of the term let us be eye servants, let us never forget the Supreme Task Master, whose command comes to us in every relation of life, in every call of duty, and under whose omnipotent eye all our work is wrought. He who works as in His sight can do no sham work, and to Him are we to look, to His important providence for a recompense measured by our fidelity. Nor is it to be a far off, but to an immediate award that we are to look to—a judgment that is set and books that are opened, not in a remote and vague eternity, but now and ever.

TRUTH AND PEACE.

The king in our text said more than he really cared to say. "There shall be peace and truth in my days." It was peace rather than truth he was rejoicing in; a peace, too, that had no underlying element of truth; not a veritable peace, but a brief, hollow truce with inevitable calamity, desolation and woe. Truth and peace are indeed inseparable. Not peace and truth, but truth and peace, should be our motto. Truth the way of peace; peace the goal of truth. Be truth ever our aim. God will care for the peace, and the peace of God that passeth all understanding shall be ours.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIAN SOCIETY—CRITICAL CONDITION OF DR. CHARLES HODGE, PRESIDENT OF THE THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY—THE BACCALAUREATE SERMON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PRINCETON, N. J., June 16, 1878.

This afternoon, at four o'clock, the Philadelphian Society held its parting meeting in the rooms of old Geological Hall. It was opened by Mr. R. A. Mayo, of '78, the president of the year elapsed, with a reading of the Thirty-seventh Psalm. Dr. McCosh followed with prayer, and was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Stuart Robinson, of Louisville, Ky., who urged the importance of a high, unselfish aim in life.

CONDITION OF PRESIDENT HODGE.

Professor Duffield drew attention to the critical condition of Dr. Charles Hodge, president of the Theological Seminary, remarking that it could be said without exaggeration that probably one of the greatest men now living was at the point of death. Such he had been called by a distinguished English writer, and such he might well be said to be, as he was foremost of divines. He also related an affecting incident connected with Dr. Hodge's conversion while a student in college during the war of 1812.

THE WATCHWORD.

The president then gave the watchword:—"Commit thy way unto the Lord; trust also in Him and He shall bring it to pass"—Psalms, xxxvii., 5—after which the new incumbent, Mr. W. Earl Dodge, '79, was installed. Rev. Dr. Atwater gave the benediction.

Dr. McCosh preached yesterday the usual baccalaureate sermon before the students at Princeton, taking for his text "The propriety of acknowledging the Lord in all our ways." The venerable President opened by saying it always interested him to look upon young people. As the sky bends all around him the boy regards his father's house as the centre of the world. In like way every man's present position, other than the past or future, is the centre of his world. His sky bends all around it, his future starts from it; all the roads lead to it; all the roads go from it. From the point they have reached the young men may look out on the ways spread before them.

There are the professional walks anxiously regarded by thoughtful youths; the learned professions, business, farming, travel, literature, science, the pastoral, the missionary office. There are the various motives and ends, seen at a distance, which would lead you to enter these walks, such as wealth, fame, fashion, usefulness in the church or world. Some set one of these aims before them and pursue it eagerly. Most mingle more or fewer of these ends in all kinds of ill-assorted and undefined proportions, leading to very incongruous lives.

THE TWO GATES.

There are ways before you, he said, which lead through time into eternity and through eternity itself. There is the wide gate, and many going in thereat, with a number of paths going out from it—path of pleasure, with flowers on either side, and the path of ambition, with promised crowns apparently ready to be placed on your brow, but with the issues carefully concealed, the dismal swamps, the deserts strewn with the carcasses of slain reputations, and the end of the whole everlasting darkness. There is the strait gate, where you have to leave your sins behind you, that you may go unburdened with a prospect ever becoming more pleasant under a shaded avenue, and ever and anon opening to you glimpses of the city which hath foundations. These two gates are before you; you must enter one or the other. Choose ye this day which he will take.

After describing the heart of man to be the motive part of man's nature the preacher said the work of Christ when he enters the heart must be of the same kind as that of King Hezekiah when he entered the temple that had been polluted. Hezekiah's work was to purify it. When God enters the heart of man it is to overthrow uncleanliness and purify it.

TO THE GRADUATING CLASS.

After describing at some length how the Lord directs our steps through a path as tangled as a forest, the speaker turned his discourse directly to the graduating class. Having completed an extended course of education of a general kind, you are now about to set out on your special professional walks. Some of you, I know, are very anxious, and so are your fathers, mothers and friends, as to what line of life you should pursue. From the height you have now reached you will look into the country before you thoughtfully and carefully. The atmosphere is somewhat dim and the land woody and tangled; you see the openings but not the terminations of the roads. In these circumstances you should take counsel from Him who surveys all things from a greater height and knows the end from the beginning. "Show me the way wherein I should walk, for I lift up my soul unto Thee."

Every one in this life has to take his own way. The path in which we have to go has never been trodden by any one before us. No one, father or mother or friend, can go the whole way with us. With some now present the time has come when they have to go forth from their dear home in which they have been reared, and are no longer to be under the special care of those who have hitherto guided them so faithfully and tenderly. Every one has to cut a way for himself, as the ship has in the broad ocean; it is to him a new one, he has to take it once for all, and cannot return upon it. Every man has only one life; he has to live it only once; and he cannot—though this is the vain wish of many an old man—live it over again. How important that you should choose the right way, and when you cannot have a human, to have a divine and infallible guide. I cannot but feel an interest in young men who have been for years within our walls and with whom I have come in contact weekly—in a sense, daily. I can sincerely say that, as I look back on your course here, I have no unpleasant, and many pleasant, memories; of character developed, of progress in study, of attachments gained and friendships formed among those who, long under me, now feel as if they are on the same level. We will remember you with interest and affection, and look forward to your future career with hope and expectation. We confide in you, that you will never do anything unworthy of the institution at which you have been trained, and which will cause your Alma Mater to be ashamed of you. I say to you intending lawyers, See that ye yield to no crookedness; and to you intending merchants, that ye be honorable in all your transactions; to you journalists, that ye write only what ye know to be true, and to you ministers of the everlasting Gospel, that your aim be to win souls to Christ; and to all, that ye live soberly, righteously and godly. Setting you forth with these purposes, the college now in parting with you, leaves its blessing on you and prays for a higher blessing. "The Lord shall preserve thee from all evil; He shall preserve thy soul. The Lord shall preserve thy going out and thy coming in from this time forth even forevermore."

BROWN UNIVERSITY.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON BY THE PRESIDENT—MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF MISSIONARY INQUIRY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 16, 1878.

The commencement exercises at Brown University were continued to-day. At four P. M. Rev. Dr. E. G. Robinson, president of the university, preached the baccalaureate sermon, before a very large congregation, at the First Baptist Church. The sermon was devoted to a consideration of the moral law and the prevailing religious methods. The speaker severely denounced the easy, emotional religions of the day, and advocated a return to the rigid faith and careful Christian work of our forefathers. He afterward addressed the graduating class, urging them to be faithful to duty, honest and steadfast and righteous and they would have a success that would cause them pride and satisfaction.

MISSIONARY MEETING.

In the evening Rev. H. C. Mabie, of Brookline, Mass., preached an able sermon before the Society of Missionary Inquiry, making an urgent appeal for the support of foreign missions. The discourse was listened to with the closest attention by a large congregation, and at the close a collection for missions was taken up, with very satisfactory results.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

THE GRADUATING CLASS—A NOVELTY IN COLLEGE LITERATURE—TEN YEAR BOOK—CHANGES IN THE FACULTY—FRESHMAN RACE WITH HARVARD—COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

ITHACA, June 15, 1878.

The tenth annual commencement of Cornell University will begin to-morrow, with the Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D., pastor of All Souls' Church, New York, and the town is already beginning to assume a holiday appearance. From present indications there will be more visitors here next week than there have ever been at any previous commencement.

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

The graduating class numbers seventy of whom seven are ladies. Of these nine will take the degree of Bachelor of Arts, three of Bachelor of Literature, two of Bachelor of Philosophy, twenty-six of Bachelor of Science, two of Bachelor of Agriculture, two of Bachelor of Architecture, thirteen of Bachelor of Civil Engineering and fourteen of Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering. In addition to these several masters' and doctors' will also be conferred in course.

A TEN YEAR BOOK.

In connection with the decennial anniversary of the foundation of the university which takes place on October 7, of this year, a "Ten Year Book" has been published. This contains the names of all professors and students who have been connected with the university since its establishment. According to this record there are, including the class of '78, 556 alumni of the university, of whom 17 are engaged in agriculture, 15 in architecture, 6 in banking, 42 in civil engineering, 130 in practising law, 98 in teaching, 22 in journalism, 18 in manufacturing, 13 in mechanical engineering, 22 in medicine, 16 in the ministry, 20 in special study and scientific investigation, 45 in trade, 12 not reported and 10 are dead. The total number of students who have matriculated since the university first opened is 2,403. This includes, of course, the 500 students now pursuing undergraduate studies.

CHANGES IN THE FACULTY.

During the past year several important changes have been made in the faculty. George W. Jones, M. A., has been appointed to an Assistant Professorship of Mathematics, and James B. Burbank, First Lieutenant and Brevet Major Third Artillery, United States Army, has been assigned the chair of Military Science and Tactics. S. H. Gage, '77; W. E. Lucas, '77; F. B. Hine, '77, and John S. Coon, '77, have been appointed instructors in Microscopy, Rhetoric, Botany and Mechanic Arts respectively.

PRESIDENT WHITE.

Although the work done during the past year will compare favorably with that accomplished during any previous one, the university has greatly missed the presence of President White, who has been in Europe recruiting his health since October, 1876. President White is now at the Paris Exposition, having been one of the commissioners from New York State. He will return to Ithaca early in the fall, so as to be here in time for the decennial celebration next October. Goldwin Smith, non-resident professor of English and Constitutional history, who is also now in Europe, has announced his determination of coming to Ithaca at the close of the year and settling down here. Professor W. T. Hewett, assistant professor of German, has been at Heidelberg, pursuing his studies, for the last year. Professors Fiske and Roberts sail for Rotterdam to-day on the steamship Scheidam, for the purpose of spending their vacations abroad, and Professor Boyesen will soon follow them.

CORNELL PHILOSOPHICAL ASSOCIATION.

During the past year the members of the faculty have formed an association among themselves for the purpose of mutual interchange of opinions and investigations. They have named it the "Cornell Philosophical Association." It is the first association of its kind in American colleges, and promises to fulfil the anticipations of its most sanguine advocates. Many interesting papers have been read before it, and its meetings have been exceedingly interesting.

BOATING.

Boating, which had been almost abandoned, seems to have taken a new lease of life this spring on account of Cornell's acceptance of Harvard's challenge for a freshman race. The preliminaries have been all arranged, and the race will take place on Owasco Lake on Wednesday, July 17. The course is one of the best that could possibly have been selected. It begins three miles down the lake, north of Ensenore Glen and terminates at the grand stand, which is situated a few rods from the Glen House. A railroad runs along the shore of the lake along the entire length of the course, thus enabling spectators to see the race at every point of the contest. The course is immeasurably superior to that of Saratoga Lake, and there is no possibility of the race being postponed on account of rough water. Courtney pronounces it unequalled in America. Through the kindness of General J. C. Knapp, president of the Southern Central Railroad, suitable accommodations for the two crews will be prepared at the northern end of the course. The fact that Owasco is only forty miles from Ithaca will insure the attendance of a large crowd. It is also expected that a large number of spectators will come from Utica, Syracuse and Auburn, which are all in the immediate vicinity of the lake.

THE CORNELL CREW.

The Cornell freshman crew have been carefully selected, and the prevailing opinion is that they are greatly superior to any freshman crew ever before sent out of Ithaca. They are mature beyond the average of most freshmen, and this, of course, speaks well for their powers of endurance. They have been in quarters for two or three weeks and have profited greatly by the experience of their coach, A. W. Smith, '78, who pulled an oar in two victorious Saratoga crews. Ostrom has written that he will be on a fortnight before the race and endeavor to give the finishing touches to the crew. The following are the names of the eight men, with statistics:—

	Height. Feet.	Weight. Lbs.	Age.
J. G. Allen	5.11	178	18
B. Arnold	6.00	146	24
E. H. Cole	5.11	165	20
A. H. Cowles	6.00	163	19
F. C. Curtice	5.11	137	23
D. L. D. Jaynes	5.10½	170	20
N. D. Shinkle (captain)	5.11	183	21
H. T. Waterbury	5.10	166	20
E. C. Foster (substitute)	5.07½	170	20
Average	5.10½	160½	20 8-9

The crew will leave Ithaca for Owasco Lake toward the close of the month.

COMMENCEMENT PROGRAMME.

The following is a complete programme for Commencement Week:—Sunday, June 16, Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. H. W. Bellows, D.D.; Monday, June 17, burial of Weisbach and Psychology, by the seniors and senior class, supper at the Ithaca Hotel; Tuesday, June 18, class day and senior class ball at Library Hall; Wednesday, June 19, alumni day and class reunions; Thursday, June 20, commencement exercises and annual meeting of the Curtis Literary Society.

TUFTS' COLLEGE.

BOSTON, Mass., June 16, 1878.

President Capen delivered the baccalaureate address at Tufts College this evening before a large congregation.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY.

BACCALAUREATE SERMON TO THE GRADUATING CLASS BY DR. CROSBY.

The graduating class of the New York University assembled, with their friends, at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, to hear their baccalaureate sermon, which was preached by Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby, pastor of the church and Chancellor of the University. Previous to the sermon services were conducted according to the Presbyterian ritual, in the course of which Rev. Professor Martin offered prayer for the spiritual guidance and general welfare of the members of the graduating class. The students occupied seats on the right hand side of the church, immediately in front of the reading desk.

Dr. Crosby chose his text from St. Paul's epistle to the Colossians, ii., 3—"In whom are hid all the treasures of wisdom and knowledge; and this I say, lest any man should beguile you with enticing words." There is a class of people, said the preacher, who say, "The Bible is a very good book. It is admirable on questions of morals and religion; but on matters of science it is of no authority. It belongs to an antiquated period, whose learning is now all exploded, and it has all the taint of antiquity and ignorance, and is never reliable in matters of general knowledge." Now, said the speaker, people who hold this belief seldom fail to go a step further, and draw an inference, which seems to me to follow naturally enough from such premises—viz., that, since the Bible contains errors in matters of knowledge, it must sometimes be wrong, even on points of religion and morals. If you convict the Bible of blundering in one thing you may say that it blunders in any. Some people, too, said Dr. Crosby, assume a patronizing air toward the Scriptures and apologize for its mistakes in a very kind sort of way. Oh, now the nineteenth century has come, and Jesus, and the saints and angels and prophets are eclipsed, and the light of truth can only be found in waves and protoplasm and molecules and monkeys and atoms and that sort of thing. The wise men of this day have as their scriptures nerves and gray nerve matter and white nerve matter.

OPPOSITION TO SCRIPTURAL TRUTH.

But there is nothing new in this. In Paul's time all the forms of opposition to Scriptural truth were rife that now exist. There were those "beguiling with enticing words" then just as now. And yet he who was well versed in all the knowledge of his day says that the treasures of wisdom and knowledge are in the Word of God alone. The groundwork of the Bible is its perfect character as being from God. Since God was the maker of all things He must have understood all, and what He has said must accord with scientific truth. While the researches of men may enable us to reach some of the minor links in the chain of cause and effect, it is only through God's own teaching that we can follow it right up to Him and discover the relations that exist between Him and the universe. This revelation is worth more to us than all the discoveries of Keppler, or Huxley or the inventions of Watt, Fulton or Daguerre.

The preacher then argued that all the descriptions of natural occurrences in the Bible are perfectly in accord with the discoveries of science, the only apparent difference arising from the fact that they are described in "phenomenal language," that is, just as they appear. The grand branch of the knowledge of nature that the Bible teaches us is its relation with God, who is the creator, the mover and the protector of all. In God is hidden the spring of nature and, therefore, the spring of knowledge. Laws are the manifestations of His designs, and when we glance at His word we must discount nothing. The doctrine that God's word is not as reliable on matters of science as on morals and religion is the thin edge of Satan's wedge, and the man who lets it enter his brain will run a dreadful risk of having infidelity and irreligion thrust upon him.

The preacher concluded in the following phrases, addressed directly to the students before him:—"My dear young friends, you will be tempted by the theories of many learned men. They will come to you with the authority of fame, but recollect that they are only the theories of godless men. These men are good guides on scientific questions, in the laboratory or of the dissecting room; but when they come to construct theories of cosmogony and life they are no longer men of science, but only dreamers. God has set His seal on the earth, and they endeavor to remove it. They say that the universe was designed without a designer. Do you stand fast in the first principle of your reason, that to design there must be an intellect, and repel the teaching of these men as you would that of one telling you that wrong was right.

"Avoid also the teachings of those who teach that men will develop into angels by their own innate goodness, and that God will open His breast to all. Avoid those who deny revelation, say religion is but a sort of *bonhomie*, and that God is too good or weak to exercise justice. See God operating in nature and believe in His intelligence, activity and power."

RUTGERS COLLEGE, N. J.

ADDRESS TO THE GRADUATE CLASS BY REV. WILLIAM H. CAMPBELL, D. D., LL.D.

To the graduate class of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., the venerable and beloved Alma Mater of scores of learned and distinguished Reformed Dutch divines, the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the esteemed President, Rev. William H Campbell, D. D., LL. D., in the Second Reformed Church. The theme was "The Inspiration and Excellence of the Bible." The text was "The law of thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver."—Psalm cxix., 72.

The books of the Bible, the preacher began, are the very documents of religion, and there can be no sincere belief in the doctrines of Christianity and no right practice of its precepts unless there be first a firm and well settled conviction of the divinity of the books which make the religion known to us. Therefore he proposed to speak first of the divine origin of the Bible, and secondly of its excellence. God claims that book as His own, and Christ gave His sanction to the inspired authority of the Old Testament, and promised all-sufficient aid to the apostles in penning the New Testament. That the Bible came from God is evident—first, from the principles; it aims to exalt God and to humiliate men. Man is naturally averse to recognizing the glory of the Creator, and would never have written down such mortifying descriptions of himself as the Bible contains. Secondly, from the moral law. Of this law it may be said, without any fear of contradiction, that man never could have written it; for every place, time and relation of the life of every man this law has a voice of authority, saying do this, abstain from that. Based upon the omniscience of the Lawgiver it requires entire control of the words and deeds not only, but of the very thoughts and purposes. Where is the man anywhere in the world who would be willing to be judged by this law? And if unwilling to be judged by it could he have originated it? Further evidence of the divine origin of the Bible is found in the fulfilment of prophecy, especially concerning the Messiah.

The Bible must be excellent, because it has God for its author. All His works are good, but that which stands highest is His Word. Its end is to glorify Him by the salvation of sinners. It spreads before men the finished work of the Redeemer and offers all good things to the penitent believer.

After showing how the Gospel meets an obstacle in the sinfulness of men, how it overcomes by the Spirit that sinfulness, how it exerts a constant influence upon the reader's life and character and makes him the recipient of all divine graces, the preacher brought out very forcibly the preciousness of inspired truth as compared with gold and worldly wealth, and concluded as follows:—

My dear pupils of the class of '78, the time has come when we must sever those close ties which have bound us together for the last four years, and now, when about to be separated from you, I have desired to give you a parting counsel, which, if heeded, will cause you the greatest and most lasting good. And sure I am that if you will receive the Bible as the Word of God, and will make it your counsel and the guide of your steps, it will prove better beyond measure unto you than the possession of all the gold and silver of earth. Heed the lessons of the Bible and God will become your Father in Heaven through the atonement of Jesus Christ, and the Holy Spirit, becoming your ever-present teacher and comforter, will live and breathe in the word of Scripture, and as you prayerfully read them He will by those words kill sin within you and make you alive unto the loving and the doing of everything true, pure and good. We may never again all meet together as we do to-night. Our next meeting may be at the last day and the judgment bar of God, when the faculty will have to give account to God for the manner in which we have done our duty to you and you will have to answer in regard to the heeding or rejecting of these very counsels which I have given you to-night. May we so live as that we shall render in that account with joy and not with grief. With these parting words and with sincere affection the faculty by me bid you farewell.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE.

Dr. Anderson, President of the Rutgers Female College in Fifth avenue, delivered the baccalaureate sermon to the seven young ladies who are to graduate from that institution this week. His text was the sixteenth and seventeenth verses of the first chapter of Ruth, wherein she says:—"Entreat me no more." A part of the chapter was read, and the well-known story of Ruth's departure from the Land of Moab with her mother-in-law was read and explained. The speaker said that Ruth was advised to remain in her native land, but as it was given to idolatry she determined to go to the Jews, with her mother-in-law, and worship the true God. When her mother-in-law began to persuade her to remain she exclaimed, "Entreat me no more." The result was that although she abandoned her relatives her family, her country, her religion and all its traditions, she became a great character in history, and from her sprang the house of David, out of which came Christ the Lord. President Anderson said that he would impress the lesson on the minds of the young ladies. They were about to leave the institution forever. They would find new homes and new companions. All their relations in life would be changed. Temptations that they little know of would come. In the hour of doubt and perplexity, when the siren of flattery whispered, he implored them to say with Ruth, "Entreat me no more." The young ladies were in a great city, where ease and luxury and vice ruled with powerful sway. They would find in society giddy, fascinating companions, who had no purpose in life but to court sensual pleasures and squander their days and nights in frivolity. The young ladies about to graduate left school with fair and honorable records. They had not only won the respect, but the esteem of their teachers, and he hoped that they would go forth resolved to make the world better, to encourage the weak, to assist the helpless and broken-hearted, and to continue to the end in building up their characters as they had so nobly begun.

PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

The thirty-second annual baccalaureate services of the Packer Collegiate Institute, Joralemon street, Brooklyn, were held in the chapel of that building. The attendance was numerous and fashionable. Professor S. Lasar presided at the organ and 150 young lady pupils of the institute took part in the musical division of the services. After a prelude by the organ the processional hymn, "The Day Is Past and Over," was sung. The invocation and Lord's Prayer was followed by the hymn, "O Day of Rest and Gladness." The Scriptural lessons were succeeded by prayer and the hymn, "Christian! Dost Thou See Them?" Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., then preached an eloquent sermon to the graduates.

The fair pupils, who were seated in the right hand row of pews in the body of the chapel, then sang the hymn, "When Shades of Night Around Us Close." After prayer and the benediction the pupils retired from the chapel, singing the processional hymn, "Abide With Me! Fast Falls the Eventide." The commencement exercises of the Packer Institute will be held on Tuesday evening next.

OUR NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE EXAMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FROM THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—PERCENTAGES OF THE SCHOOLS AND OF EACH SUCCESSFUL APPLICANT.

The Normal College and High School, situated at Fourth avenue and Sixty-eighth street, has just completed the year's studies with results quite as favorable as those in the boys' schools. The examination of the seniors took place on the 6th, 10th, 11th and 12th inst.; that of the juniors on the 13th and 14th, and that of the probationers on the 10th, 11th and 13th. The introductory classes will be examined to-day and to-morrow. The examination of candidates from the public schools took place on May 31, June 3, 4 and 5. Next Wednesday examinations will be held for the medals and prizes. The seniors were examined in methods of teaching, Latin and geometry. There are 377 under examination, of whom it is thought about 350 will graduate. Last Saturday afternoon the students of the senior class had a little entertainment to celebrate the conclusion of their studies. Several of the members of the Latin class played a burlesque of the Greek drama. One of the girls said they had been reading the *Ars Poetica*, and that it had inspired them with the thought of constructing a brilliant drama. President Wood, of the Board of Education was present at the entertainment. The commencement will take place on the 27th inst.

EXAMINATION OF APPLICANTS.

There were 852 applicants for admission to the College. Of these one was not a public school scholar, and her examination was not satisfactory; two others did not register the number of their school—one of them was absent and the other failed at the examination; four others were absent. This leaves 845 girls, of whom 314 were rejected and 531 admitted. The average of excellence required for admission this year was 80—100 being the maximum. This is ten per cent higher than ever before, the former average having been 70. The fact that there has been no falling off in the number admitted may, therefore, be taken as a sign of the increased diligence of our public school girls in their studies. The highest average attained was 97 per cent, which figure was reached by Miss Sarah A. Wickes, of Grammar School No. 33, and Miss Katie Brown, of Grammar School No. 3. Seven of the applicants were under fourteen years age. Four of these failed, two just attained the average of 80, and one, Mary E. Howser, of Grammar School No. 33, attained the remarkable average of 94. Of the 531 successful candidates 104 reached the average of 90 or over. Of these 104 the following reached the average of 95 or over:—Katie Brown, Grammar School No. 3 97; Sarah A. Wickes, Grammar School No. 33, 97; Isabel Hirsch, Grammar School No. 59, 96; Lizzie H. Hastie, Grammar School No. 45, 96; Annie Spence, Grammar School No. 68, 96, and Sarah S. Kelly, Grammar School No. 53; Isabella Beck, Grammar School No. 53; Minnie McCullough, Grammar School No. 22; Elizabeth K. Weston, Grammar School No. 22; Edith D. Anderson, Grammar School No. 45; Annie M. Patridge, Grammar School No. 64; Mary W. Collins, Grammar School No. 47; Susy M Ganson, Grammar School No. 47; Ellen M. Carter, Grammar School No. 47, and Annie A. Elder, Grammar School No. 56, 95 each. All the candidates were examined in drawing, in addition to the other branches, as great importance is attached to that subject. Last Wednesday the announcement of admissions from the public schools was made at ten A. M. in the chapel. President Wood, of the Board of Education, and ex-Mayor Wickham, chairman of the Committee on the Normal College, were present. Grammar schools Nos. 5, 6, 11, 16, 26, 31, 32, 35, 40, 51, 52, 55, 58, 66 and 67, being either boys' or mixed schools, sent no competitors to the college. The following table shows the grammar schools from which applicants came, the names of the successful candidates, the total number of applicants, number rejected, number admitted, the total number of students in each school, and, lastly, the percentage that the number of successful candidates in each school bears to the number of pupils in that school:—

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 1.

Kearney, Margaret	80	McDonald, Rose	83
Average attendance			329
Examined, 12; rejected, 10; admitted			2
Percentage			.006

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2.

Claney, Katie M.	81	Meyers, Mary E.	89
Epstein, Sarah M.	80	Nordemann, Laura	84
Kelly, Mary T.	80	O'Connell, Julia	80
Killeen, Mary C.	83	Reidy, Mary J.	80
Average attendance			369
Examined, 10; rejected, 2; admitted			8
Percentage			.021

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 3.

Aitken, Estelle	84	McTaggart, Alice A.	85
Baldwin, Jennie	82	Motzer, Bertha	87
Bogart, Mary C.	90	Reese, Marian	80
Brown, Katie	97	Small, Carrie G.	82
Cole, Carrie A.	91	Titus, Lizzie	85
Grosjean, Elvina	80	Van Orden, Jennie E.	84
Langstaeter, Ida	90	Wallace, Emma B.	91
McCarthy, Lizzie W.	81	Webster, Louisa M.	93
McDonough, Lillie A.	83		
Average attendance			553
Examined, 19; rejected, 2; admitted			17
Percentage			.031

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 4.

Abraham, Eva	84	Riggs, Genevieve	90
Buck, Louisa	80	Rosett, Bertha	83
James, Nettie M.	80	Rund, Sarah	84
Rieff, Mary	80		
Average attendance			347
Examined, 16; rejected, 9; admitted			7
Percentage			.020

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 7.

Byrne, Katie A.	94	Price, Maude Ida	89
Isaacs, Lilie	83		
Average attendance			224
Examined, 3; admitted			3
Percentage			.014

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 8.

Bethman, Emma E.	80	Elliott, Rebecca R.	88
Average attendance			182
Examined, 10; rejected, 8; admitted			2
Percentage			.011

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 9.

Armstrong, Margaret E.	93	Greene, Mary J.	82
Broderick, Lizzie A.	81	Murray, Amelia R.	92
Average attendance			280
Examined, 4; admitted			4
Percentage			.014

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 10.

Colburn, Jessie B.	87	King, Lottie	81
Hollis, Emma L.	89	Rooney, Lizzie M.	85
Average attendance			240
Examined, 12; rejected, 8; admitted			4
Percentage			.017

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 12.

Baldwin, Libbie	80	Griffin, Annie	80
Blair, Jennie	81	Higgins, Bella	87
Burgess, Alice	81	McCort, Mary	85
Cox, Mary	80	Wetherell, Ida	80
Average attendance			296
Examined, 15; rejected, 7; admitted			8
Percentage			.027

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 13.

Brüll, Katie	81	Klapper, Jennie	82
Burgemeister, Grace	80	McKean, Elizabeth	85
Hoefling, Annie L.	81		
Average attendance			444
Examined, 17; rejected, 12; admitted			5
Percentage			.011

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 14.

Brown, Josie M.	80	Isham, Annie L.	94
Cohen, Lilie	80	Ryan, Annie N.	87
Cowen, Rachel	87	Secor, Annie	80
Dailey, Ella A.	85	Snyder, Mary	80
Duval, Nannette	91	Thomass, Hannah	88
Howell, Maggie S.	80	Thurston, Jennie	80
Hunken, Annie M.	82	Vanderpool, Carrie L.	84
Average attendance			608
Examined, 29; rejected, 15; admitted			14
Percentage			.023

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 15.

McLeod, Sarah J.	82	Strauss, Isabella	87
Schoolmaster, Nettie	80	Wolf, Amelia	84
Strauss, Fannie	88		
Average attendance			513
Examined, 24; rejected, 19; admitted			5
Percentage			.010

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 17.

Bennett, Ida	89	Lampe, Mary M.	81
Bergen, Mary A.	82	Lanigan, Julia E.	80
Branagan, Agnes C.	83	McCue, Mary E.	80
Chichester, Mary L.	90	McDonald, Sarah J.	80
Dimon, Mary E.	81	Plumb, Laura L.	80
Eitz, Louisa	80	Reed, Isabelle	80
Farrell, Annie E.	80	Russell, Viola H.	84
Guthrie, Fannie P.	81	Skelheimer, Bertha	86
Hopper, Elizabeth W.	83	Skidmore, Mary	83
Jackson, Martha	84	Smith, Belle W.	84
Knapp, Clara H.	91	Wessel, Lillie M.	80
Average attendance			741
Examined, 41; rejected, 19; admitted			22
Percentage			.030

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 18.

Bradley, Edna	87	Kitsheldt, Emma	94
Harvey, Annie	89	Kohn, Pauline	84
Harvey, May	90	Lange, Annie	83
Hobson, May	80	Lehrberger, Isabel	92
Kimbark, Belle	86	McDermott, Annie	89
King, Georgie	80	Sickles, Tillie	82
Average attendance			538
Examined, 24; rejected, 12; admitted			12
Percentage			.022

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 19.

Adler, Sophia D.	84	La Forge, Imogene F.	80
Bacon, Margaret E.	82	Lardner, Catherine E.	84
Belier, Wilhelmina C.	85	McKee, Katie	83
Cunningham, Annie E.	88	Nicholson, Rebecca M.	93
Donohue, Eleanor L.	80	Schafer, Sophia L.	82
Hogan, Annie G.	88		
Average attendance			390
Examined, 17; rejected, 6; admitted			11
Percentage			.029

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 20.

Busche, Mary E.	93	Reiche, Ida F.	82
Durando, Martha J.	90	Schulze, Ida M.	89
Kingenstein, Leah	80	Walker, Hattie M.	85
Average attendance			397
Examined, 6; admitted			6
Percentage			.015

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 21.

Cunningham, Margaret	84	Raywood, Josie	80
Hoffman, Emma	80	Tienken, Annie	88
Average attendance			192
Examined, 4; admitted			4
Percentage			.021

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 22.

Dunkirk, Rena	87	McIntosh, Katie	80
Gensler, Rachel	83	Meyer, Hattie	81
Gibbons, Agnes D.	92	Norris, Elizabeth	80
McCullough, Ella J.	88	Weston, Elizabeth K.	95
McCullough, Minnie	95		
Average attendance			422
Examined, 10; rejected, 1; admitted			9
Percentage			.021

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 23

Koehler, Clara	82	Sheehan, Johanna	82
Pinto, Mary	80		
Average attendance			158
Examined, 5; rejected, 2; admitted			3
Percentage			.020

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 24.

Brown, Selina			85
Average attendance			205
Examined, 3; rejected 2; admitted			1
Percentage			.005

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 25.

American, Sarah	83	McBride, Ella	80
Bino, Rosalie	85	McGovern, Minnie	81
Carter, Emma	88	Peebles, Emma	91
Fite, Lizzie	80	Platt, Mary	80
Fitzgerald, Maggie	85	Salberg, Ida	85
Lind, Emma	80		
Average attendance			527
Examined, 20; rejected, 9; admitted			11
Percentage			.021

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 27.

McDonald, Kate A.	80	Mosbach, Eliza R.	87
Average attendance			284
Examined, 12; rejected, 10; admitted			2
Percentage			.007

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 28.

Beck, Magdalene F.	88	McGregor, Annie S.	80
Average attendance			401
Examined, 6; rejected, 4; admitted			2
Percentage			.005

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 29.

McKee, Mary J.	85		
Average attendance			168
Examined, 4; rejected, 3; admitted			1
Percentage			.006

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 30.

Finn, Mamie	80		
Average attendance			141
Examined, 9; rejected, 8; admitted			1
Percentage			.007

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 33.

Acker, Susan M.	92	Maher, Ellen T.	85
Gardner, Mary	85	McKelvey, Eleanor A.	89
Gordon, Emma J.	82	Muller, Louisa G.	80
Haslett, Emma S.	86	Murdock, Mary A.	85
Henry, Margaret P.	86	Newkirk, Frances B.	80
Howse, Mary E.	94	Schlott, Emma L.	84
Jerman, Agnes	91	Thorp, Anna C.	88
Madigan, Mary E.	88	Wickes, Sarah A.	97
Average attendance			501
Examined, 25; rejected, 9; admitted			16
Percentage			.032

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 34.

Carter, Grace	80	Lyons, Henrietta	84
Chambers, Lillian M.	88	Miller, Regina	81
Finegan, Emily	85	Schafer, Josephine	84
Healey, Josephine	80	Wemmell, Lottie	80
Loper, Mary F.	80		
Average attendance			374
Examined, 17; rejected, 8; admitted			9
Percentage			.024

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 36.

Brown, Amanda M.	82	Roos, Minnie	85
Average attendance			297
Examined, 3; rejected, 1; admitted			2
Percentage			.007

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 37.

Brassil, Nellie	93	Morris, Sophie F.	89
Brice, Elizabeth	80	Rück, Annie J.	80
Brown, Isabella	86	Shea, Kate R.	80
Glauber, Martha	92	Spillane, Elizabeth L.	86
Johnson, Mary E.	85	Steel, Constance	90
Kobner, Josephine	81	Walker, Charlotte L.	82
Marshall, Jane S.	82	Williamson, Charlotte	91
Average attendance			390
Examined, 25; rejected, 11; admitted			14
Percentage			.036

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 38.

Dolan, Lillie	84	Swager, Josie	85
Hepburn, Lizzie	82		
Average attendance			379
Examined, 9; rejected, 6; admitted			3
Percentage			.008

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 39.

Briggs, Fannie E.	83	Sweeney, Ella R.	89
Canaday, Cecilia	82	Webster, Eliza	80
Champlin, Fanny M.	80		
Average attendance			622
Examined, 17; rejected, 12; admitted			5
Percentage			.008

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 41.

Barnes, Eva	85	Haye, Hannah	91
Brown, Carrie	83	Hillyer, Alice	80
Crome, Annie	93	King, Jennie	80
Demarest, Fannie	89	Lowndes, Lena	80
Fullerton, Alice	86	McGloin, Grace	82
Gray, Mamie	90	Oppermann, Alice	84
Average attendance			344
Examined, 15; rejected, 3; admitted			12
Percentage			.035

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 42.

Finnegan, Mary T. F.	84	Hyman, Esther P.	84
Gillespie, Annie E.	86	Kantrowitz, Victoria G.	82
Hincuman, Lillie E.	83		
Average attendance			437
Examined, 16; rejected, 11; admitted			5
Percentage			.001

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 43.

Reid, Emily S.			80
Average attendance			106
Examined, 3; rejected, 2; admitted			1
Percentage			.010

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 44.

Donald, Lizzie	90	Dwyer, Annie E.	83
Donovan, Ellen	83	Lograry, Margaret J.	86
Duane, Eliza R.	80	McArdle, Maggie E.	81
Average attendance			337
Examined, 6; admitted			6
Percentage			.018

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 45.

Anderson, Edith D.	95	Jacobs, Katie	89
Bernhard, Sadie	83	Lee, Mary H.	88
Boucsien, Clara W. L.	86	Levy, Leonora	89
Brill, Pauline	84	Lyons, Frances L.	92
Brinck, Anna C.	84	Mandelick, Rosina V.	86
Calkins, Cassie	80	Martinache, Jeannie	84
Canfield, Sallie B.	93	McGuckin, Emily	88
Chuck, Minnie	94	Milligan, Maggie	88
Cohn, Henrietta	91	Ouderdonk, Ada	84
Condie, Ella Grace	94	Ouderdonk, Ida May	80
De Young, Julia	87	Place, Ella	85
Drummer, Phebe	80	Rosenstiel, Sarah B.	89
Fenno, Gertrude M.	88	Rothschild, Bella	82
Finney, Mary B.	86	Seaver, Helen M.	93
Frank, Hattie	86	Sexton, Nettie W.	87
Harper, Lizzie	82	Sperling, Roletta	89
Hastie, Lizzie H.	96	Sprague, Lilly S.	85
Henderson, Mary C.	90	Studley, Evelyn	91
Hiller, Julie	86	Weed, Katie B.	85
Hunzinger, Henrietta	86	White, Annie E.	82
Ivey, Martha F.	91		
Average attendance			582
Examined, 43; rejected, 2; admitted			41
Percentage			.070

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 46.

Kirkland, Lottie L.			88
Average attendance			236
Examined, 8; rejected, 7; admitted			1
Percentage			.004

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 47.

Amerman, Louise	92	Jackson, Esther	85
Applegate, Mary E.	86	Jacoby, Rachael	85
Arnold, Mary A.	88	King, Cornelia E.	90
Austin, Etta C.	90	Lewi, Nina	80
Baldwin, Mary B.	87	Lindsay, Etta A.	85
Bergamini, Rachael	80	Merchant, Jennie B.	83
Bokee, Sarah H.	92	Munhard, Ida R.	80
Browne, Mary M.	85	Murphy, Elizabeth M.	86
Browning, Maria A.	87	Newning, Luella	86
Carll, Agnes H.	86	Nutty, Annie H.	88
Carter, Ellen M.	95	Nutty, Harriet	90
Cochrane, Mary G.	91	Partridge, Alice Z.	85
Collins, Mary W.	95	Peddie, Sarah G.	81
Davis, Harriet J.	85	Pringle, Isabella F.	83
Dingley, Harriet E.	80	Rosenblatt, Emily	87
Donegan, Julia C.	86	Rosenstein, Jessie	87
Fisher, Maria A.	90	Rust, Lizzie S.	89
Fitzgerald, Joanna L.	85	Salter, Mabel C.	91
Fridenberg, Josie	87	Saxe, Beulah D.	86
Ganson, Susy M.	95	Seggermann, Louise E.	87
Gay, Edith E.	87	Sheppard, Emma F.	84
Goetz, Emily A.	87	Sibley, Emma L.	83
Griswold, Caroline	85	Silverthau, Josephine	84
Grossmayer, Fannie	81	Sloane, Sara B.	93
Haas, Minnie M.	90	Smith, Emily F.	80
Harrison, Agnes M.	86	Smith, Ida	87
Healy, Lizzie R.	82	Sutton, Edith M.	82
Herrmann, Hannah J.	92	Taylor, Jessie A.	90
Hickenbottom, Eva B.	89	Vatet, Ida V.	86
Hopper, Sadie W.	93	Whitney, Lelia M.	80
Hopps, Kate E.	80		
Average attendance			673
Examined, 64; rejected, 3; admitted			61
Percentage			.090

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 48.

Angado, Elinor C.	90	Johnston, Catherine L.	80
Bayley, Louise E.	92	Jerome, Della L.	83
Bennett, Mary P.	84	McDonough, Isabel R.	92
Bussell, Jessie W.	87	Rickey, Frances J.	82
Devine, Mary E.	80	Strassberger, Clara	90
Drew, Alice L.	88	Sylvester, Belle J.	87
Harper, Mary B.	84	Wellner, Emily	80
Hunter, Lydia	80		
Average attendance			499
Examined, 18; rejected, 3; admitted			15
Percentage			.050

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 49.

Coles, Belle M.	83	Glass, Belle	85
Corner, Eliza	81	Haag, Emma M.	81
Daly, Margaret	80	Heilpern, Rosa G.	80
Deans, Effie	87	King, Lillian M.	80
Deitsch, Addie	86	McGee, Katie F.	81
Devine, Isabel M.	85	Murphy, Minnie A.	87
Duggan, Ella J.	86	Taylor, Eliza A.	82
Duggan, Nowey	81	Thomson, Juliette	82
Feldman, Anna B.	84	Vitty, Lillie A.	82
Average attendance			535
Examined, 26; rejected, 8; admitted			18
Percentage			.034

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 50.

Brogan, Mary L.	86	Michelson, Rebecca	85
Donohue, Catharine	86	Northschield, Adelaide	86
Foley, Emily T.	83	Rafferty, Ada A.	80
Heimburg, Lilian L.	83	Rothkopf, Fanny	89
Hill, Joanna L.	92	Scheuer, Sarah	85
Kelly, Mary Agnes	82	Wolf, Emma	85
Mathews, Mary E.	89	Wood, Carrie J	90
McArthur, Elizabeth H.	83		
Average attendance			497
Examined, 21; rejected, 6; admitted			15
Percentage			.030

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 53

Allison, Mary M.	84	Grant, Jean	91
Altmark, Rose R.	80	Hayes, Mary V.	84
Austin, Elizabeth J.	88	Hochster, Fannie	94
Beck, Isabella	95	Kelly, Sarah S.	95
Blumenthal, Julia	88	Metzger, Lily	86
Briggs, Lida W.	88	O'Rielly, Margaret A.	94
Bryan, Adele	94	Peck, Annie M.	84
Calyo, Josephine J.	82	Rose, Martha A.	91
Calyo, Laurina	82	Ryerson, Ione P.	80
Campbell, Elizabeth E.	86	Ryerson, Minnie	81
Casley, Sarah F.	91	Spiro, Henrietta G.	85
Condon, Angeline C.	88	Steinbrich, Leonora	89
Crowley, Sarah A.	85	Stieglitz, Louise	91
Frawley, Mary E.	89	Weis, Mary E.	80
Geraty, Mary A.	87		
Average attendance			591
Examined, 30; rejected, 1; admitted			29
Percentage			.050

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 54.

Davies, Mary J.	82	Ryer, Katie E.	83
Average attendance			157
Examined, 14; rejected, 12; admitted			2
Percentage			.013

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 56.

Elder, Annie A.	95	Tugwell, Mary E.	83
Gregory, Antoinette	85	Van Keuren, Julia	81
Long, Lizzie	93	Young, Wilhelmina	82
Shute, Mattie	90		
Average attendance			496
Examined, 12; rejected, 5; admitted			7
Percentage			.014

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 57.

Average attendance			497
Examined, 1; rejected, 1.			

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 59.

Baruc, Kate	94	Lutz, Minnie	88
Baruc, Rachel	91	McCoy, Mary A.	85
Bier, Estelle	89	McGiboney, Emma A.	91
Brown, Kate L.	91	Newbouner, Carrie	81
Davis, Alice M.	85	Newborg, Bertha	87
Dougherty, Nellie A.	90	Ordenstein, Hedwig	80
Eichberg, Hannah	83	Schneider, Emma	80
Ellis, Frances A.	81	Simm, Josephine	88
Hirsch, Isabel	96	Smith, Amelia S.	93
Kimball, Mary L.	87	Sternberger, Rose	87
Knox, Rebecca J.	92	Strauss, Sarah	87
Livingston, Isabella	80	Wapelbaum, Jennie	87
Average attendance			667
Examined, 24; admitted			24
Percentage			.036

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 60.

Berte, Julia A.	87	Lipps, Julia	87
Bunker, Emma J.	93	O'Neill, Theresa	83
Evans, Virginia W.	83	Siemes, Annie M.	86
King, Julia S.	82		
Average attendance			400
Examined, 10; rejected, 3; admitted			7
Percentage			.017

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 61.

Brewster, Annie E.	80	Holden, Adele C.	91
Buehler, Minnie C.	80	Rich, Alice B.	90
Flood, Christabel	87	Schwoeppe, Ida E.	86
Average attendance			250
Examined, 7; rejected, 1; admitted			6
Percentage			.024

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 62.

Olney, Mary E.	80	Taylor, Lillian E.	80
Average attendance			250
Examined, 2; admitted			2
Percentage			.008

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 63.

Miles, Ida	92	Shove, Carrie E.	92
Odell, Annie A.	80	Smith, Mary R.	87
Pinckney, Harriet W.	92		
Average attendance			178
Examined, 5; admitted			5
Percentage			.021

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 64.

Bussing, Mattie V.	93	Partridge, Annie M.	95
Cornell, Anna	85	Regan, Maggie A.	89
Dechert, Mary P.	94	Traphagen, Minnehaha	80
Loughman, Rose M.	83		
Average attendance			250
Examined, 7; admitted			7
Percentage			.028

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO 65.

Callan, Anna May	83	Sault, Eva J.	93
Jones, Jennie	80	Smith, Mary E.	82
Keller, Caroline G.	81	Wilsey, Nellie M.	81
Livingston, Annie A.	83		
Average attendance			150
Examined, 8; rejected, 1; admitted			7
Percentage			.047

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 68.

Attinelli, Mamie L.	87	McElrath, Bessie B.	90
Beck, Lillian P.	80	Millspaugh, Aggie T.	89
Chase, Rachel	87	Norton, Emma J.	81
Corner, Mary	88	O'Meagher, Eveleen A.	83
Craig, Florence A.	85	Russell, Millie J.	88
Dugan, Mary M.	81	Ryerson, Edith	92
Duryee, Mamie H.	83	Spence, Annie	96
Duryee, Nellie L.	86	Sterling, Emily A.	86
Emanuel, Addie	83	Tyler, Fannie L.	92
Germond, Lily	93	Underhill, Annie L.	80
Hignet, Carrie	87	Vance, Maggie A.	83
Hubbard, Grace	91	Van Deventer, L. J.	82
Kenney, A. Jessie	84	Williams, Jessie	83
McClave, Mamie	93	Young, Mamie R.	90
Average attendance			358
Examined, 30; rejected, 2; admitted			28
Percentage			.078

GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 69.

Blumenthal, Charlotte	83	Mason, Louisa A.	80
Brandon, Hattie E.	83	McElhinney, Margaret	90
Cummings, Louise A.	82	Meyer, Ella	80
De Frece, Victoria	82	Miller, Dora E.	83
Erskine, Orcilla	85	Rosenstein, Rebecca	86
Hopps, Frances	81	Scheck, Ada L.	80
Hunter, Maggie	84	Wetherbee, Mary M.	83
Kehler, Hattie A.	88	Whitney, Lizzie	80
Lilley, Wilhelmina	87		
Average attendance			361
Examined, 37; rejected 20; admitted			17
Percentage			.047

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 1.

Average attendance	106
Examined, 2; rejected, 2.	

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 2.

Wilson, Ada L.	80
Average attendance	44
Examined, 4; rejected, 3; admitted	1
Percentage	.023

COLORED SCHOOL NO. 3.

Berrian, Cornelia H.	82
Average attendance	170
Examined, 8; rejected, 7; admitted	1
Percentage	.006

RECAPITULATION.

Applicant, no school, failed	1
Applicants, number of school not registered, one absent, one failed	2
Absentees who had registered	4
Applicants rejected	314
Successful candidates (percentage of whole number, .62½)	531
Total number of applicants	852
Total average attendance	20,680
Total sent to the college	531
Average percentage	.025

IN THE BOYS' SCHOOLS.

Applicants rejected	240
Successful candidates	649
Total number of applicants	889
Total average attendance	20,666
Total sent to the college	649
Percentage	.031
Total entering collegiate course	320
Total entering commercial course	329
Grand total successful candidates, boys and girls	1,180

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

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VOLUME XLIII.....................NO. 168

AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

PARK THEATRE—OUR BOYS.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.
GILMORE'S GARDEN—THOMAS' CONCERTS.
NEW YORK AQUARIUM—MONKEYS AND FISHES.
IRVING HALL—THE PHONOGRAPH.
STANDARD THEATRE—OUR NEW FRITZ.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—A CELEBRATED CASE.
TONY PASTOR'S—VARIETY.
TIVOLI THEATRE—VARIETY.
CHICKERING HALL—THE STAGE AS IT IS.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 17, 1878.

THE HERALD *will be sent to the address of persons going into the country during the summer at the rate of one dollar per month, postage paid.*

The probabilities are that the weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, or cloudy with light rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with showers.

THE WHEAT CROP this year is reported to be larger than ever before. Things ought soon to begin to mend.

THE PHONOGRAPH has made its appearance as a temperance orator. It will probably take the stump this fall.

THE INDIAN NEWS this morning is not of a very encouraging character. Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon are in a ferment, and a general insurrection of the tribes is almost certain. General Howard is moving toward Stein's Mountain where the Indians are gathering.

VALLEY FORGE is inseparably associated with the story of the Revolution. When Washington with his heroic army was encamped there a hundred years ago it was the darkest hour in the long struggle. The sufferings endured that winter and spring by the patriots have scarcely a parallel in history. There was no money; the supplies were short, the clothing insufficient. Next Wednesday the tale will be retold to the present generation amid scenes and surroundings in striking contrast with the gloom and despondency of a century ago.

FOR THE FIRST TIME this season the watering place hotel proprietor, who for the past month has been asking the sad sea waves about the guests that came not, was yesterday made comparatively happy. The Sunday excursion business was really good, Central Park and all the little parks were crowded, steamboats with hundreds and thousands on board shot out from scores of docks and innumerable trains rumbled out of gloomy depots on their way to the woods and fields fragrant with the breath of June. Fortunately there were no accidents.

MR. STURGEON, the chairman of the Executive Committee of the national party, in the interview elsewhere printed probably overestimates the strength of his organization, but there can be little doubt that it will poll this fall sufficient votes to upset the calculations of some of the politicians. He expects to carry Maine certain, and this State outside the city. In Indiana and Michigan the nationals are represented as being very strong, and Pennsylvania is thoroughly organized. They have no sympathy with Communism. All their battles will be fought at the ballot box.

IT WILL BE SEEN from the figures published elsewhere that the girls in our highest public school—the Normal College—have this year made a very creditable showing. It was scarcely to be expected that many of these scholars should fail in the final examination, but it is gratifying to learn that so many of them have taken a high place. Of great value, also, as a test of the efficiency of the course of studies in the grammar schools is the list of successful candidates among the girls for places in the Normal College. The boys are not much ahead in their examinations for collegiate educations at the public expense.

THE SERMONS yesterday were for the most part on topics upon which it is difficult to say anything new. In the Church year the day was what is known as Trinity Sunday, and it of course gave the keynote of the discourses, at least among the orthodox clergymen. Bishop Seymour, the new Episcopal Bishop of Springfield, discoursed ably and eloquently upon the great mystery of the Triune God; the Rev Mr. Abbott pointed out His omnipotence; Dr. McCosh enlarged upon the necessity of acknowledging Him in all that we do; Dr. Armitage dwelt upon His promises to mankind, and Father Kane showed how we may attain to a knowledge of Him. Death was the theme of Mr. Beecher; the promises of youth of the materialistic Mr. Frothingham, and Dr. Newman explained all about idolatry in India.

THE WEATHER.—The depression made rapid progress eastward during yesterday, and is now central over the eastern lake region and the St. Lawrence Valley. The pressure has fallen steadily in the Middle Atlantic and New England States during the past twenty-four hours, and is now below the mean. Rains continue in the lake districts, attended in some sections by thunder and lightning. Another low area is moving over Texas and the Western Gulf, attended by rains and brisk winds. The temperature has fallen in the lake region and Mississippi Valley. It has risen generally in the Middle Atlantic districts; elsewhere it has been variable. Winds continue brisk in the lake region and Middle Atlantic coast, they are from brisk to strong in the Far West, and in the other districts from light to brisk. Indications point to the development of steep gradients and strong winds on our coast during the next few days. The weather in New York and its vicinity to-day will be warm and partly cloudy, or cloudy with light rains. To-morrow it will be warm and partly cloudy or fair, probably with showers.

Financial Legislation of Congress—Its Practical Effect.

The close of the session is so near that we know the full result of the financial scheming and agitation which have been kept up without much intermission since Congress assembled in mid-autumn. The Western charlatans and fanatics have done their worst, and the mischief perpetrated is less than the country had reason to fear. The Resumption law, though threatened, has not been repealed; the proposition for the unlimited coinage of silver on private account has been defeated; the wild schemes for suppressing the bank note circulation and making the whole paper currency consist of greenbacks has not had support enough in either house to render it dangerous. These are points for congratulation. On the other hand, a silver bill has been passed which, while giving the profits of coinage to the Treasury makes the silver dollars an unrestricted legal tender; the gradual curtailment of the greenbacks down to the limit of three hundred million dollars has been arrested; the payment of the interest on the public debt in gold has been rendered impossible beyond a brief period. The bill passed last week authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to receive greenbacks in payment of the four per cent bonds and for duties on imports after October 1 is rather helpful than hurtful. It is a partial antedating of the resumption fixed for the 1st of January, 1879. If we are to have successful resumption at that date it will thereafter make no practical difference to the government whether it collects its revenue in its own notes or in coin, or which of these it receives in further sales of bonds. If resumption is genuine one of these will be just as good as the other, and it will be of no consequence in which of the two any public or any private debt is paid. If the Silver bill had not introduced confusion and uncertainty there would be absolute indifference between payments in coin and in redeemable paper, because if anybody who preferred gold was paid in greenbacks he could at once present the greenbacks for redemption and procure the gold which he wanted.

But the Silver act destroys this intelligible simplicity, and "casts ominous conjecture" on the practical operation of the Resumption law. Let us try to hope for the best. We are aware that there are two sides to this question, and that plausible arguments can be adduced in support of either. But it seems to us that the financial Cassandras who predict that the Silver act will make resumption a sham and a failure, on the ground that it will be merely resumption in silver, evince a singular lack of discrimination. Their arguments would be perfectly sound if the legal tender notes were to be redeemed in silver bullion instead of silver coin. Silver bullion is indeed worth only its market value; but if you reason on the false assumption that the coined metal must necessarily be at par with the same amount of silver bullion you will go astray.

In order to form a correct judgment on this subject we must keep equally clear of the delusions of the Western fanatics and the crotchets of bigoted bullionists. The bullionists are quite right in maintaining that money ought, as far as is practicable, to represent the market value of the uminted metal, of which it is composed. But they are wrong in supposing and arguing that the commercial price of the metal measures the value of the coined money. In England, which is the model gold country, there are £19,000,000 silver coin in circulation at constant par with the same amount of gold coin, although the bullion of which it is composed is worth ten per cent less than the same amount of gold bullion. This is a considerably larger amount of silver coin than we shall have on the 1st of January, and there is no reason why we cannot maintain at par as large an amount as England nor why England could not maintain at par a larger amount than she has in circulation. The value of money depends more on the laws which make it a tender than on the material of which it is composed.

For several months our greenback currency, though irredeemable, has been nearly at par with gold bullion, and nine per cent more valuable than silver bullion. If its amount were diminished twenty or thirty millions it would be fully at par with gold, even without any provision for its redemption, and yet the material of which it is made is worth nothing. Now, if the government can take paper, whose commercial value as mere paper is destroyed by passing it through a printing press, and make three hundred millions of it equal to gold in virtue of its legal tender quality, what impossibility is there in putting a considerable quantity of the standard silver dollars at par by the same method? The greenback dollars derive their whole value from an act of Congress. If an act of Congress can make small oblong pieces of paper, properly restricted in amount, equal in value to gold dollars why may it not successfully do the same thing for metallic pieces containing 412½ grains of silver? In the one case the whole value of one hundred cents is conferred by act of Congress; in the other case ninety cents of the value is intrinsic and only the other ten cents is conferred by legal tender legislation. It will puzzle anybody to tell why Congress cannot as easily add ten per cent to the value of a piece of stamped silver coin as one hundred per cent to a piece of printed paper. If it prints too much paper the paper cannot be maintained at par; if it stamps too much silver the silver cannot be maintained at par; but within limits fixed by prudent legislation the value of the money is independent of the value of the unstamped or unprinted material. Up to the 1st of January, and for some time after, there is no reason why the silver dollars, at the present rate of coinage, may not be at par with gold. The simple fact that they are a full legal tender must always keep them equal to greenbacks. A deception is practised on the unthinking part of the public when the price of greenbacks is paraded as nine per cent higher than the price of silver. This is true only when the greenbacks are compared with silver bullion; as compared with silver coin there neither is nor can be any difference until both are issued in excess. But in whatever excess issued the silver dollars can never depreciate below the commercial value of the silver they contain, whereas the greenbacks might be issued in such quantities as to be worth no more than the old continental money. If greenbacks shall be at par next January the silver dollars will also be at par, no matter what may be the price of silver bullion. If they should afterward depreciate below gold they will remain at par with each other until they fall to the bullion price of silver, where the silver dollars will remain stationary; but the greenbacks, if excessive in amount, may go on depreciating.

The bill passed last week, which ends the financial legislation of the session, is favorable to resumption. In the natural course of things it will equalize gold and greenbacks on the 1st of October. The value of greenbacks could be enhanced by two methods. The preferable method was to have reduced their amount to three hundred millions, as contemplated in the original Resumption act. They would have been at par before this limit was reached. The other method of appreciating the greenbacks is by enlarging their field as a monetary appliance. When greenbacks will pay duties and are taken for loans the new uses will diminish the disparity between their amount and their functions and thereby enhance their value. Being within one per cent of par already the new uses will wipe out the little remnant of the gold premium. It is said that when greenbacks are received at the custom houses no gold will be paid for duties. Who knows that? When a gold certificate for a thousand dollars and a thousand dollars in greenbacks come to have precisely the same value, what difference will it make to a merchant whether he pays the certificate or the greenbacks? Or what difference will it make to the Treasury which it receives? Or what difference will it make to the bondholder in which of the two his interest is paid? We incline to take a hopeful view of the situation and to congratulate the country that Congress did so much less mischief than the Western fanatics contemplated.

What the Syllabus Really Is.

We publish to-day the fifth letter of our correspondent "A Roman Prelate." It treats of the Syllabus, which has formed the subject of so much discussion, not only among Catholics, but among the enemies of their Church. Our correspondent examines the question as to how far the Church, and necessarily Leo XIII., is bound by the Syllabus. He has shown in a preceding letter that encyclicals are not general laws of the Church, seeing that so far from being addressed directly to all Christians they are merely simple circulars addressed to the bishops, and consequently incapable of receiving the authentic promulgation without which no law can come into existence. But this at least can be said of encyclicals—that they are published in the official journal of the Holy See, and it cannot be contested that they are acts of the Pope. The Syllabus is of far less value than an encyclic, in a binding sense, upon the consciences of Catholics. Its authors never had the courage to insert it in the official journal of Rome. It has neither preamble nor conclusion, and bears no signature. It is not an act of the Pope. It has no official character and no doctrinal value. Our correspondent quotes the opinions of the most eminent of the existing authorities of the Church as confirming this appreciation of the Syllabus, and among them that of Dr. Newman will not carry small weight. How can the Syllabus be the rule of Catholic faith when it is certain that this document was not intended for publicity and was only published through an indiscretion?

The reforms indispensable in the Church will form the subject of our correspondent's next letter. The manner of electing the Pope will be the first of the reforms considered. For a period of a thousand years the cardinals did not enjoy the exclusive privilege of the election. Seeing the great extension that the Catholic religion has taken in the five divisions of the globe can it be said that the Italian cardinals represent the universal sentiments of the Catholic world? Joseph le Maistre admits the value of the representative system in the Church, and which it must not be forgotten was observed in many of its general councils, and more especially in that of Ephesus. The bishops of every province (there were 150) deputed one of their body to participate in the election of the popes. They constituted the most illustrious electoral body that has ever been known in history, and the conclave as thus organized represented really the universal sentiments and opinions of the Catholic world. On this point it may be mentioned incidentally that at the last conclave the Cardinal Archbishop of New York, the first Cardinal accorded to the New World, did not arrive in time to take part in the election of Leo XIII. He went to Rome with all speed, but the election was over before he had entered Italy.

Public Health and Peppermint Candy.

With some of the sources of danger to the lives and the comfort of the people the President of the Board of Health is thoroughly acquainted. He seems to know all about peppermint candy and the deleterious substances used in the fabrication of that alluring and seductive peril. Like the great Third avenue vender of Ottawa beer who did not know much about fever but was "death on fits," so this professor, who is exceedingly mild on the subject of those atrocious stenches that from time to time half suffocate all the uptown residents, is as strong as Samson on the subject of peppermint candy. He knows all about the poisons in candies and regards with contempt the apprehensions that some foolish people have in regard to this peril that besets juvenile humanity with a sweet tooth. His contempt for this peril indicates in a masterly and effective way his thorough comprehension of the subject, his familiarity with all its aspects; and we call especial attention to this because we rejoice to have discovered that there is one topic somewhat connected with his functions that the President of the Board of Health knows all about.

The Romance of Crime—Circumstantial Evidence.

Our Paris correspondent tells a curious story that is now among the excitements of Paris. It is only the story of a murder, a frail woman strangled in her apartment and robbed. A mere murder of this kind is unfortunately so common a thing in Paris, and indeed in all large cities, that it is hardly worthy of attention. But this narrative promises to be a remarkable illustration of the whims of evidence. A woman is found dead. She has been strangled. Her purse has vanished and all her money is gone. There must have been a motive for the crime. Was it money, or revenge, or both? It could hardly have been money, as if a person wished to murder for money he would seek a better victim than a poor street walker who made bonnet frames for a living. In searching the apartment letters are found from a lover, and with these letters photographs. The police, guided by the photographs, soon find the lover, who proves to be a supernumerary in a theatre. The lover admits all that is said about his relations with the deceased. He denies having murdered her. He merely loved her until he found some one else and then courted some one else. He admitted having written letters threatening to expose his old love if she did not send him money. This is, of course, a bad business; but we presume our supernumerary was not in possession of a large income, and as the new love had to be supported there was no better way than to tax the old one. This he did. But on coming into possession of his correspondence the police concluded to lock him up and inquire further. Perhaps they thought, and justly, that a man who would write such letters had no better place than jail on general principles.

The policeman observed, however, that the lover had a pair of new shoes. This was not an astounding fact in itself, but it seems that the poor woman had been strangled with a shoestring. Her murderer had quietly taken the string out of his shoe, and, having knocked the woman down, tied the string around her neck and held it there until she died. Since the lover had new shoes it was important to find the old ones. They were found, and now the problem is, Does the shoestring which strangled the unfortunate woman belong to the old shoes? Upon this question will depend the life of the amorous, rascally supernumerary. If it could be proved that the shoestring fitted the old shoes the evidence would be conclusive to an American jury. In France, however, juries shrink more and more from the death penalty. When this sentimentalism as to capital punishment prevails a jury becomes critical about circumstantial evidence, and is apt to find a doubt. Our correspondent tells us that the police have their doubts about the shoestring and the shoes; that the string which murdered the woman is different from the one found in her lover's shoe.

The fact that the life of a man should depend upon a shoestring is only another of the romances that are constantly appearing in the history of crime. When a man commits a murder deliberately he takes pains to open every channel of escape, but in most cases what happens is what no one expected would happen. The one thing that Wilkes Booth never calculated upon was that he should break his leg when he jumped on the stage after shooting Lincoln, but that was the one thing which did happen and which led to his capture. No matter how carefully a crime is planned there is always some trifle forgotten which betrays the whole plot. The Greeks recognized this in the avenging Nemesis, and Christians see in it the interposition of a higher power—the supreme power of justice. But in whatever way we regard it—whether as the direct act of an avenging God or the doctrine of chance—to it we owe so many romances in the history of crime. The story that comes from Paris promises to be one of the most interesting of them all.

The Berlin Congress.

For all possible difficulties in the Congress Prince Bismarck has, it appears, a satisfactory remedy. Andrassy has a plan that is said to gain favor. Bessarabia is to be restored to Russia whether Roumania likes it or not, and Bulgaria is to be limited as much as Austria desires, while Armenia is to be sliced with a less free hand than Russia originally intended. England is at present playing big brother to Greece and is anxious to have her seated at the Congress table. Roumania, Servia and Montenegro are also clamoring to be let in, but that any of these small fry will have any effect upon the deliberations is extremely unlikely. To-day's meeting of the august body will determine how sound the belief is in Bismarck's power to force the discordant elements to a harmonious result.

Insanity and Excess.

The deeply significant statistics given elsewhere showing the steady increase of insanity among our population are meat for the most thoughtful who consider the relations of modern society. From these must be drawn the inevitable inference that the sharp attrition of modern life, the higher and higher pressure at which the human machine is driven, tends to wear out the mental before the other vital functions. Much of our progress is in the direction of sparing the exertion of the body, but at every new step fresh demands are made upon the mind. Business becomes more complex and more interdependent, and with this complexity unexpected and unforeseeable reverses are brought which tax the mental balance as much as the balance at the banker's. Alcoholic stimulants, not taken for the more or less of pleasurable exhilaration that they give, but as fuel for the wearied brain in its terrible race, play their part in hastening mental decay. Other excesses assist. Self-denial loses its *raison d'être* in an age ignorantly materialistic. The conservation of all forces by their regulated expenditure, paradoxical as it may seem, is true materialism applied to life. To live one must expend force, but expenditure may become so prodigal that natural recuperation is impossible, and the path is downward all the way. That insanity is sweeping in rich and poor alike shows how the strain of modern life tells all along the social line. A life of excess in one generation may not produce its lunatic until the next generation. When the immense and complex causes of this terrible disease are considered the prospect of relief seems almost hopeless. Yet from the causes only can the cure be indicated. Whatever tends to render bodies healthier will tend to decrease the percentage of insanity. That is the broad ground. The rich have the remedy in their own hands, but for the poor all that can be done must be done by their more fortunate brothers and sisters. Let them be less hived in the cities; let the baneful be less within their reach and the profitable be made more attractive for them. They must in many instances be helped in their own despite.

Our Scandals.

Mr. Noyes, the Minister of the United States resident at Paris, has come home, because he is to be called upon to tell what he knows of those shameful transactions in Louisiana of which Anderson was the hero. Perhaps there will be some curiosity in France on this subject, for though Mr. Noyes may not be much missed from Paris his departure cannot have passed altogether unnoticed, and though an explanation, if made, may not be altogether comprehended, at least it will be understood that the voyage is with regard to charges of fraud, chicanery, dishonesty, in the performance of public duty. Of course, we don't care what they think about us over there. Everybody knows that we are the great American people—the only honest, free, virtuous and upright people on the earth—and that we don't care a —— button what opinions other nations have of us. And yet—and yet! It is unfortunate that these international expositions came at such inconvenient seasons. Just when they had the last one, that great show at Vienna, our character for honesty was the least satisfactory of our exhibits. There were very unpleasant transactions in our agency there that were shown up for foreign criticism. And when the whole world came to see us at Philadelphia very unsatisfactory exposures of Cabinet history were still fresh enough to be piquant. And now a third exposition comes, and the Minister from France has to return home to help unravel the great tangle of corrupt and villanous practices. But we must not be discouraged. There may some time in the future be a great exposition on hand in a year when we shall be without some public scandal of this sort.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following Americans were registered at the HERALD Bureau in Paris on Saturday:—

E. win Fuller, Philadelphia.
H. C. Lamson, Philadelphia.
C. E. Thompson, Washington.
A. Leva, Alabama, Grand Hotel.
Herbert K. Adams, Philadelphia.
L. Mayer, Alabama, Grand Hotel.
H. S. Waring, United States Navy.
W. Meyer, New York, Grand Hotel.
E. Eichhold, Alabama, Grand Hotel.
W. Petitt, New York, Hotel du Louvre.
S. A. Smith, Brooklyn, Hotel Chatham.
D. K. Parker, Iowa, Hotel d'Angleterre.
J. A. Fook, New York, Hotel du Louvre.
W. H. Bishop, New York, Victoria Hotel.
J. B. Patterson, New York, Grand Hotel.
A. Bloom, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
W. B. Collins, New York, Hotel Chatham.
F. Ittman, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
G. F. Babbitt, Boston, Hotel d'Angleterre.
T. F. Rowland, New York, Hotel Chatham.
A. B. Read, New York, Hotel de Gibraltar.
Richard Sidenberg, New York, Hotel Doré.
James Low, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.
W. Rezzel, New York, No. 3 Rue Monsigny.
L. W. Miller, Ohio, Hotel des Deux Mondes.
Eugene Lewis, New York, Hotel du Pavillon.
Charles Vogt, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
D. H. Bailey and family, No. 3 Rue Pergolese.
G. D. Clark, Baltimore, No. 29 Rue de Moscou.
A. E. Haynes, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
E. J. Ovington, Brooklyn, Hotel de l'Athenée.
J. W. Tasden, New York, Hotel des Etrangers.
W. S. Mills, Pittsburg, Hotel des Deux Mondes.
W. S. Perry, Washington, Hotel de l'Amirauté.
W. Clarke, New York State, Hotel de Gibraltar.
J. F. Smith, Connecticut, No. 7 Rue Monsigny.
Gilbert Munger, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
Henry Mariotte, New York, No. 20 Rue Dumont.
Henry W. Burnard, Brooklyn, Hotel Castiglione.
Simon Schafer and wife, New York, Hotel Suisse.
A. L. Lee and wife, New York, Continental Hotel.
D. P. Ritterbank, New York, Hotel de Normandie.
E. Barbour and wife, Chicago, Hotel de l'Athenée.
J. H. Ralston, Washington, No. 2 Fosses St. Jacques.
Dunville C. Thomas, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.
Arthur B. Ryan, South Carolina, Continental Hotel.
N. C. Hoddick, New York State, Hotel de l'Europe.
Hugo Rothschild and wife, New York, Hotel Suisse.
A. Sanford and family, New York, No. 4 Rue Balzac.
James Shorestine, New York, No. 178 Rue du Temple.
Henry Hurlbut and wife, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.
F. P. Rossiter, Brooklyn, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
B. H. Day and wife, Vermont, No. 20 Avenue d'Essling.
C. B. Richard and family, New York, Splendide Hotel.
W. K. Ryan and family, South Carolina, Continental Hotel.
T. Adams, Brooklyn, Hotel du Chemin de fer du Nord.
George W. Ennis, Philadelphia, Hotel du Nouvel Opera.
J. A. Boromsay, Philadelphia, Hotel du Nouvel Opera.
J. W. Wilson and family, Brooklyn, Hotel de Bourgandie.
J. W. Gesswein, New York, No. 27 Paradis Poissonière.
Charles Renauld, New York, No. 20 Rue St. Petersbourg.
Rudolph Aronson, New York, Hotel de Nice et Paris.
W. T. Moore and family, New York, Continental Hotel.
Samuel Leczynsky, New York, No. 44 Rue Lafayette.
Jennings Demorest and wife, New York, No. 5 Rue Scribe.
Lewis Morris, Brooklyn, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
C. D. Moulton and wife, Brooklyn, No. 41 Rue Clichy.
J. H. Badlcke, Ohio, Hotel de Londres et New York.
Rev. A. G. Martyn and wife, Chicago, Hotel d'Angleterre.
Otto Magnus, Brooklyn, No. 20 Passage des Petites Ecuries.
George Andrews and wife, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.
E. A. Lynde, New York, Hotel de la Grande Bretagne.
Mrs. W. Scott and daughter, New York, Hotel de l'Empire.
John L. Bayne and wife, Connecticut, No. 29 Rue de Moscou.
Theodore Hyatt, New York, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
D. W. Granberry, New York, No. 35 Boulevard de Strasbourg.
A. D. Nelson, United States Army, and wife, No. 4 Rue Balzac.
Miss M. Patterson, New Jersey, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
W. H. H. Tucker and family, North Carolina, Continental Hotel.
W. Bowles, wife and Miss K. P. Bowles, Tennessee, Hotel Dominici.
G. W. Comstock and wife, New York, No. 7 Rue de la Bienfaisance.
C. De Thomsen and family, New York, No. 55 Rue Neuve Mathurins.
Mrs. Oliver Harriman and daughter, New York, Hotel de l'Athenée.

It does appear as if Mr. Hayes were trying to light both ends of a match at once.

The *Tribune* says that Mr. Stephens is all backbone. He must have been eating shad.

A critic says that Fernando Wood talks mathematically. You probably mean in figures of speech.

Count Brunetti, First Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Buckingham Hotel.

Señor Don Luis Polo de Bernabé, Third Secretary of the Spanish Legation at Washington, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

The government steamer Druid, with the Governor General of Canada and the Countess of Dufferin on board, arrived at Quebec from Gaspé yesterday.

General Edward F. Noyes, United States Minister to France, arrived from Europe in the steamship City of Richmond yesterday and is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mary Walker asserts that the Venus de Medici never wore corsets.—*Bost. Post.* Of course not. She didn't wear anything; her wardrobe was torso.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Francis Murphy closed an eight days' temperance campaign at Worcester, Mass., last night. He has spoken to great audiences, and 2,534 persons have signed the pledge.

Colonel A. B. Caldwell, founder of the Order of Foresters, of New York, was received by brethren at London, Ont., Saturday night, and presented with an address of welcome and a gold-headed cane.

London *World*:—"Meeting Nilsson at the Hungarian tavern at the Exhibition the other day, listening to the Tziganes, and drinking tokay, I learned that she was taking holiday, having declined all engagements in England and abroad, even refusing to sing in Paris. 'For when I sing,' she said, 'I can do nothing else, and cannot venture on sight seeing for fear of cold and sore throats; and so I know nothing of either England or France, though I am so often there.'"

Dr. Mommsen is in Italy completing his historical and archæological investigations. He was the lion of the day at Ancona last week, and quite a crowd of people followed the illustrious German to the Cathedral and the Palazzo Milesi. After a short stay at Bologna the Doctor, who has been busy in Italy since March last, will return to Berlin. He will go back with such an accumulation of valuable discovery as will afford material for several volumes.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

George Holland, in the "Crushed Tragedian," is said to look like George Augustus Sala.

Edwin Booth is announced to appear at the Fifth Avenue Theatre in November.

"Uncle Tom's Cabin" is to be produced by Jarrett & Palmer in London on the 21 of September.

"Hurricane," a new play by Bronson Howard, is to be produced at the Park Theatre next season.

Mme. Gerster, the new prima donna, has been recently winning fresh laurels at Her Majesty's Theatre, London.

Sims Reeves, the veteran tenor, is said to be as fresh and blooming as ever. He sang in Liverpool three weeks ago.

Mrs. Edwin Adams, Miss Maggie Mitchell and Mr. and Mrs. Chanfrau are occupying their summer places at Long Branch.

"Diplomacy" is to be produced in San Francisco, with Messrs. H. J. Montague and Samuel W. Piercy in the leading parts.

Herman Linde, the Shakespearean reader, will play Othello and other characters next season under the management of Mr. Strakosch.

An opera cantata, by Mr. John Old, the libretto by Mr. Edward Oxenford, entitled "Herne, the Hunter," will shortly be issued in London.

It is said that English audiences prefer dialogue and are quicker to discover its nice points than Americans, who rather enjoy the excitement of action.

Miss Maude Granger has been engaged as the leading lady for the next season at the Standard Theatre. Mr. D. W. Waller will be the stage manager.

A London paper gravely informs us that in America the name for a farce is a ridiculosity, a tableau has become a chromo and a dancer an air wrestler.

One of the late theatrical novelties in England is a protean performance in a palace car while travelling. The same thing was attempted in this country a few months ago, but resulted unsuccessfully.

Mr. Thomas Donaldson, manager of the London Theatre, is to be the recipient of a testimonial benefit that has been tendered to him by a number of our public men, and has selected the afternoon of June 25 and the Academy of Music as the time and place.

Miss Emma C. Thursby is highly complimented by the London press. She made her début at the concert of the Philharmonic Society and was immediately engaged to sing again at Henry Leslie's concert, London; on the 22d at the Crystal Palace concert and on the 24th at Oxford.

Marie Roze will be prima donna assoluta of Mr. Mapleson's Italian Opera Company during the coming season. She will appear in the "Huguenots," "Aïda," "Trovatore," "Ballo in Maschera" and "Ruy Blas," but it is doubtful whether "Paul et Virginie" will be produced, owing to its failure in London.

SACRED CONCERT.

The concert given last night in St. Agnes' Church was exceedingly successful in point of attendance as well as the selection of a programme. A very acceptable array of artists lent their services on the occasion. Professor A. J. Davis performed the overture to the first part. Signora Gemma Donati and F. Guidotti sang with excellent effect Pricini's duo, "Di quai soavo Legreino;" Mr. Jacob Graff gave the tenor solo, "Il Mio Tesora," from Mozart; Miss Lotta Thompson gave Gounod's aria (solo soprano), "There is a green hill far away;" Signora Donati and Mr. J. Groff sang Verdi's duo, finale, "Aïda;" and the opening part of the entertainment concluded with the solo soprano "Ave Maria," sung in excellent taste by Signora Donati. Dr. Carter, organist of Trinity Church, performed the overture to the second part, which consisted of seven pieces, by nearly the same artists as those who appeared in the first part. Mr. C. Fritsch sang with Miss Thompson in the duo "A Night in Venice," from Lucantoni, and Signor Romiti more than pleased the audience with the bass solo "Conlutatis," from Verdi

RAPID TRANSIT.

THE TRAVELLING PUBLIC DISAPPOINTED AT THE FAILURE OF THE METROPOLITAN ROAD TO RUN TRAINS YESTERDAY.

No trains were run on the Metropolitan Elevated Road yesterday, and there was a great deal of grumbling in consequence on the part of the travelling public. Of course the horse car companies were not among the fault finders, nor was the New York Elevated Railroad Company, whose trains were patronized from morning till evening by thousands. The cause assigned for the non-running of trains on the Gilbert road on the Sunday previous was that the employés had been so overworked during the week that it was absolutely essential that they should be given a day's rest. The same reason, the officials claimed, held good for yesterday, but inquiry at the company's office failed to elicit anything like a promise that the trains are to be run at all on Sundays. One of the officials stated that he did not know as to whether it was the intention of the company to run Sunday trains, and after finally stating that he knew very little about the matter anyhow remarked, "I suppose trains will be run on Sundays if the public demands justify their running;" but just in what way the company were to learn whether the public demands were to justify trains running on Sundays before they made a test of the thing he was unable to state.

It was asserted last evening by a gentleman who claimed to know of what he affirmed, that the real cause of the failure to run Sunday trains might possibly be due to the contract made by the road with the engineers, which was to run for a given compensation per hour a certain number of miles per day. He stated that he had heard that the engineers and firemen wanted extra pay for running the trains on Sundays, and that the unwillingness of the company to grant this alleged demand might account for the situation of affairs yesterday, which was the cause of so much bitter complaint. The fine weather during the day made the faultfinding of the public all the more general, as hundreds of persons residing down town or who came from Brooklyn or the east side of town by the crosstown cars to connect with the road, and who desired to visit the Park, had either to take the snail gait horse cars or the New York Elevated road, which was already overwhelmed with the patronage of its regular travellers.

EUROPE'S CONGRESS

The Pourparlers Between the Delegates Not Kept Secret.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S ILLNESS.

Turkey's Delegates Isolated and Coldly Received.

WORK FOR TO-DAY'S SESSION.

Unanimous Resolve to Restore Bessarabia to Russia.

STATUS OF THE PRINCIPALITIES.

The Porte Prefers the San Stefano Treaty to England's Plan of Settlement.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, June 16, 1878.

The engagement entered into by the members of the Congress to preserve secresy with regard to the proceedings refers only to the formal sessions, and does not affect the *pourparlers* and private conferences among the plenipotentiaries at which the subjects for formal discussion will be arranged. It will thus be known, in the intervals between the sessions, what subjects will be discussed, but the actual incidents which occur at the sessions will not be known for some time.

A CALL OF COURTESY.

The Ambassadors regularly accredited to the Court of Berlin have all gone to Dresden, for the purpose of congratulating the King of Saxony on the twenty-fifth anniversary of his marriage, there being no Ambassadors to the minor German States since the establishment of the Empire.

GORTSCHAKOFF AGAIN ILL.

All the plenipotentiaries exchange visits, with the exception of Prince Gortschakoff, who is sick from indigestion on account of having eaten some strawberries, but it is expected that he will be present at the Congress to-morrow. The plenipotentiaries have already had sufficient social intercourse to enable them to understand one another and to form a pretty accurate estimate of the result of the Congress.

WHAT THEY SAY.

Count Andrassy is the most active of the diplomatists present. He has finally arranged the Austrian programme and submitted it individually to most of the members of the Congress. Lord Beaconsfield expressed his entire approval, M. Waddington received it warmly and Count Corti also expressed his concurrence. Count Andrassy had a second interview with the Italian representative after the latter had had a conference with Count Schouvaloff.

ONE DANGER DISPOSED OF.

This accord is on the question of Bessarabia, which the assembled delegates unanimously agree should be ceded to Russia. A conflict on a very delicate question is thus avoided, as the Czar is known to have irrevocably made up his mind to yield nothing on this point, even if a general European war should be the result.

BUT SUPPOSE SHE HAS AUSTRIAN SUPPORT?

The threat of Roumanian resistance does not give rise to any serious uneasiness, as the military force of the Principality would be absolutely at the mercy of Russia without the support of Austria.

GREECE AGAIN TO THE FRONT.

The session to-morrow (Monday) will begin by a proposition to be submitted by Lord Beaconsfield that Greece should be admitted to the Congress. Prince Bismarck will then communicate to the Congress the demands made by the States whose independence is not yet recognized by Europe—Roumania, Servia and Montenegro. This will undoubtedly raise a long discussion, as very strong opinions are held on the subject of the merits of these principalities by many of the statesmen present.

BISMARCK'S POWER AGAIN.

Italy is in favor of admitting the representatives of all these minor nationalities, and France will also support their claim to a seat. Russia and Austria, on the other hand, decidedly object to the admission of any of them, and thus another hitch will arise, from which Prince Bismarck will extricate the Congress by proposing that they shall not be admitted as regular delegates, lest the discussion sshould be inconveniently prolonged, but that they shall be allowed to appear before the Congress during the discussion of the points which affect their interests. This course is certain to be adopted.

THE BUTCHERIES AT BATAK—NEVER ANY MORE.

Immediately after this will come the discussion of the Bulgarian question. This is beyond all doubt the most important question which will come before the Congress, for the reason that once it is solved peace will be assured.

AUSTRIA'S TENDER POINT.

It is the question about which Austria feels the keenest anxiety on account of her geographical situation and the race affinities of a large portion of her population, and England also has important interests which make her peculiarly sensitive with regard to the future standing of Bulgaria.

MUST HAVE BESSARABIA.

It is also certain that in order to secure the retrocession of Bessarabia Russia will yield a great deal, both in Armenia and in the Balkan Peninsula. She will, therefore, be more likely to satisfy Austria and England with regard to Bulgaria, seeing that on their part no opposition will be given to Russia's wishes regarding the province she lost by the Crimean War.

A SERIOUS BLUNDER.

The Turkish Plenipotentiaries still continue to be left to themselves and are treated with cold formal politeness. Mehemet Ali, who is a German renegade and a proselyte to Mahommedanism, is called by his real name, Karl Detroit, by the German papers, and is treated with great coldness everywhere. The Turkish government thought it was making a great stroke of policy in sending him, but it is now apparent how egregious the blunder was.

FRIENDLY DINNERS.

The public dinners and other festivities here follow one another with great regularity. To-morrow (Monday) there will be a dinner at Prince Bismarck's and a ball at the English Embassy the same evening, and on Wednesday the Italian Embassy will be the scene of another dinner to the assembled diplomatists.

OUT WITH THE ENGLISH.

A despatch from Constantinople, via Syra, asserts that the Turkish delegates have been instructed to withdraw from the Congress and declare that Turkey prefers to execute the stipulations of the Treaty of San Stefano if the Congress decides to grant autonomy to Epirus, Thessaly, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

THE FORTRESSES AGAIN.

It is stated that Russia will refuse to evacuate territory in Roumelia or liberate prisoners of war until Shumla and Varna have been surrendered, the latter being required by the Treaty of San Stefano as well as the former. Negotiations at Constantinople for the surrender have been abandoned, the matter now being considered in the hands of the Congress.

NONE TO BE ADMITTED.

It is the general opinion still that none of the minor States will be admitted to the Congress, with the possible exception of Greece, about which reports are contradictory.

PROBABLY UNFOUNDED.

A statement comes from Paris that Persia claims admission on the ground that a settlement of the Eastern question necessarily affects Persian interests.

CERTAIN OF PEACE.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* says the wisdom and moderation of the statesmen assembled in Berlin and of the governments they represent are sure pledges that nothing will be left undone to secure for Europe a solid peace, restore order in the East and remove all cause of apprehension in future.

DANGER OF THE ROUMELIAN AND GRECIAN QUESTIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 17, 1878.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says the sole question which might threaten the success of the Congress is the organization of Roumelia. England with the support of France, Austria and Turkey, and possibly Italy, will advocate such an organization as will make Roumelia a bulwark of Constantinople. For this purpose the Russian element should be totally excluded and predominance given to the Greeks.

DANGERS OF SUCH A COURSE.

A rupture would be the almost inevitable consequence of a prolonged discussion on this point. Friends of Russia assert that she will resist. The *Times* correspondent who is generally well informed, considers these threats merely an attempt to frighten others. The impression now is that Greece will be admitted to the Congress if content with a consultative voice. Roumania will abide by the decision of the Congress if allowed a hearing.

ANDRASSY'S FIRMNESS.

Count Andrassy has a definite programme, and speaks with much firmness relative to the limits of Bulgaria.

DANGER OF CONCESSIONS.

Neither France, Italy nor Austria is in favor of the cession of Batoum to Russia, fearing that England will eventually seek compensation in Egypt.

WANTS TO SEE HIM.

The Emperor of Austria has written to the German Emperor expressing hopes of an interview with him at Gastein in the autumn.

MORE TALK FIRST.

A dispatch to the the *Times*, from Vienna, says although progress is reported to have been made in the *pourparlers* between the Russian, Austrian and English plenipotentiaries, the impression is that things are yet very far from a conclusion. It is believed that some further time will be devoted to private negotiations before the commencement of real business.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

MONTENEGRO REPORTED AT WAR WITH TURKEY—SUSPICIONS OF A SULTAN—EDWARDS PIERREPONT, D. C. L.—THE LAST OF THE COTTON STRIKE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, June 17, 1878.

The London *Observer* said yesterday that it had reason to believe that Austria and Russia have reached an understanding by which the interests of Austria-Hungary will be protected in the same way that English interests are protected by the agreement between Lord Salisbury and Count Schouvaloff.

JEALOUS OF A RIVAL.

The premature publication of the latter by the *Globe* is generally believed to have been procured by the Russian diplomatists, with the object of quieting the excitement in Russia about supposed concessions to England.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times* also endeavors to discredit the *Globe's* report of the Anglo-Russian agreement.

PROBABLY TRUE.

The same correspondent states that the Russian reply to Lord Beaconsfield's speech at the opening of the Congress maintained that the presence of foreign troops alone prevented revolution in Constantinople.

FOR FUTURE TALK.

The discussion of the subject of a mutual withdrawal of the Russian forces and British fleet from the vicinity of Constantinople was not concluded and must be resumed at future sittings.

AUSTRIA MOBILIZING TROOPS.

A telegram dated Vienna, Sunday, says the mobilization of Austrian troops is assuming larger proportions. The *Times'* despatch from Berlin reports that Count Andrassy, in a private conversation, admits the mobilization of 100,000 men to enforce the decisions of the Congress.

TURK AND MONTENEGRIN.

A report was current at Ragusa on Saturday that hostilities had commenced between the Turks and the Montenegrins, but up to the present time no confirmation has been received. The Montenegrins are actively fortifying their southern frontier. All the insurgent chiefs of Herzegovina met in Cettinje to-day at the invitation of Montenegro. The object of the meeting is unknown.

THE INSURRECTION IN ROUMELIA.

Telegrams from Constantinople report that British Consuls will go to the Rhodope Mountains on Thursday to inquire into the condition of the destitute refugees there. The insurrection has spread from Gumuldjina to within a short distance of the coast. The insurgents have fifteen cannon at Batak.

A VICTIM OF SUSPICION.

The reports that the Sultan's mind is affected are untrue. But there is no doubt that the Sultan suffers from nervous agitation, and is a prey to causeless apprehensions. Minister Layard and Fournier have made friendly representations to Salvet Pacha respecting the frequency of ministerial changes and the banishment of important functionaries in consequence of the Sultan's distrust and groundless alarms.

INTERNAL TROUBLES.

A serious conflict has occurred at Panderma between the residents and refugees, and it is reported that several persons were killed.

CONDITION OF THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

The official bulletin from the palace at Berlin yesterday morning stated that the Emperor sat up nearly all day Saturday, and is progressing favorably.

HEALTH OF THE CZARINA.

The condition of the Empress is improving, and no more bulletins will be issued at St. Petersburg.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AT MALTA.

The Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Malta.

UNIVERSITY HONORS FOR MR. PIERREPONT.

It is announced that Oxford University will confer the honorary degree of Doctor of Common Law upon Mr. Edwards Pierrepont, late Minister of the United States to Great Britain.

THE COTTON STRIKE.

A meeting of the Masters' Central Committee has been called for this (Monday) afternoon to confer with the Mediatory Committee, recently formed by the Blackburn operatives. If the operatives, by Monday's vote, decide to accept the reduction of wages, the Masters' Central Committee will give instructions to reopen all the mills.

IT WILL BE COMPROMISED.

The meeting to be held at Accrington to-day is expected to result in resumption of work in the mills. Representatives of the weavers from all the strike districts met at Accrington Sunday and advised the men to return to work, as sufficient funds to support the strikers could no longer be obtained.

THE FRENCH TURF.

RACE FOR THE GRAND PRIZE OF PARIS WON BY THURIO.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, June 16, 1878.

The race for the Grand Prize of Paris took place to-day and attracted a large and brilliant assemblage. The contest was a very close one. Thurio was the victor by a neck, Insulaire second and Inval third. Eight ran.

SUMMARY.

Grand prize of Paris, 100,000 francs in specie, given half by the city of Paris and half by the five great railway companies, for entire colts and fillies foaled in 1875, of every description and country, added to a sweepstakes of 1,000 francs each; second to receive 10,000 francs and third 5,000 francs out of the stakes.

Prince Soltykoff's c. Thurio, by Tiothorpe or Cremorne, out of Verona.......... 1
Count F. de Lagrange's bl. c. Insulaire, by Dutch Skater, out of Green Sleeves.......... 2
Count F. de Lagrange's b. c. Inval, by Pompier, out of Inconnue.......... 3

"JUNE MEETING SUNDAY."

GATHERING OF THE QUAKERS AT NEWPORT—SIMPLE GARB OF THE FRIENDS IN THE FAMOUS WATERING PLACE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

NEWPORT, R. I., June 16, 1878.

"June Meeting Sunday," as it is styled, has been thoroughly enjoyed by thousands of secular visitors as well as by the followers of Penn and Fox, who are holding their annual session in this city. The former arrived by special steamers early this morning, and after enjoying a day's visit in strolling about the city took their departure. While the Quakers who are always horrified at the holiday appearance of the city, and who are not responsible for what they deem the desecration of the Sabbath, have been holding indoor as well as outdoor meetings with many interesting listeners, the city has been crowded all day, and "June meeting Sunday" in this respect may be called a success. There are not as many Friends present at the meeting as usual. The number, however, will be increased during the week.

AN UNPROVOKED MURDER.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 16, 1878.

An atrocious and unprovoked murder was committed at nine o'clock last evening in Lake View, a suburb of this city, by William Cary, who shot Max Hegwein, brother of his (Cary's) divorced wife, inflicting a wound which proved fatal in about thirty minutes. Cary was a drunken loafer, who has been making himself insufferable since his divorce, and Hegwein has been acting as the protector of his sister and her children. The murderer is still at large. His motive was purely revenge.

MURDERS IN MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16, 1878.

Stephen J. Moore and Albert Gentry, young farmers, near neighbors, living about two miles from Sturgeon, Mo., have been on bad terms for about two years. Yesterday Moore went to Gentry's house and complained that the latter's dogs had been biting his (Moore's) hogs, whereupon some words ensued and Moore shot Gentry in the abdomen, inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer fled and has not yet been arrested.

On Friday night last a negro named Allen Lyle took lodgings at the house of a negress named Jane Brown at Washington, Mo. At about ten o'clock another negro named King entered Lyle's room and shot him twice, killing him instantly. It is supposed that King and the woman Brown planned the murder to get Lyle's money. No arrests had been made at last accounts.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, June 17—1 A. M.

Indications.

For the Middle Atlantic States and New England, falling, followed by rising barometer, warmer, fresh and brisk southerly winds, veering to cooler westerly and northerly, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For the South Atlantic States, stationary and falling, followed by rising barometer; winds mostly from southeast to southwest, and warmer, partly cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rains.

For the Gulf States, stationary and falling, possibly followed by rising barometer, nearly stationary temperature, east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and rain areas.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, variable winds, mostly cooler north to east, partly cloudy weather and rain areas, followed in the western portion by falling barometer and easterly winds.

For the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, southeasterly winds, warmer, partly cloudy weather, and rain areas.

For the Upper Mississippi Valley and upper lake region, rising barometer, north to east winds, cooler and generally clear or partly cloudy weather, followed in the former and western portion of the latter by falling barometer.

For the lower lake region, higher pressure, northeast to northwest winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather and occasional rains.

The Ohio River at Pittsburg, Mississippi at Keokuk and Vicksburg and the Lower Missouri continue slowly falling.

Cautionary signals continue at Cape May, Atlantic City, Barnegat and Sandy Hook.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, HERALD Building, No. 218 Broadway:—

	1877.	1878.		1877.	1878.
3 A. M.	69	63	3:30 P. M.	78	85
6 A. M.	71	64	6 P. M.	76	78
9 A. M.	76	70	9 P. M.	74	69
12 M.	75	78	12 P. M.	71	66

Average temperature yesterday.......... 71⅝
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.......... 73¾

THE INDIAN CAMPAIGN.

A GENERAL UPRISING IN SOUTHERN IDAHO AND EASTERN OREGON ANTICIPATED—REDSKINS CONCENTRATING AT STEIN'S MOUNTAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., June 16, 1878.

A Boise City despatch says:—Nothing important has transpired or been learned here since yesterday in military quarters. Preparations for the campaign are going forward quietly but earnestly. Experienced Indian fighters and frontiersmen believe that there is a general uprising of all tribes and scattered bands throughout Southern Idaho and Eastern Oregon, and that they will be able to muster at least one thousand warriors. The emigrant train, which was detained at Payne's Ferry, arrived here to-day under the escort of Captain Bushe's volunteers.

THE STAGE ROUTE.

There have been no stages through from Winnemucca since the raid. The Kelton and Boise City road has not been disturbed since the raid on King Hill station, on the 31st of May. This route is considered safe, and stages are running regularly. It is rumored that a large band of horses was discovered yesterday on the south side of Snake River, between the mouth of the Bruneau River and Muncy's Ferry. This would indicate that the Indians are endeavoring to get back with their stolen stock to the lava beds, from which they started. The prevailing opinion here is that the Indians will concentrate in the neighborhood of Stein's Mountain, and there either await the troops or divide into bands for raiding exposed settlements.

INDIANS CONCENTRATING.

LATER.—General Howard's scouts report that the hostiles are concentrating in large force at Stein's Mountain, and that the General is moving his troops in that direction. General Grover's expedition to Camas Prairie with Sanford's, Sumner's and Bendire's companies, will be turned back and go directly to Stein's Mountain.

INDIANS GOING TO WORK.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 16, 1878.

A letter received at the Bureau of Indian Affairs mentions that Chief "Howling Wolf," who was one of the prisoners at St. Augustine, has induced seventy Cheyenne Indians to cut off their scalp locks and assume the garb of civilized Americans. They have also, under the direction of the school contractor on their reservation, gone actively at work cutting wood. The Arrapahoes, watching the Cheyennes at work, have also decided to become industrious, and want to go to work in the same manner.

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON.

BURNING OF A PORK PACKING ESTABLISHMENT—LOSS NEARLY EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

BOSTON, Mass., June 17, 1878.

At half-past ten o'clock last night a fire broke out in one of the main buildings of the extensive pork slaughtering and curing establishment of Charles H. North & Co., Medford street, Somerville. Owing to its highly inflammable character the flames spread rapidly and all save one building were destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $700,000 and $800,000. There is an insurance of $150,000.

CHAPTER OF CRIME AND ACCIDENT.

REMARKABLE RECORD FOR WHEELING, W. VA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

WHEELING, W. Va., June 16, 1878.

Two quiet young Germans, named Kraus and Boecher, were attacked by three drunken ruffians last night while on the way to their homes, and were both shot without provocation. Kraus is fatally wounded and Boecher will be maimed for life.

A RECORD OF CASUALTIES.

Within the past two days there has been a remarkable number of crimes and casualties in this little city. An unoffending young man named Brannon was blown to pieces with a shot gun by a drunken man on Friday. The son of one of our wealthiest citizens, named Carrothers, was drowned in the Ohio the same night. A lady eighty years old was drowned next morning in the same river. Another old lady fell out of a third story window this morning with fatal results, and the City Collector, G. Q. Black, has just been charged with being a defaulter to the amount of $15,000.

PEDESTRIANISM UNDER WATER.

REMARKABLE CHALLENGE OF CAPTAIN GUIRE, THE SUB-MARINE DIVER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CINCINNATI, June 16, 1878.

Perhaps the most remarkable pedestrian challenge ever made is that of Captain John T. Guire, a submarine diver of this city, who has proposed, on a wager of $10,000, to walk under water, on the bottom of the Ohio River, from Cincinnati to Cairo, in the space of twenty-five days. The distance is something over five hundred miles, requiring him to make over twenty miles a day.

THE STIPULATIONS.

He stipulates that he is to have a flat accompany him, with an air pump to supply him with air, and, moreover, to be allowed to come up as often as he likes, but the boat is to be stopped whenever he comes up, so that he shall walk every foot of the way. Captain Guire achieved a good deal of reputation as a diver when the St. Louis Bridge was built, working unusual lengths of time in water seventy-five feet deep, and he has backers who will see that money is put up.

FUNERAL OF C. C. BURLEIGH.

TRIBUTES TO THE DEAD ABOLITIONIST—ELOQUENT ADDRESS OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON—A LETTER FROM WHITTIER.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 16, 1878.

The funeral of C. C. Burleigh, the able abolitionist, at Florence, this afternoon, was attended by about twelve hundred persons, and many were unable to gain access to the hall. Flowers were in profusion and the exercises admirably appropriate. Local Unitarian and Congregational ministers took part. The principal speakers were the Rev. Samuel J. May, Jr., of Leicester, and William Lloyd Garrison.

MR. GARRISON'S REMARKS.

In speaking of the deceased, Mr. Garrison said:—"He came often to my home; we felt he was a part of our household. He made a great sacrifice at twenty-five years of age, in leaving the profession of law, with the promise of a brilliant career. My mind follows him from village to village, always laughed at; called fanatic, lunatic and everywhere receiving brickbats, rotten eggs, &c. But he was always confident that his cause would triumph. We abolitionists had no one so able to disentangle the sophistries of our opponents, and we regard him as one of the ablest men the country has produced. I doubt if any other man has spoken so many times for the cause. His character bore no stain."

Letters were read from Mr. Whittier, Theodore D. Weld, of Hyde Park; Edward M. Davis, of Philadelphia; Rev. J. W. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, and J. K. Wilson.

WHAT MR. WHITTIER WROTE.

Whittier wrote:—One of the ablest and most self-sacrificing of the number, now sadly depleted, who compelled the reluctant people to see the sin and danger of slavery. * * * As a debater I have rarely seen his equal. He seemed in his best moments to combine the impetuous eloquence of a Henry with the severe logic of a Calhoun. One after another, in rapid succession, the pioneers of the great movement are passing on. Remember William Goodell and Judge Sutliff, who just preceded him:—

> Like clouds that rake the mountain summit,
> Like waves that know no guiding hand,
> So swift has brother followed brother
> From sunshine to the sunless land.

LIEUTENANT TOTTEN'S REMAINS.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 16, 1878.

The remains of Lieutenant Edward Totten, who was killed at Cold Spring Friday, were removed from Governeur Kemble's house to-day to Washington for interment. About fifty West Point officers in full uniform escorted the remains to the cars, including Generals Schofield, Augur, Viel, Hunter, and Adjutant Hall.

IN MEMORIAM.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 16, 1878.

The Rev. G. W. Cutler preached a memorial sermon to-night in honor of the late William Cullen Bryant.

FUNERAL OF JOHN J. BARRETT.

The funeral of Mr. John J. Barrett, president of St. Joseph's Benevolent Association, vice president of the St. Joseph's Lyceum, and an active member for many years of the Young Men's Catholic Association, took place yesterday afternoon from his late residence, No. 33 Grove street, and was attended by delegates from most of the leading Roman Catholic societies in the city, all of whom wore badges of mourning. The pallbearers were selected from the various societies, and carried the body to St. Joseph's Church, where mass was offered by Father Salters. At the conclusion of the service the body was removed to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

OBITUARY.

COLONEL JAMES T. HENRY.

Colonel James T. Henry, a well known newspaper editor of this State and Pennsylvania, died at Jamestown, N. Y., yesterday morning, aged fifty-six years.

"A VISITING STATESMAN."

Important Interview with Governor Noyes, the American Minister to France.

HIS REPLY TO THE M'LIN CHARGES.

What He Will Testify Before the Congressional Investigating Committee.

THE COMING MONETARY CONFERENCE.

At daybreak yesterday morning the City of Richmond, which had left Liverpool on the 6th inst., came up slowly to anchorage at Quarantine, and soon Dr. Thompson was on board and attended to the routine duties of his office. The Doctor was accompanied by a representative of the HERALD, who, after a slight delay, found his way to the stateroom of Minister Noyes and there obtained through Captain Leech an introduction to the American representative at Paris, called home by a subpœna to testify before the Potter Investigating Committee, now in session at Washington. Minister Noyes, who is a gentleman fully advanced in the forties, tall and erect, with flowing beard just tinged with a few gray hairs, moved about his cabin as if he had never lost a leg in the war of the rebellion. With the cheer so characteristic of all Americans when once more they reach their native soil, the Minister made the HERALD representative feel at home in his stateroom. The engrossing subject which led to the temporary absence of the American Minister from his post in Paris soon became a topic of conversation.

"I ought not, perhaps," said Minister Noyes, "enter into conversation at all on the subject, as in a few days now my testimony before the Potter Investigating Committee will become a matter of public record. Neither do I wish to appear as saying anything that might add more importance to this trip than it actually deserves. I must leave the American people to judge of that testimony when given, and of that testimony only. I can say this, however, that my desire is that Congress should know all that has transpired in Florida in regard to the counting of the electoral votes at the time that we, or as you call them "the visiting statesmen," were there. Let them call everybody, democrats as well as republicans, examine them and cross-examine them thoroughly and I shall be exceedingly pleased to let all of that testimony go in the public records. Manton Marble, for instance, and his fellow democrats should all be called. I am sure I was anxious enough to appear before the committee, and am anxious now to give my testimony. I wrote at once to General Garfield, to have the committee subpœna me, but no answer was received. I then wrote a letter to Secretary Evarts demanding that my testimony be taken and told him that if no answer were received from the committee I would sail for America anyhow on June 6, subpœna or not. You know that I have sixty days leave of absence, the same as all United States Ministers abroad are entitled to once a year, during which time I might have enjoyed myself in various parts of Europe, which I was anxious to see; but I insisted upon testifying and so made up my mind to appear before the Investigating Committee rather than enjoy a few months of leisure and pleasure travel. No answer came; nevertheless I continued to make my preparations for departure and it was only two days before I sailed that I received my subpœna in full by cable. I would have come anyway if the subpœna had not reached me."

"How about the main charges brought against you by McLin?" asked the HERALD reporter.

GENERAL NOYES ON M'LIN.

"I was just coming to this, and this is really the only point I care to talk about just now. McLin was originally a Northern man. I have known him before as a man of great integrity and responsibility, and always regarded him as a man of character. When he came to say, however, that I promised him a certain position provided the vote of the State of Florida was cast for Hayes, he told a falsehood. I have never seen McLin or Cowgill alone from the time the voting took place in Florida until the time that the electoral vote was declared. Neither have I, in any manner or shape, suggested or mentioned that a reward in the shape of appointments or emoluments would be given to either of these men, or to any one whose subsequent acquaintance I made while in Florida. I defy him to show or prove where, when, or how I ever made any promise to use my influence, if I possessed it at all, with the President-elect, or with the President since his inauguration. What I told these men distinctly all the time was to declare their votes honestly, to give the State of Florida to Tilden if he had the majority of votes, but that if this majority should honestly show to have been cast for Hayes then I insisted that the vote of the State should be so declared. As to my making any overtures that the vote should be declared for Hayes regardless of the fact, or that I would see to it, the vote being so declared, that these men should be rewarded is simply preposterous. The thought never entered my mind, neither did any of my associates ever hint such a thing to me."

"You said that before this electoral business occurred you knew Mr. McLin to be a man of integrity. How do you account for the fact, then, that he should now make statements which you brand as false?"

"I repeat that I knew him to be a man of integrity, and even spoke favorably of him to the then Governor Hayes and recommended him at one time. This was before we knew of any probable complications in Florida. As to why he subsequently turned around and made these atrocious charges against me your experience as a newspaper man ought to be able to tell you. I desire to express no opinion on that subject."

"I suppose you have read the latest papers?"

"Just before you came on board we got the latest papers, and I see that the democratic Congress has graciously decided not to interfere with the President's title. Well, how good they are!"

"Did you notice that the Florida sub-committee has returned to Washington?"

"No, I did not. They have returned, have they? What did they find?"

"Their report has not yet been made public, but I understand that they have found nothing new beyond what has already been ascertained by previous committees. Washington despatches read as if they will have nothing new to report to the General Committee."

WILL GIVE THEM SOMETHING NEW.

"Well, I will give them something new to occupy their minds with, but I am going to reserve that point until the time that I am examined under oath. I am glad, indeed, that the committee is not sitting with closed doors, and that all the world can hear the testimony. Only I want them, as I have already stated, to cite everybody. Let them call every man from the North who went to Florida at the time, and then we will see how things were managed."

"Will you leave at once for Washington, General?"

"No. I see Congress will not adjourn until Thursday. I had no sleep last night on shipboard, and I prefer to have a good night's rest before proceeding to the capital. I shall leave with the limited express for Washington on Monday morning."

"How long do you expect to tarry in the country?"

"I should like to get back to my post at once if I could, but I understand all the berths are taken on the outgoing steamers for weeks to come, and I shall take the City of Richmond on her outward trip on July 27. I am exceedingly pleased with the ship and her officers."

Here a growl on the part of one of a pair of trained bears on board that were being carefully guarded by some Italians preparatory to their street performances in sundry American cities and villages seemed to denote dissent from the Ministers' remarks. The General, only slightly disconcerted by this noisy interruption, soon regained his composure, and, after mentioning the fact that he would visit his home at Cincinnati before his return, fell into raptures at being once more in America.

GENERAL GRANT.

"How did you leave General Grant?" asked the writer.

"In capital condition. He likes foreign travel. We dined together only two nights before my departure and he was in excellent spirits. And why should he not be? No American ever received such a constant ovation as he has during all of his travels. He looks remarkably well, a great deal better, indeed, than when he left this country. He feels happy and has the most unbounded confidence in the future of his country, and no man abroad takes a deeper interest in its welfare than he does."

"What does he think of this Potter investigation?"

"You know as well as I do what he thinks. His son (Jesse) gave your paper the other day the correct information in regard to General Grant's views on this question. He said his father called it 'arrant nonsense,' and 'arrant nonsense' it is. General Grant could not say anything else."

"You will miss the familiar faces of a large number of prominent Americans who happen to be in Paris just now?"

"Yes, there must be at least five thousand of them in the French capital to-day. You meet Americans everywhere in Paris during this Exhibition. They do not all stop at hotels. Quite a number of them have taken apartments, some of them less luxurious than hotel apartments, and they enjoy themselves amazingly. Instead of assembling at any particular headquarters they generally meet once a week at their Minister's residence. On Monday afternoons and evenings Mrs. Noyes and myself are always at home for our countrymen and countrywomen, and they flock there in large numbers. No introductions are required, none are asked for. The house is open then, afternoon and evening, for any American of good behavior, and, you know, our people always behave well. They come and go, pay their respects to Mrs. Noyes and friends, and meet one another there from all parts of the United States."

"Who takes charge of the embassy during your absence?"

"Mr. Hitt; he was there under Washburne; understands all about the business, which suffers no detriment while he is in charge. In fact, I have not changed any of the secretaries and attachés since I took charge of the office and the same employés who were with my predecessor are with me now."

"Do you often meet the other new Ministers appointed by President Hayes?"

"Oh yes, very frequently. I have been a guest of Mr. Welsh in London and he has been a guest of mine. Mr. Bayard Taylor, on his way to Berlin, was also a guest. I have seen Minister Welsh very frequently of late."

"I suppose he visited the Exhibition?"

"Yes, he did, but at the same time I saw him in London, before my departure. He likes his position better than he anticipated at the outset."

"He has not been able to induce England to join the Monetary Conference soon to be held?"

THE SILVER CONFERENCE.

"Well, that remains to be seen. Mr. Welsh askes me whether I thought Great Britain could enter that Conference without binding herself to abide by its resolves. Mr. Welsh thinks England will join, provided her hands are not tied; and, if I am not mistaken, the question has now been submitted to Mr. Evarts officially on the part of the British government. Great Britain certainly has not declined to attend the Conference in specific terms—as Germany has, for instance—and I think if she is informed that she may attend and participate in the debates without being pledged beforehand to adhere to its decisions she may yet send her representatives. The matter is one of great importance now. It is no longer confined to the members of the Latin union; for Holland, which has accepted the invitation cordially, is not a member of the union. Switzerland is, but not Holland. When I left France the government there had informally notified me of its acceptance of Mr. Evarts' invitation, and so I communicated it to the State Department. Since my departure I see that the official notification has been received both from France and Italy. True, there are only three months left wherein to hold the Conference, in accordance with the clause of the Silver bill providing for its meeting within six months after the enactment of the law, but a great deal can be done nowadays, with the aid of the cable, to bring matters to a speedy issue."

"You will have left Washington by the time the Conference is to be held?"

"Why this Monetary Conference is to be held in Paris, not in Washington, as you suppose. This is decided; the governments represented have all expressed their preference for Paris, and I hope to be there in ample time before its deliberations are inaugurated."

"A rather important international Congress is in session now in Berlin," remarked the reporter, branching off abruptly from a peaceful to a warlike subject.

"Yes, very important, and Europe is watching the meeting of this Congress with intense interest. An absence of ten days, however, from all sources of communication makes such a fearful hiatus in the knowledge of current affairs that I read with amazement this morning that the Earl of Beaconsfield has made such a stirring speech at the Congress, which only a few days ago, when I left Paris, was yet a matter of doubt and uncertainty. Fortunately, it does not take a man ten days to read all he has lost during a sea voyage in the shape of daily news matters. I am sorry to see, indeed, that our poet Bryant has gone—a great and irreparable loss."

Here the revenue officers came on board the City of Richmond, and while one of them said, "Ladies and gentlemen, you'd better go into the saloon and prepare your declarations," Minister Noyes joined all those eager to make their best preparations for landing, and began looking after his baggage. He soon reappeared on deck, and after bidding the writer adieu landed on the Inman pier and took a conveyance to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, where he was visited yesterday by a large number of political friends preparatory to his departure for Washington this morning. He will arrive there at half-past four P. M. to-day and present himself as a witness before the Potter Investigating Committee to-morrow morning.

FOUND OFF THE BATTERY.

The body of an unknown man, apparently about twenty-five years of age, was found yesterday by Officer Newton, of the First precinct, floating in the water off the Battery, and was removed to the Morgue to await identification. The deceased is five feet seven inches in height, dark hair, and wore dark pantaloons, striped calico shirt, white stockings and gaiter shoes.

FOUL PLAY SUSPECTED.

Dr. Shirmer, of No. 359 West Forty-second street notified the Twenty-second precinct yesterday that a woman named Isabella McGovern, who resided at No. 555 Eleventh avenue, died on Saturday of pneumonia, superinduced by alcoholism, but as the remains of the deceased bore marks of violence, and several of the neighbors alleged that the woman's death was due in a measure to her husband's ill treatment, he deemed it his duty to report the case to the police.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

General E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Gilsey. Sir Albert J. Smith, of Ottawa, Canada, is at the Brevoort. Ex-Senator Thomas M. Norwood, of Georgia, is at the Hoffman. Lieutenant Colonel Deane, Major Openshaw, Captain McClintock, Quartermaster Hedingham and Lieutenant N. B. Buckle, of the Nineteenth regiment, British army, are at the St. Nicholas. General Rufus Ingalls, United States Army, and Rev. Dr. E. G. Hirsch, of Louisville, are at the Fifth Avenue. Dr. John M. Woodworth, of Washington, is at the St. James. Rev. Herrick Johnson, of Auburn, N. Y., is at the Buckingham.

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TRINITY SUNDAY.

Lessons Deduced from the Gospel of the Day.

"SERVE THE LORD."

Death Should Not Be Fearful to Christians.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

DEATH—SERMON BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Mr. Beecher's text yesterday morning was from Hebrews, ii., 15—"And deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." The development of the human body through the various processes of nature is a physical manifestation of a divine purpose, but the processes of death and decay are as well ordered and as consistent. Autumn is as beautiful as spring. Death is the proper termination of the organic whole of human life. It is the completion of a cycle. There is really no more reason for sadness at the mere physical extinction of life than for the falling of leaves or the gathering of the ripened harvest. It is only when individuals nearly connected with us die that we are shocked; but the universal passing away of mortality does not make a profound impression. Nothing is more common or frequent than death. Personal death is looked upon with fear by those who have been brought up and educated in the beliefs of a kind of moral paganism, which have grown out of church superstitions. Death is not more painful than illness. It is strange that books and teachers should impose upon the mind pagan horrors in regard to death when the facts attending that phenomenon do not warrant them.

DEATH IS TRANQUIL.

It is thought that wicked men generally die in great fear of death. It is not true as a rule. Neither is it true that saints usually die with visions of opening heavens. Except in special cases tranquility is the law of death. Of course there are exceptions, and when men do see angels in their last hour the fact should be just as real and credible as when an exalted and highly wrought brain makes great discoveries in science. If a man dies in rapture it is a comfort to him and his friends, whether his brain be feverish or not. But these conditions are not the usual record of dying men. If a traveller is going home after a long absence it is good to have a fine morning and birds singing in the trees; but if the skies are black and the weather stormy the joy of going home is great enough to make up for the absence of sun and birds. In a majority of cases death is like the passing away of a strain of music—like the dying out of the light of a summer's day. Rheumatic men have more pain every day of their lives than is experienced in an ordinary death. The beginning of life is usually more painful than its ending. Men suffer more when they are born than when they die.

These horrible images of death which are so generally accepted do not come from the Bible, but from pagan philosophy. In the Old Testament death is spoken of as a harvest home, which means the gathering in of the ripened sheaves. The prophets were spoken of as being gathered to their people.

Mr. Beecher spoke of Mr. Bryant's "Thanatopsis" as a calm and philosophic conception of death, and he said that he purposed to read it, because many young people present might not have read it. There was a general rustle of curiosity and expectation, and Mr. Beecher took up a copy of Bryant's poems and proceeded to read in a low, measured voice. The recitation made a visible impression, but before there was time for second thought he took up a copy of Watts' hymns and read what he called the Christian's view of death in the poem by Watts beginning with the line:—

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb.

Mr. Beecher went on to say that all the paraphernalia of grief is pagan. He asked why should the house be darkened when the gates of heaven are opened? Why should there be no music when the pilgrim departs for his home with the saints? Why should we drape our pictures and put on the robes of woe, and publish our griefs to all the world? Has not Christ died and made the tomb luminous by passing through it? Why should we set up monuments of misery when the long suffering child is released from pain?

About this time a lady in the congregation fainted and was carried out weeping, and all over the church there was so much distress that Mr. Beecher abruptly changed the tenor of his remarks, and dropped from his descriptive and pathetic vein to dry abstract formulas, and the sermon ended ten or fifteen minutes sooner than the usual hour of closing.

Mr. Beecher closed by saying that right living was the best road to right dying. Death was but the opening of a door to a higher life.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH.

THE "YEA" AND "AMEN" OF THE PROMISES—SERMON BY REV. DR. ARMITAGE.

The Rev. Dr. Armitage preached on the subject, "The 'Yea' and 'Amen' of the Promises," taking his text from II. Corinthians, i., 20, in these words—"For all the promises of God in him are yea, and in him amen, unto the glory of God." This soul-inspiring passage, said the preacher, is pretty plain as it stands in our commonly received version; but how much more clearly and forcibly it is brought to the heart of the confiding believer in the revised version, where it reads, "For however many are the promises of God, in him is the yea, and in him the amen, to the glory of God through us"—that is to say, however numerous the promises of God made in the Old Testament may be, Christ is the affirmation of them all. He is their "yea" because He has verified them, confirmed their truth in His person, work and life. Of all these promises He was the actual fulfilment. He was also the "amen" to those promises. All that is signified in the responsive "amen" of the Jewish congregation and the primitive Christian congregation He signifies to the promises of the Old Testament, however many they are. He seals their verification by His full response to them. Then comes the result "to the glory of God through us." That is the preaching of Christ's Gospel by us, His ministers and Church inspires continued confidence in God's fidelity touching all these promises and because that fidelity goes onward unquestioned to all ages by His Son through us as well as by His Son in His person, work and life. The text and the context place the Lord Jesus in the very heart and centre of the promises of God to His children. Those promises have no "nay" about them but they are all "yea" and "amen." And, "however many" they may be in number, "however many" in appropriation, "however many" in adaptation to the varying wants of God's saints, Christ is the "yea," Christ is the "amen" of them all. Perhaps there is no subject upon which the child of God is so much exposed to mistake as on the subject of the promises. And certainly there is no practical subject on which it is more necessary to cherish right views. In endeavoring to ascertain these right conceptions of the promises you will observe that the text declares the promises of God to be "many." "For however many are the promises of God."

WHAT THE APOSTLES PETER AND PAUL SAY.

The Apostle Peter describes them as "exceeding great and precious." And the Apostle Paul throws much light upon this exceeding greatness and preciousness by that most comprehensive passage in his epistle to Titus—"In hope of eternal life, which God, who cannot lie, promised before the world began." As the greater comprehends the less, so this passage of Paul includes all that can be embodied in the "exceeding great and precious promises" spoken of by Peter, both as to number and character. The promises are here declared to relate to "eternal life," and that includes not only all the blessings of "eternal life," but also all the methods that are requisite to its attainment. Therefore everything that is covered by the supplies of temporal life is promised in that which secures eternal life. In Christ is the "yea," and in Christ is the "amen" of them all, however many are the promises of God. Paul says that the promise of eternal life was made "before the world began." Now, in the making of a promise there must be the promiser, the person to whom the promise is made and the promise itself. The subject of the promise here is eternal life, the promiser is God, but to whom is the promise made? for it is said to have been made "before the world began." Of course, then, it was made before there was any man to make it to, and it must have been made for him to another. Hence the text speaks of Christ, man's mediatorial head, man's representative, and says that in Him is the "yea" of all the promises of God, however many of them there may be. The "yea" of the promises denotes their actual existence and their actual truth on the part of God, of whom Paul says "it is impossible that God should lie. The "yea" of the promise is its definiteness, and certainly there is no "nay" in God's promises. With God there is not "yea" and "nay," but with Him it is all "yea." Yet He has wrapped up this "yea" in Christ. He could not consistently covenant with us. Sinners have no power to keep a covenant on their part with God, therefore He covenanted their spotless representative. In Christ is the "yea." In Christ is also the "amen" of the promises as well as their "yea." In Him is the "yea" and in Him the "amen."

THE MEANING OF THE WORD "AMEN."

The word "amen" designates what is certain, firm and established, and in its application to Christ in this passage it denotes that the promise is fulfilled in Him. "Amen" (verily, so be it) is a real truth. If the "yea" of the promises denotes that they exist in Christ, then "amen" denotes that they are honored in Christ, appropriated in Christ, fulfilled in Christ. In Him is the "yea" and in Him the "amen." This will challenge the assent of our faith in God's word. Christ is the beloved Son, and we cannot deny Him. Hence says Jesus, "Ask in my name and ye shall receive." These things saith the amen, the faithful and true witness. He fulfils; He is all God's pledges to His saints; so that if there had been no Christ before the world began there had been no suretyship; and if there had been no suretyship, there had been no promises from God—no "yea," and "amen;" but, if it had been all "nay, nay," not a blessing could have been promised, not a promise could have been given, for it could not have been centred. His death stamped certainty upon the fulfilment of every promise, and His intercession gives vitality to the faith of His people. When He groaned upon the tree He uttered the infinite "yea" of the promises; and as He pleads before the throne He utters the tremendous "amen" that answers them. Oh! what a comfort it is to know that when we feel our utter nothingness and inability to plead our promise to God successfully all the promises of God are "yea" and "amen" in Him.

All the promises, with their "yea" and their "amen" in Christ Jesus, are to the glory of God through us. When the promises are fulfilled in us they make us partakers of the divine nature. As the promises are all in Christ so their realization brings us unto Christ also. They bring Christ's likeness to those who prove their truth in their "yea" and "amen." Having, therefore, these promises, dearly beloved, let us cleanse ourselves from all defilement of the flesh and spirit, perfecting holiness in the fear of God. They lead us to the inspiring, to the dignified, to the elevating. The noblest employments, the exalted joys, flow from their verification. Can we be more highly glorified than by the plan which most honors him? His wisdom and love devised it, and when its practical saving power is elucidated thus, the "yea" and the "amen" are to the glory of God in us through the whole range of the promises.

MASONIC TEMPLE.

THE PROMISES OF YOUTH—SERMON BY MR. O. B. FROTHINGHAM.

In discussing the promises of youth, at Masonic Temple, Mr. O. B. Frothingham said that life is full of blighted promises; not one-millionth part of the seed ever comes to ripeness; all careers are broken and come to an end. The late Mr. Bryant presented in his person the example of a life perfectly rounded and completed. With him the child was father to the man. Those admiring, honoring, revering him, could ask for nothing more than the distinctions and marks of exalted esteem and appreciation which he received. Every ounce of talent, every gleam of genius in his nature, was carried out and completed, and his aims were achieved. He had exhausted all the capacities the human eye had contemplated in his line of life.

Six weeks ago we seemed to be in the midst of summer. June came with blasts from the ocean and mists from the ground, and we went about shivering in the streets deploring the lateness of the season. How like is this to the boy's or girl's career in life where at the outset all is sunny and merry, but where, later in life, the blight of ages falls upon the blooming season of youth and palls it over with the chill of stern reality! The mother who bore the Messiah stood by his grave, cut off as He was by the unruly tempest blast of the lily tempered time in which His lot was cast. He was snatched away like the apple blossom bitten by the breath of icy winds when He was about to catch the diadem of empire—to realize the dream of His nature.

FALSE HOPES RAISED.

The speaker went on to show that as he viewed the question there were in many instances false hopes raised about the promise of youth when there appeared to be slight grounds for sanguine expectations. He claimed that every generation and individual has limits in the scale of intellectual progress which it is impossible to pass. Mankind advances progressively like slow waves flowing and ebbing on the sea shore, each generation marking a slight advance on the sands of time and indicating a higher altitude on their beaten surface. Great genius throws a few scattered sparkles along the beach, but is restrained by the limits of the age. Jesus did not say or do anything that was not felt and hoped for in the heart of His nation; but He expressed the hope within Him, which others had failed to do. Shakespeare now and then throws a sparkle far in advance of his generation, but read his works and you will see that the prophetic words "Thus far shalt thou go and no farther" are written in them all. Behind us are the generations pushing us on, that we should do something in our own age; and the present is pulling us back, that we should not surpass it. It is not the fault or crime of youth that it does not fulfil the promise of its boyhood. Yet the youth of one generation holds in keeping the promise of the one that is to follow. The politics, society, reforms, religion of the coming generation depend upon the boys and girls of this. Mr. Frothingham now asked the question as to whether this power, locked up in the minds of the rising generation, should be properly used. He asserted that it ought to be, but showed, according to his view, that the inculcation of "unmeaning" religious precepts sent the youth of the country into the battle of life with the mind already made up and prejudiced against the progressive ideas taught by the experience of the best and most original thinkers of the age. He dreaded the revivalists as the murderers of progressive thoughts in the bosom of youth, and deprecated the Christian religion because he deemed it founded on the debasing idea of the depravity of the human race, a proposition which he rejected with scorn. He deplored the mental training which youth received at the hands of Christian teachers. He called attention to the pleasure that is taken in training animals and flowers; yet the children who are to rule the coming generation go about untrained, except by nature. There are no trellises for these plants, no hothouses for such delicate flowers. He believed that everything near or in contact with youth should be kept fresh, bright and beautiful. In this way the promise of youth would be ripened by the education of age.

"Who," said the speaker in conclusion, "can fathom the richness, beauty, glory of young hearts if only brought fairly into the sunlight of a noble, intelligent and spiritual world?"

ST. PHILIP'S CHURCH.

THE DOCTRINE OF THE TRINITY—SERMON BY BISHOP SEYMOUR.

The Rev. George Francis Seymour, D.D., LL.D., who was consecrated Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Old Trinity on Tuesday last, preached in St. Philip's (colored) Episcopal Church on the doctrine of the Trinity. There was quite a large sprinkling of white men and women in the congregation. Bishop Seymour took his text from Revelations, iv., 8—"And they rest not day and night, saying, Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come." This day, said the Bishop, the feast of Trinity sums up in its teaching the lessons of the first half of the Christian year from Advent to Whitsunday. It places before us the mystery of God's existence, in so far as He has been pleased to reveal it to us, and brings us to confess the trinity of persons, while we worship the unity of the Godhead. Advent told us that the eternal Father sent the Son, and that the Son, who came to be our Saviour in the past will come to be our Judge in the future. Christmas brought the Son to our doors, to our hearts and souls. To become one of us He created a human soul and clothed it with flesh of the substance of His blessed mother, and joined our human nature, complete and perfect, to His divine person, and dwelt among us, and lived and died for us, and rose again and ascended to the Father, carrying with Him our manhood to the throne of God, where He ever liveth to make intercession for us. Whitsunday fulfilled in its events the promise of the Father in the gifts of the Holy Ghost, the third person in the adorable Trinity, who made the human heart and soul His home. And now, to-day, these great fundamental and blessed truths, which begin and end and bound the plan of salvation, are summed up and epitomized for us in the doctrine of the Trinity. The text is taken from St. John's vision of heaven, and discloses an important feature of the worship which he witnessed there, and which he tells us is perpetually offered before the great white throne. "Holy, holy, holy," the never ceasing pæan of praise above is the fulness of the confession which we make here in acknowledging the glory of the Trinity and adoring the Divine Unity.

LEARNING, EXPERIENCE, REVELATION.

Man's knowledge falls into three divisions—human learning, individual experience and divine revelation. The first two are the result of man's own efforts and exertions. They flow from his research and study, from his observation of facts and phenomena. The accumulations of learning, vast as they seem, are as nothing compared with what remains to be learned, and our posterity will doubtless say of us as we say of our fathers now "how little they knew." All our accessions of knowledge are on the same plane; they increase the area of information, but it is on the same level; they never lift us into a higher sphere. As regards ourselves, with all our discoveries and inventions since the days of Job, we are no nearer solving the problem which He proposed when He asked the question, "If a man die, shall he live again?" than were the men of that early day. Our advance in knowledge, however great it may be, does not help us in the slightest degree to unravel any one—even the least of all the mysteries of our spiritual existence.

Revelation is knowledge given us from above by God's intervention. It lifts us up to heights before unknown; it widens our horizon beyond time into the boundless fields of eternity. Revelation is stored up for us in the Bible, and the marrow of Scripture is contained in the creed, and the creed itself is epitomized in the baptismal formula given us by our blessed Lord, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." This knowledge given us by God in revelation is above us, beyond our reach. We could never have found it out ourselves. It is mysterious; we cannot explain it. But it is, as far as we can follow it, in perfect harmony with reason and experience. Mystery meets us on every side, and at the first step we take in any direction. Within, we cannot explain, for instance, the principle of life; we cannot tell the bond which unites the body to the soul; without, we cannot fathom the mysteries of eating, drinking, sleep. We put upon agencies and activities around us names, and then we delude ourselves with the idea that we understand them. We cover up our ignorance with words. If this be so with the most familiar things, shall we expect when God comes to us to tell us for our good how He exists that we can understand and explain the truth which He discloses to our minds? Nay, rather, the mystery which must needs surround such knowledge commends the revelation to our acceptance. God tells of His existence for our good, I say, because we are always to remember that the revelation of the mode of His existence is not made to puzzle us, but is disclosed as necessarily involved in the development of the plan of human redemption. The one could not be revealed without the other. It must needs be that the God who made us and redeemed us, and sanctifies us must make known to us who He is, when He draws near us in love to save us. He must tell us that God the Father created us innocent and pure; that God the Son redeemed us from sin and shame, when we fell from our high estate; and that God the Holy Ghost sanctifies us, and enables us to make our own what Christ has done for us, and profit by it, in working out our salvation in fear and trembling. The doctrine of the Trinity, then, high and mysterious as it is, is pre-eminently practical; it is bound up with our salvation. It sums up the knowledge which exceeds all other knowledge in value. We can dispense with science, and letters, and mechanical skill; but we cannot, when it may be had, live and die in safety without the knowledge which the doctrine of the Trinity implies and secures to the individual soul. This tells us that the God who created us, each one, so loves us that He sent His Son to be our Saviour; it tells us that the only Begotten Son so loves us that He willingly and gladly shed His blood and died for us each one; it tells us that God, the Holy Spirit, so loves us that He is ready to associate Himself with us, sinners though we be, and take up His abode in our hearts, to cleanse us from sin, strengthen us in goodness and make us apt and meet for that world where our voices will unite forever with those of the four living creatures in crying, in ecstatic worship, "Holy, Holy, Holy Lord God Almighty, which was, and is, and is to come."

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.

THE KNOWLEDGE OF GOD AND THE MEANS BY WHICH IT IS ATTAINED—SERMON BY THE REV. FATHER KANE.

It had been expected that His Eminence, the Cardinal, would occupy the throne during the high mass at the Cathedral, and might preach, the festival being Trinity Sunday, the last day for the reception of the Easter sacraments, but he did not come, and the mass was therefore unattended with any unusual circumstance. Though the weather was so very warm in the forenoon quite a large congregation was present at the service. The music, as usual, was all that could be desired, the "Veni Creator," before the sermon being exceptionally fine. The collection for the Holy Father was taken up while the choir was singing the "Credo."

The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Mori, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Father Kane, who read the gospel of the Sunday—the last two verses of the twenty-eighth chapter of Matthew—but he took as his subject "The Knowledge of God." The purpose of our life, said the preacher, was to know the only true God, and to love and serve Him, that we might hereafter enjoy Him in heaven. This was a sublime knowledge, and would be most profitable to us. As the only intelligent beings on this earth, it was evidently intended by God that we should know Him, and even gratitude demanded of us that we should learn all we reasonably could about the Creator of our immortal souls, and yet it was a knowledge that few people sought with real earnestness. Unfortunately the transitory pleasures of life were preferred, and the gratification of ambition too often prevailed. God had revealed Himself to us in the Scriptures, and with humble faith we should learn all that was expected of us. The means by which we could attain our purpose were afforded us by the revelations and the Bible. The life of Christ abounded in examples which ought to teach us how loving, how compassionate, how merciful, was the Redeemer, the second person of the Trinity. His sufferings exhibited an overflowing tenderness toward His creatures, which appealed to us in gratitude to return some share of the love bestowed upon us. Were we to reflect upon the life of our Lord on earth we could not help reflecting upon the meaning of all this humiliation, sorrow and manifestation of divine attributes, but men rarely did this, and hence the sweetness of communion with the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Trinity, was lost to them. We could come to the knowledge of God by the teachings of the infallible Church. In the gospel of the day we read that Christ said, "I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world. Go, therefore, and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost." Here, then, we had a teacher with the marks stamped upon it by which we could not fail to know it—one, holy, catholic and apostolic. Trusting to the teachings of this infallible guide, we could not fail to find happiness here below, the peace of Christ in our hearts and eternal joy hereafter.

THIRTIETH ST. METHODIST CHURCH.

GOD'S GREAT POWER—SERMON BY THE REV. W. P. ABBOTT.

The Rev. W. P. Abbott preached in the Thirtieth Street Methodist Church, taking as his text I. Kings, xviii., 39—"And when the people saw it they fell on their faces, and they said, 'The Lord, he is the God; the Lord, he is the God.'" The preacher said that the chapter from which these words were taken recorded a wonderful victory for Christ and His religion. The martyr times of Israel had begun, and the people were bending their knees to Baal. Among the number was one more manly, more heroic than all the rest, and only recognizing the Lord God Almighty; he would not remain silent, but denounced the idolatry of the people. Ahab trembled at Elijah. God's victory through His prophet on Mount Carmel shows the ability of the Almighty to carry on the work of regeneration in spite of the most determined resistance. It also demonstrates that God does not depend upon great numbers to fight the battles of truth. God has always won His conquests through the weak and contemptible in human sight. This teaches us to look above the agency which achieves such victories, and beyond to the throne of God. Armed with power which comes from heaven there can be no failure. God is not dependent on forms and ceremonies for His successes. The fact is dropping out, the preacher said, that the Church is leaning toward ritualism. When Christ came upon the earth ritualists' work was done. The grand old gospel bell announced the death of all forms and types in religion. God is everywhere and will answer the prayers of His people whenever and wherever made. There was no ceremony in the work which Christ did when on earth. Some trifling form may be necessary in our worship; but let not form take the place of God.

The text also teaches that the Christian's participation in one victory does not exempt him from further work in the Lord's vineyard. If the world is to be conquered there can be no rest. The services of all true and loyal subjects of Christ are demanded while life lasts. "Be faithful unto death" is the demand made upon us. No less a term of service will win the crown.

SEVENTEENTH STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

CONVERTED HEBREWS—INTERESTING EXERCISES, MUSIC AND ADDRESSES.

The exercises at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Seventeenth street, near Second avenue, last evening were of a very interesting character, owing to the presence of Dr. Rossvalley, a converted Jew, who has recently returned from an evangelical tour through the West, where he has succeeded in winning to the Christian fold many of his former coreligionists. Dr. W. C. Steele preached an introductory sermon, taking his text from the sixth chapter of the Second Epistle to the Corinthians. "Do not reject him" was the subject of his discourse, and the reverend gentleman illustrated the subject by reference to the sad history of the Jews as a race after their blind and stubborn rejection of the Saviour.

He was followed by Dr. Rossvalley, who detailed the history of his conversion and read a number of hymns of his own composition, suggested to him in the course of his experience as an evangelist, he having met with bitter and unrelenting persecution at the hands of his former brethren when preaching Jesus crucified. At one place, he said, sixty Jews assaulted him when preaching from the pulpit and he was only rescued by the intervention of the ladies of the congregation. This hatred of the Jews, he said, was natural, for they had been taught from their infancy to regard Jesus as an impostor. The Doctor concluded by singing another hymn, which was written and dedicated to him by the missionary who converted him to Christianity, "Go, Work in My Vineyard."

The Doctor was followed by four others, one of them a lady, who detailed their experiences before embracing Christianity. Mrs. King said that now that she knew Jesus she would not exchange her peace of mind were she compelled to subsist on a cup of cold water and a morsel of bread for all the wealth the Jews could give her. Dr. Rossvalley then sang a Hebrew hymn and the service closed.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH.

The Rev. Edward Everett Hale, of Boston, preached in All Souls' Church (Rev. Dr. Bellows'), corner of Fourth avenue and Twentieth street, on the subject of the glories of heaven, which he described being enjoyed by no particular religious sect alone. They were open to all—to the rich and the poor, the educated and illiterate the student and the laborer; in brief, to all pure souls that craved an entrance within the portals of the benign kingdom. The reverend gentleman also paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased poet, William Cullen Bryant, whose obsequies were solemnized in the same edifice on Friday last.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

In presence of at least three thousand persons yesterday the corner stone was laid in Newark, N. J., of a new church to be called St. Michael's. The ceremony was performed by Right Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Bishop of the diocese of Newark, assisted by Rev. Fathers Leonard Toomey, Flynn, Vogel and others. It began at three o'clock and lasted about an hour and a half, clergy and people braving throughout the broiling sun which beat with fierce heat on the bare heads of all.

REV. MR VOSBURGH.

Rev. George B. Vosburgh, pastor of the Bergen Baptist Church, Jersey City Heights, who was recently acquitted of the charge of attempting to poison his wife, preached to his congregation yesterday on the life of the late William Cullen Bryant.

In relation to the charges made a few days ago by George J. Wilson, the Bergen druggist, who alleged that Mr. Vosburgh had stolen tartar emetic from his store, Dr. Carpenter, the physician who attended Mrs. Vosburgh after the alleged poisoning had ceased, said to a HERALD reporter that Mrs. Vosburgh had, since the trial, called on Wilson. He denounced Wilson's statements as nonsensical.

Last night Mr. Vosburgh received seven new members into his church.

PLEASURE SEEKERS.

Where and How They Enjoyed Themselves Yesterday.

BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Scenes at the Seaside and in the Parks.

Central Park was fairly alive with humanity yesterday, and at one period of the afternoon not a single seat, either on highway or in shady bower, appeared to be unoccupied. The great throng was, as usual, on the Mall, under the shade of the elms, and the moving mass of well dressed people made an animated and interesting sight. Swarms of children were to be met with everywhere, especially in the neighborhood of the menagerie, under the bridge, where the donkeys are hired out to ride. The drinking fountain at this place was kept in requisition all day, and in fact all the drinking fountains were well patronized, showing plainly that summer heat had fairly set in. A multitude of people gathered about the margin of the lake, especially at the spot where the boats kept constantly coming and going with loads of delighted passengers. The bridge which spans the narrow strait which unites both parts of the lake, was lined with spectators. Every seat and available grass plot around the border of the beautiful sheet of water was occupied. Even out of the way walks and obscure places were crowded and made vocal with busy conversation. A ceaseless procession of carriages furnished a panoramic spectacle to the visitors who sat at various points beside the roadway. The Park carriages were full every trip. The restaurants in the neighborhood were crowded, and it was probably the greatest day of the season. The scenery was perfect, flowers, plants and trees being all in bloom. The symmetrical linden and horse chestnut trees and the clusters of white birch and beech made a pleasant picture to the eye, but most grateful of all were the wide-spreading lawns like great carpets of green velvet, tempting one to lie down and roll upon them; but the temptation had to be resisted, for indulgence would have been attended by arrest.

On the avenue the throng between noon and three o'clock was very great and the exhibition of fashion quite impressive.

UP THE HUDSON.

About two thousand people had boarded the Plymouth Rock when a few minutes after ten o'clock in the forenoon she moved out from the pier at the foot of Twenty-second street and steamed gracefully up the river, bedecked with flags and streamers of every imaginable shape and color. The day was remarkably fine and the sun's rays poured down so fiercely that the shelter of awnings and the cool river breezes were doubly welcome to the crowd of excursionists who had been baking for some time on the unprotected pier awaiting the Plymouth Rock's arrival. Notwithstanding the large number of persons on board the most complete order prevailed, and in a few minutes the excursionists had settled themselves down to enjoy the lovely scenery that passed like a huge panorama before their eyes. Though most of those on board must have made the trip more than once intense interest was manifested as each historic or legendary point was passed, the people never seeming to tire of the beauties or the associations of the lovely Hudson.

HONORING WALT WHITMAN.

Among the distinguished passengers was the venerable Walt Whitman, whose presence created quite a sensation among the crowd. As soon as it was rumored that the poet was on board he became the cynosure of all eyes. Whitman was invited to occupy a place in the wheelhouse, whence he could enjoy an unobstructed view of the lovely river. The invitation was accepted and the venerable poet was tenderly escorted to the wheelhouse—for, alas! that once splendid type of physical manhood is now old and wayworn, and needs must rest on other arms when moving from place to place. But though time has taken away his physical strength it has but added to his picturesqueness and beauty. His white hair and white flowing beard gave him a touchingly venerable aspect, but the white broad brimmed Mexican somorero and the immense open collar, displaying the lines of a manly neck, give an air of joyousness to his age that makes him unlike other old men. He was delighted with the trip yesterday.

CIRCUMVENTING NEWBURG'S MAYOR.

There was considerable curiosity felt on board as to the issue of the war between the Plymouth Rock and the Mayor of Newburg, who looks on the Sunday excursion steamers as an abomination. This pious gentleman, enjoying the good country air seven days in the week, thinks he would be serving the cause of virtue could he but prevent less fortunate New Yorkers enjoying a little fresh air. He refuses to allow the excursionists permission to obtain reasonable refreshment in the historic town over which he presides. Finding these measures insufficient, he undertook to forbid an excursion steamer's music or selling lager during the time they are moored to the Newburg wharf. And yesterday, when the Plymouth Rock arrived the Newburg pier was crowded with people who evidently expected some trouble. The Mayor was among the crowd, accompanied by a number of special constables, prepared to enforce his orders in case they should be set at defiance. The moment, however, the steamer came within the jurisdiction of the town bells, whistles, brass band and even the zylophone became suddenly still, and the air was no longer scandalized by symphony or song.

A GOOD JOKE.

The officers of the Plymouth Rock obeyed the law to the letter, and to show that they had no hard feelings against either the Mayor or the city a general invitation was extended to the Mayor, special constables and the general public of Newburg to take a short trip up the river free of expense. The Mayor stood on his official dignity and stuck to the pier, but the people of Newburg swarmed on board the steamer and soon were carried into the stream, where no fear of a Mayor or Sunday laws oppressed them. It was certainly wonderful how the population of that pious town thirsted for lager. In a short hour twelve kegs of the fluid were emptied by the Newburgers, who expressed themselves delighted at their escape from the tyranny of Sunday laws. As soon as the steamer had left Newburg behind the band awoke the echoes with a selection of hymns, which greatly delighted the visitors. Even a Newburg Mayor could hardly have objected to the improvised programme, which included, "Nearer My God to Thee," "What Shall the Harvest Be," "Hold the Fort," Balfe's well known composition, "Why, Oh Why Do I Weep for Thee," and the "Sweet By and By." This feature of the trip was so great a success that it is the intention of Commodore Tooker to repeat the invitation on the occasion of his next trip to Newburg.

The music of the trip was supplied by Bent's Cornet Band, which played a varied selection of popular airs. There were also solos and duets by the Brothers Bent, which were received with marks of appreciation. The usual vocal concert was given in the forward saloon.

UP THE SOUND.

Between twelve and fifteen hundred passengers found ample accommodation on the steamer J. B. Schuyler, bound up Long Island Sound, although the number of family parties carried to Bridgeport, Conn., was greater than on any previous Sunday. A continuous trip of four hours' duration has undeniable advantages and charms for happy man or woman charged with the care and safety of three or more children. As shippers say, there is no breaking of freight, and insurance premiums are low on good risks. The annoyance and inconvenience experienced by the heads of young families in going short journeys, by boat or rail, quite counterbalances any good effects the holidays may have for them. On a long trip, such as the Schuyler makes, the disadvantages are almost nothing, which may account for the number of children that made the sail to Connecticut merry with their laughter and frolic.

At eight A. M. the Schuyler left the pier foot of Leroy street, North River, and completed all her intermediate steps in such order as to arrive at Thirty-third street, East River, at two minutes to nine, having two minutes to spare on the schedule time. There was no waiting to drum up passengers; the gang plank went out, and after the warning, "All aboard!" was quickly withdrawn. The first stop after leaving Thirty-third street was made at City Island, where quite a number of passengers disembarked and remained until the Schuyler called on her homeward trip. During the whole passage the Thirteenth Regiment Band discoursed sweet music, and the merry trumpeters seemed glad indeed when Bridgeport was sighted. A stay of two hours was made here, and those who did not bring hampers went ashore for entertainment. About the time Bridgeport was reached the Schuyler presented the appearance of a floating restaurant, and when the lunch was finished all hands went ashore "to see the sights of the wonderful town."

At three o'clock the shrill whistle admonished the loiterers to return, and shortly thereafter the steamer headed for New York, which was reached in good season. The Schuyler, contrary to expectation, landed at Grand street, East River, going and returning, and the police did not interfere.

ON CONEY ISLAND.

For the first time this season the hearts of Coney Island landlords, showmen, proprietors of clam booths and owners of boats were made glad yesterday. The day on the beach was cool, but decidedly pleasant. During the morning the attendance was very slim, but all the afternoon boats and trains went down loaded, the crowd continuing to be augmented until five in the evening. The Arrowsmith and Sylvester carried down to Locust Grove and transferred to Gunther's Railroad about two thousand people. Fully five thousand more arrived by the Prospect Park route, and probably three thousand arrived by boat direct. Those arriving by boat landed at Norton's. Late in the day many persons wandered down to Cable's, the Atlantic Garden, Feltman's, the Oceanic and other resorts. The picture about five o'clock was a very animated one. As far as the eye could reach the beach, all the walks leading to it, the grounds surrounding the hotels and the sand banks were covered by people, while in the shade of the verandas and pavilions hundreds hid away from the sun, which was rather uncomfortably warm. All the drives were dotted with vehicles containing persons who had driven down from Brooklyn to exercise their flyers, and family parties in barouches and coupés. The scene as the teams chased each other over the plank roads was a repetition on a little smaller scale of scenes witnessed any fine day in the boulevards and avenues on the upper end of New York.

One of the attractions of the day was a Rhode Island clambake, by W. S. Salter, of the Oceanic House, who had invited about two hundred guests to celebrate the opening of his first season. Among the guests were ex-Superintendent Webster, of Castle Garden; Lieutenant Commander Kyser, of the navy; Colonel J. E. Pepper, of Kentucky; Colonel Peter Miller, of Missouri; Colonel Van Bremer, S. B. Chaffee and others. The bake included about twenty bushels of clams, 100 sheepshead, chicken, lobsters and other delicacies.

The only incident to mar the pleasures of the day was the drowning of two men who ventured into the water in front of the Atlantic Garden. It is supposed that, chilled by the water, they were seized with cramps. The body of one was recovered.

Peter Long, the steward of the steamship City of Richmond, of the Inman line, while bathing opposite Cable's Hotel in the afternoon, was taken with cramps and drowned. The vessel with which deceased was connected arrived at this port yesterday morning, and he and his brother-in-law, Mr. John Southern, of the steamship Bothnia, went to the Island, with several other friends. Messrs. Long and Southern concluded to bathe and they had been in the water but a short time when they were taken with cramps. Before they could be rescued Mr. Long was drowned. Southern was restored to consciousness with great difficulty. Long's body was recovered and taken to Cable's Hotel. A jury empanelled by Judge Voorhies pronounced his death a case of accidental drowning. The deceased, who had crossed the ocean forty-two times in the twelve years he had been in the employ of the company, leaves a widow and one child in Liverpool.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

More people made the excursion to Rockaway Beach than have gone thither on any previous day of this season, and, reckoning all the passengers by all the different routes to that popular resort, there were probably five or six thousand visitors during the day. The season, by the way, although it ought according to the almanac to be several weeks old by this time, was accounted by the hotel people at Rockaway to have begun with yesterday, so it is probable that succeeding Sundays will see greater numbers there. Sunday is the day which Rockaway keeps as a holi—if not a holy—day, yet even there are found evidences that the influences of the Sabbath are not forgotten, for in some of the sheds which serve as restaurants, resorts and promenades may be read the legend, "Dancing every day excepting Sunday." The excursion steamers Columbia and Grand Republic, running from various piers on the North and East rivers, carried the greater number of the excursionists, and were sufficiently well patronized to make their mammoth decks look comfortably full, but by no means crowded. They were provided with indifferent brass bands that discoursed strange sounds, which were accepted by the passengers as music, and generally confining themselves to the rendition of such popular pieces as "Whoa Emma!" they evoked great enthusiasm from those on board, especially on the homeward trips. A portion of the enthusiasm was doubtless due to beer, which was readily obtainable at any given point on the excursion, and a portion was due to the ease with which everybody could follow the airs and shout out the choruses. Much good nature, a little of which was uproarious, prevailed on the boats; but there was no symptom of disorder, and no altercations were seen by the reporter, excepting one between a slightly inebriated youth and a camp stool, in which the youth, though he lost his temper and slammed the stool around, got the worst of it, as he deserved. The only exciting incident of the day was a race between the Columbia and the catamaran Tarantella. The Columbia was steaming up into Rockaway Inlet when the Tarantella came up with a fair wind, and sailed past her on the port side, her crew waving back an exultant salute to the hearty cheers that greeted them from the Columbia's decks. Crossing the steamer's bow she tacked quickly, and coming up on the starboard tack again passed her big rival, and was greeted with more cheers.

On the beach all kinds of simple amusements, excepting bathing, were in vogue and in nearly all of them was an element of chance. Gambling on a very small scale was practicable in all sorts of ways. One had only to purchase peanuts or hurl a ball madly at small leather babies to obtain a chance of winning something. A wonderful mechanical museum was vigorously touted by two men in a nondescript uniform, but no visitors, so far as the reporter saw, entered. Negro minstrels in bands of two and indiarubber gymnasts gathered goodly stores of pennies and nickels, but nearly all the excursionists devoted themselves assiduously to the destruction of clams and beer. The air and water were too cool to tempt more than a dozen men into the surf, and as the evening fell the beach was early deserted.

It is in contemplation by the present management of the Long Island Railroad to run a "bathing train" to Rockaway beach and return every morning, enabling residents of New York or Brooklyn to reach the beach in forty minutes from either the Thirty-fourth street ferry or Flatbush avenue, remain in the surf about forty minutes and return in the same length of time in season for breakfast and business at the usual hours.

THE MONSTER SHOOTING MATCH.

ALL PREPARATIONS COMPLETED—SCHUETZEN PARK THRONGED WITH VISITORS YESTERDAY—BRIGHT IN COLORS, BEAUTIFUL IN FOLIAGE—THE MATCH TO BE OPENED TO-DAY.

Seven thousand people, taking advantage of the beautiful weather of yesterday, visited the Schuetzen Park to enjoy its charming views and shade, to listen to the music and witness the gathering of the hundreds of sharpshooters that will to-day begin the week's grand shooting tournament. Notwithstanding this great attendance, however, the spacious grounds seemed to contain but a handful of persons. The pavilions have been entirely completed, and the silver and gold prizes and the medals were displayed to great advantage in the new "prize house." Hundreds of people flocked around the house and admired the articles of silver and vertu and many a marksman picked out the piece that it would please him best to secure, and resolved to win it if he could. In the pavilion near the grand platform an exceedingly good band of fifty pieces discoursed choice bits of opera during the whole afternoon, while another orchestra near the lake attracted many lovers of music. The managers of the fête, on account of its being Sunday, would permit no dancing on any part of the grounds, and, this being known, accounted for the fact that a large majority of the visitors were middle aged or married people.

THE RIFLEMEN.

It would be impossible to give a correct list of the shooting clubs at present that propose to take part in the matches, but the attendance of riflemen yesterday was very large, and almost every State of the Union was represented among them. Some were in the uniforms of their corps, while others were only distinguishable from the throngs of civilians by the badge of the association worn in the buttonhole. Each visiting association has been, or will be, provided with a headquarters at some portion of the grounds, and the flags of many of them were yesterday flying. The platforms and pavilions, too, were decked in gay colored flags and streamers, and there was no building on the grounds, no matter what its size or uses, but was made bright with tastefully festooned bunting and evergreens. The officers and committees of the fête have made their headquarters at the castle, and that structure of romantic history was visited and inspected by crowds of people. The work of the gardeners and carpenters was entirely completed yesterday, and nothing has been left undone for the opening of the fête to-day.

MERRIMENT AND MIRTH.

Nowhere was the holiday appearance of the Park more noticeable than at one portion, where it had every appearance of a May fair. Large booths were erected and countless sideshows attracted the curious with their flaming posters of fat women, horned snakes, Fiji Islanders and living monstrosities. The ubiquitous black mustached man with the fickle "wheel of fortune" of course was there, as was also the man who offered extraordinary inducements in the way of cigars to those fortunate ones who could throw a baseball through a small hole a distance of thirty feet away. Several open air theatres were completed, but the managers allowed no performances yesterday. During the afternoon the director of amusements arranged a series of very amusing sights, which were witnessed by hundreds of laughing people. First, there was an "eating match" between two boys. Both were blindfolded and placed upon a platform with a large platter of boiled rice before each and large wooden spoons put in their hands. It was their task to feed each other at the same time, and the one who emptied his plate first was to receive a small prize in money. The boys began with great dignity to feed each other, but after a while became excited and dashed the rice in each other's faces with a rigor that provoked the most uproarious laughter. After this a small donkey was brought out and a prize offered to the boy that could ride him. No one won the prize, and there was not much sport in the matter, except when the donkey would lift up his voice and join in the laughter, or cavort into the crowd and employ his business end with great activity. There were sack races and climbing greased poles, but one of the features of the day was a "pie tournament," in which four men struggled with a pie to gain a prize. The pie was an ordinary "baker's," and was held up so that each of the four men could grasp a corner of it with his teeth. The man that got to the centre first was to be the winner. When the word was given four enormous mouths closed, and the pie was rent asunder. The contest was short, sharp and decisive. Frederick Shulster reached the centre first, and smiled blandly as his prize was handed him. The other contestants were Henry Sultzer, Chris. Sauman and Max Stenberger.

THE PRIZES.

The prizes will be delivered to winners at the close of every day's shooting, each receiving a certificate from the range master at the time of his shots. On the target of "honor" the prizes are not made up, but they will be very numerous and valuable; on the "Stich target" there will be given, in addition to silverware and medals, the sum of $1,000; on the "man target" $1,200 will be distributed; on the Creedmoor $200 will be distributed; on the "goblet target" silverware of value will be given; on the "public prize" target $1,000 will be distributed; on the "bull's-eye" target $1,000 will be distributed. The daily premiums are:—For the first and last bull's-eye shots, forenoon and afternoon, one trade dollar. For the first and last bull's-eyes made at the beginning and close of the fête, $5 in gold. For the most bull's-eyes, $6; and from the second most to the tenth, sums varying from $5 to $1. For the first fifty points made by one shooter a silver medal; for 250 points more, a gold medal; for every 100 points more, three trade dollars; and he who counts the most points in the first 600 shots shall be given a "king's gold medal" and $50; for the second most points, $50, and from the third to the twentieth, sums ranging from $45 to $3. The prizes are estimated to aggregate fully $25,000.

THE PARADE AND OPENING CEREMONIES.

The fête will be opened to-day by a grand parade in this city of the Schuetzen associations and military escorts. The column will assemble at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues at a quarter to nine A. M., and will march through the Bowery to Canal, to Centre, to City Hall, where it will be reviewed by the Mayor; thence to Barclay street ferry and to the grounds at Schuetzen Park. A large number of men are expected to participate in the parade. The shooting will begin on the arrival of the column at the Park.

CHRISTIANITY IN INDIA.

DISCOURSE BY DR. NEWMAN AT THE CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—IDOLATRY ENCOURAGED IN THE EAST BY ENGLISH RULERS.

Rev. Dr. Newman, continuing his series of discourses on "The Seven Great Religions of the World," spoke to a large auditory in the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, Fourteenth street and Seventh avenue, last evening, on "Christianity in India." Taking for his text, Isaiah, xxi., 12—"The morning cometh"—Dr. Newman said:—England's rule in India is at once her glory and her shame. The history of that rule should be divided into two periods—the first extending from 1599 to 1857, and the second from 1857 to the present time. It was in 1599, when the famous East India Company was formed, consisting of merchants, ironmongers and clothiers, whose subscribed capital was $150,000, and whose charter of incorporation granted them the exclusive privilege of trade in India for fifteen years if advantageous to the nation; if otherwise the charter was to be annulled on two years' notice. That company confined itself to trade for 150 years, and then took up arms in defence of its possessions, and in less than a century established British sovereignty from the Himalayas to Cape Comorin. Wealth was the chief object of that company, and for the acquisition of that civilization, morality and religion were treated with contempt. Through its long career of splendor and affluence it not only did nothing to introduce Christianity among the Hindoos, but exerted its power to prevent its introduction. The representatives of that company in India were English Christians by birth, education and profession, and those at home, who received the large dividends, were identified with the Established Church. Yet neither those at home nor those abroad cared a thought for the religious welfare of the Hindoos. Their only thought was how to realize the largest financial results from their opportunity. Nor was this the extent of their religious neutrality.

BRITISH ENCOURAGEMENT OF IDOLATRY.

Those who were at the head of English rule in India patronized idolatry and sanctioned some of the enormities of Brahminism. Lord Clive personally attended a heathen festival at Conjiveram and presented to the idol an ornament worth $2,000. Lord Auckland made an offering at the Mutra shrine of $1,000. Lord Ellenborough ordered the gates of the temple of Somnath, which the Mohammedans had carried away 800 years ago, to be carried back hundreds of miles, and that with military honors. Lord Dalhousie changed his dress in reverence to the idol on entering the Temple Umritsur and made an offering of $2,500. While the Indian Viceroys did these things they commanded the subordinate government officials to administer the estates of idol temples, to collect the pilgrim's tax at the great Melas, and pay allowances due officials connected with heathen shrines. English cannon were loaned and ammunition was supplied to fire a salute to a heathen god, and that on the holy Sabbath, and military officers were required to parade troops and present arms to an idol procession. The cruel system of caste, so contrary to the spirit and letter of Christianity, was recognized in the administration of justice and in the organization of the army.

Sepoys were dismissed from the army because they had become Christians and those English officers who had attended their baptism were publicly reproved. While the Shaster and Koran were freely used, yet the teachings of the Bible were forbidden during school hours in the institutions of learning which the government supported.

PERSECUTION OF PIONEER MISSIONARIES.

Cary and other missionaries were not permitted to land in Calcutta and were compelled to seek refuge in the Danish settlement, Serampore, eighteen miles up the Hoogly. Wellesley, the Governor General of India, demanded their rendition, but the Dutch Governor refused to surrender them, and Serampore became the Bethlehem of Christian India. The sainted Judson was expelled, and down to 1856 missionaries were called "interlopers." It is also a historic fact that when Lord Canning, in whom was a better spirit, made a contribution to the cause of Christian missions Lord Ellenborough proposed in the House of Lords that Canning should be immediately recalled. But, thanks to a better civilization, the Sepoy rebellion, and the East India Company went down together.

The colonial history of Great Britain is in proof that England is the greatest and meanest of nations. She sought to crush our infant republic. She has forced the opium trade on China, and is now forcing it on Japan. She has planted her colonies in Africa by military power, and is now seeking to prevent Russia in her humane mission to drive the Turks out of Europe and to give freedom to the Christians of the Danube. Yet England, in her better moods, is great, and since the suppression of the Sepoy rebellion she has sought to establish her Indian empire on virtue and intelligence. To some of her rulers in India we are indebted for the abolition of several of the great enormities of Brahminism. In 1830 Lord William Bentinck abolished the ancient Hindoo rite of suttee—the self-immolation of a widow on the funeral pile of her husband; and the missionary Cary had the honor of translating this official act into Bengalee. A year later Lord Bentinck suppressed the hereditary fraternity of Thugs, who gained a living by murdering and robbing travellers, and who worshipped Doorga, the goddess of vagabonds, thieves and murderers. Under the administration of Lord Metcalfe the horrid custom of female infanticide was suppressed, and thereby thousands of female children were preserved. Under the new *régime*, caste is being broken down by appointing all classes to official position. English law now reigns supreme. Life and property are safe, telegraphs extend everywhere in India, and you can ride in a palace car from Calcutta to Bombay and from Ceylon to the Himalayas. A comprehensive system of education has been established, which provides primary schools for the masses, normal schools for the training of teachers and a university in each of the presidencies.

PROGRESS OF CHRISTIANITY.

In the 30,000 schools are 2,000,000 of pupils, 250,000 of whom are learning the English language, and in those schools are 25,000 Hindoo girls. In 1799 Cary baptized the first Hindoo convert in the Hoogley, and now after seventy-nine years there are 960 foreign missionaries, 311 native preachers, 146 female teachers and 3,000 catechists. There are 80,000 communicants, 300,000 native Christians, and the annual contributions to the support of the Church is $250,000. The Gospel is preached in nearly all the languages of India. The natives can read the Bible for themselves. Four thousand separate works have been published, constituting a Christian literature. Thousands of Hindoo homes are annually visited by the Christian women engaged in the Zenana work, who are instructing 5,000 pupils.

America has a grand mission in India. Of the fifteen missionary societies represented there nine are American. England's mission may be to plant colonies, but our mission is to impart ideas of Christian civilization. The Doctor here went on to describe the mission of our country, through our missionaries, our diplomatic representatives and our merchants abroad, and said that our flag commands more respect in Japan, China and India than any other national flag. He illustrated our power abroad by the fact that he found American petroleum was used for illumination in the traditional Garden of Eden, at Hillah, opposite old Babylon; in Bagdad, "The City of a Thousand and One Nights;" at Mosul, opposite the ruins of Nineveh; in Damascus, "the Gem of the Orient;" in the Church of the Nativity, at Bethlehem; in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre in Jerusalem, amid the Pyramids of Egypt, on the Isle of Patmos, on the plains of ancient Troy and in the palaces and cottages on the banks of the Bosphorus and the Golden Horn, America is the light of the world.

A NEW TEMPERANCE ORATOR.

Tammany Hall was well filled yesterday on the occasion of the meeting of the American Blue Ribbon Temperance Union. Mr. Ingersoll Lockwood occupied the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Charles T. Mills, who has just returned from an extended tour in the West, and Professor Nelson Sizer. The great attraction of the afternoon was an exhibition of the phonograph, through which greetings which had been left by Dr. Lees and the Rev. Mr. Todd were delivered to the audience.

DISAPPOINTED THIEVES.

Algernon S. Sullivan yesterday reported to Inspector Dilks that his office, at No. 3 Beaver street, had been entered by burglars, who, finding nothing of value to them, emptied a number of pigeonholes of their papers, which they scattered over the floor

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Review of the Week—A Reaction in Stock Speculation.

THE GOLD AND MONEY MARKETS.

The Course of Investment Securities—Government, State and Railroad Bonds.

WALL STREET,
SUNDAY, June 16, 1878.

There were some startling changes in values upon the stock market during the past week, and both bulls and bears found themselves upon the anxious seat at one time or another during its continuance. There was a decidedly blue look to the earlier days. Events were all tending one way, and that was a bear way. It was a time of hilarity for the shorts, who had about given up all hopes of ever smiling again, and a time of despondency for the bulls, who were made to laugh upon the wrong side of their mouths. And it came about for the following reasons:—The treaty which had been formed by the railroad companies establishing fixed rates for eastern bound freights was to expire by its own limitation on the 11th of June, and accordingly upon that day a meeting was held for the purpose of arranging a future schedule. An impression obtained that the compact would be renewed, though everybody knew that it had never been better than waste paper, and it was even thought that rates might be marked up. On the contrary, the whole matter came to a lame and impotent conclusion, ending in an unprofitable wrangle and an abandonment of all attempts at cohesion. A railroad war, as the natural *sequitur*, was regarded as inevitable by the street, and expression was given to this opinion by a general effort to sell out railway shares. A sharp decline ensued as a matter of course, and it was made sharper by the hammering of the bears, who for the first time in many days ventured to declare themselves upon the market. Further impulse was given to the decline by the serious falling off of grain receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee by the apprehension that the coming corn crop had been damaged by the cold and wet weather and the apochryphal reports of strikes and Communistic outbreaks to be expected in the future. Under this pressure and the kindly assistance of the bow window bears, who are nothing loath to kick a stock when it has no friends, the market for a time shivered on the verge of a panic. The trunk lines east of Chicago, for freight cutting reasons, and the Wisconsin roads from a reduction of traffic, were the most to suffer, and gave way in market quotations from 4 to 5 per cent. At this point the speculative doctors, who had sold out when prices were the stiffest, evidently considered that the market had been sufficiently phlebotomized, and proceeded to bind up its wounds by a free application of orders to buy. This in turn set the shorts in motion to cover, and between the two the patient rallied handsomely, and a good deal of the lost strength was recovered before the close of business on Saturday. Rock Island was especially quick to recover on reports that future dividends would be at the rate of ten per cent per annum, and Western Union grew strong and advanced from the favorable showing in its quarterly statement and the hope that a larger division of profits might be looked for in its case also. Of the whole list Wabash almost alone failed to respond, the lowest prices of the week being made at the close. The litigation in which it is involved and the apprehension of a receiver being appointed sufficiently account for its weakness. Gold declined from 101 to 100¾; there was less demand on account of payments of the four-and-a-half loan, while the forthcoming Treasury disbursements for July interest and the Congressional action looking to the sale of bonds for silver and the receipt of customs in the same metal were additional weight upon the premium. At the very close prices were lower in the share market, but not materially so.

CLOSING PRICES.

The closing prices on June 8 were as follows:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
At & Pac Tel	23⅝	24½	Kansas Pacific	7¼	7¾
Chic & N W	53¼	53⅜	Kansas & Texas	3	3¼
Chic & N W pref.	77	77¼	Lake Shore	64⅝	64⅞
Chic, R I & Pac.	117½	117¾	Michigan Cent.	69⅞	70
Chic, B & Q	107½	107¾	Morris & Essex	87⅞	88
C, C & I C	4½	4¾	Mil & St Paul	52⅜	52⅝
C, C, C & I	30½	31	Mil & St Paul pf	79⅞	80¼
Cleve & Pitts	83	83½	N Y Central	111	111¼
Chic & Alton	81¼	81½	N J Central	29⅞	30¼
Chic & Alton pf.	103½	105	N J Southern	1½	1⅞
Canton	15	18	Ohio & Miss	9	9⅜
Del, L & W	58⅞	59⅛	Pacific Mail	19	19¼
Del & Hud Can.	57¾	58	Panama	122	125
Adams Ex.	103¾	104	Pitts & Ft W	97	98
American Ex.	49	49¼	Quicksilver	15¾	16¼
U S Express	48½	49	Quicksilver pref	33⅝	35
Wells-Fargo Ex	93	94	St L & I M	6⅞	7¼
Erie	16⅜	16⅞	St L, K C & N	4¼	4⅜
Harlem	148	149	St L, K C & N pf	20½	21½
Han & St Jo	12½	12¾	Toledo, W & W	16½	16¾
Han & St Jo pf.	27¾	28¾	Union Pacific	69⅞	70
Ill Central	83¾	84	West Union Tel.	85⅝	85⅞

—and yesterday the closing prices were:—

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Atlan & Pac Tel	22⅜	23⅝	Kansas & Texas	2⅞	3½
Chic & N W	51⅞	52	Lake Shore	61⅜	61½
Chic & N W pf	75½	75⅝	Michigan Cen	68¾	68⅞
Chic, R I & Pac.	118⅜	118½	*Morris & Essex	83⅞	84
Chic, Bur & Qy.	106	106½	Mil & St Paul	50⅞	51
C., C. & I C	3⅞	4¼	Mil & St Paul pf	78⅛	78⅜
Clev & Pitts	80½	81	*N Y Central	108⅞	109
Chic & Alton	78	80	N Jer Central	30½	31
Chic & Alton pf.	103	105	N J Southern	1¼	1⅜
Canton	16	18	Ohio & Miss	8⅝	8⅞
Del, L & West'n	57⅞	58	Pacific Mail	18⅞	19
Del & H Canal	56½	56⅞	Panama	122	125
Adams Express	102½	103	Pitts & Ft W	95	96
American Ex	47⅞	48⅛	Quicksilver	14½	15¼
U S Express	48⅛	48½	Quicksilver pf	35½	36
Wells-Fargo Ex.	92	94	St Louis & I M	6⅞	7
Erie	16⅛	16¼	St L, K C & N	4¼	4¾
Harlem	144	146	St L, K C & N pf	21	22
Han & St Jo	12⅛	12½	Toledo, W & W	12⅞	13⅛
Han & St Jo pf.	27½	28	Union Pacific	69⅛	69⅜
Illinois Cen	85⅛	85⅝	West U Tel	85⅝	86⅛
Kansas Pacific	7	7½			

*Ex dividend.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market worked easily during the week, and call loans were abundantly made at 2½ a 3½ per cent. A few loans were made as high as 4 per cent, but by far the larger part of the business transacted was done at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper was in fair demand. Leading note brokers supply the following as the latest quotations:—

Currency Paper.

	Sixty Days.	Four Months.
Double-named—		
First class	3½ a 4	4 a 4½
Good	4 a 5	5 a 6
Single-named—		
First class	4½ a 5	5 a 5½
Good	5 a 6	7 a 8
Not so well known	7 a 8	8 a 9
Gold Paper.		
Double-named—		
Prime	5 a 5½	5 a 6
Single-named—		
Good	6 a 6½	7 a 8

The bank statement showed a gain during the week in the total reserve of $1,990,500, which is made up of a gain of $1,686,500 in legal tender notes and $304,000 specie. The deposit liabilities (which include specie, legal tender notes and credits entered on one side of bank ledgers as loans and on the other as deposits) are $3,513,400 higher than a week ago, so that the gain in surplus reserve is reduced to $1,112,150, the surplus reserve being now $15,161,800. A year ago the surplus reserve was $19,049,250, and the total reserve was made up of $18,352,100 specie and $56,363,600 legal tender notes.

The following is a comparison of the bank averages for the last two weeks:—

	June 8.	June 15.	Differences.
Loans	$236,132,900	$234,639,100	Dec. $1,493,800
Specie	16,801,200	17,105,200	Inc. 304,000
Legal tenders	47,816,400	49,502,900	Inc. 1,686,500
Deposits	202,271,800	205,785,200	Inc. 3,513,400
Circulation	19,979,600	19,984,900	Inc. 5,300

The following shows the relations between the total reserve and the total liabilities:—

	June 8.	June 15.	Differences.
Specie	$16,801,200	$17,105,200	Inc. $304,000
Legal tenders	47,816,400	49,502,900	Inc. 1,686,500
Total res've	$64,617,600	$66,608,100	Inc. $1,990,500
Res've req'ed ag't dep'sits	50,567,950	51,446,300	
Excess of reserve above legal req'nts	$14,049,650	$15,161,800	Inc. $1,112,150

Foreign exchange was dull at the same rates as last week. The following were the latest quotations:—

	Sixty Days.	Three Days.
Prime bankers' sterling bills on London	4.84¾ a 4.85½	4.86¾ a 4.87½
Good bankers' and prime commercial	4.84¼ a 4.84¾	4.86 a 4.86½
Good commercial	4.83 a 4.84	4.85 a 4.85½
Documentary commer'l	4.82½ a 4.83½	4.84½ a 4.85
Paris (francs)	5.18¾ a 5.15⅝	5.16¼ a 5.13¾
Antwerp (francs)	5.18¾ a 5.15⅝	5.16¼ a 5.13¾
Swiss (francs)	5.18¾ a 5.15⅝	5.16¼ a 5.13¾
Amsterdam (guilders)	40 a 40⅛	40¼ a 40⅜
Hamburg (reichmarks)	95 a 95⅛	95½ a 95¾
Frankfort (reichmarks)	95 a 95¼	95½ a 95¾
Bremen (reichmarks)	95 a 95¼	95½ a 95¾
Berlin (reichmarks)	95 a 95¼	95½ a 95¾

THE GOLD MARKET.

Gold was steady at about 101 during the early part of the week, but the passage of the bill by the United States Senate to make greenbacks receivable for customs duties and in payment for the new four per cent bonds after the 1st of next October had a weakening effect upon the market. The following table shows the fluctuations of gold during the week:—

	Opening.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Monday	100⅞	100⅞	101	100⅞
Tuesday	100⅞	100⅞	101	101
Wednesday	101	101	101	101
Thursday	101	100⅞	101	100⅞
Friday	100⅞	100¾	100⅞	100¾
Saturday	100¾	100⅝	100⅞	100¾

COINS AND BULLION.

The following are quotations in gold for various coins and bullion:—

Sovereigns	$4 87	a $4 90
Napoleons	3 90	a 3 97
XX reichmarks	4 74	a 4 80
X guilders	3 90	a 4 10
Spanish doubloons	15 70	a 16 00
Mexican doubloons	15 50	a 15 70
Fine silver bars	117	a 117½
Fine gold bars	par	a ¼ prem
Dimes and half dimes	97	a 98½
Silver quarters and halves	97¾	a 98½
Five francs	93	a 94½
Mexican dollars	93	a 94
English silver	4 75	a 4 85
Prussian silver thalers	68	a 70
Trade dollars	98	a 99¾
New silver dollars	99¾	a par.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were in fair demand and prices were well sustained until the passage of the Greenback bill, when there was a slight falling off in sympathy with gold. The following were the closing prices of governments on the 8th June:—

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency sixes	120	120½
United States sixes, 1881, registered	106	106½
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	109	109½
United States sixes, 1865, new, reg	102	102½
United States sixes, 1865, coupon	104⅞	105
United States sixes, 1867, registered	104¾	105
United States sixes, 1867, coupon	107⅜	107⅞
United States sixes, 1868, registered	106½	107½
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	110	110½
United States ten-forties, registered	107⅛	107⅝
United States ten-forties, coupon	107⅛	107⅝
United States fives, 1881, registered	105¾	105⅞
United States fives, 1881, coupon	105⅝	105⅞
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered	103½	103⅝
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon	103½	103⅝
United States fours, 1907, registered	101⅛	101½
United States fours, 1907, coupon	101⅛	101½

And the following were the closing quotations yesterday:—

	Bid.	Asked.
United States currency sixes	120¼	120½
United States sixes, 1881, registered	106	106½
United States sixes, 1881, coupon	109	109½
United States sixes, 1865, new, reg	101¾	101⅞
United States sixes, 1865, coupon	104⅜	104⅞
United States sixes, 1867, registered	104⅞	105
United States sixes, 1867, coupon	107⅞	108
United States sixes, 1868, registered	106⅞	107½
United States sixes, 1868, coupon	110⅛	110½
United States ten-forties, registered	107⅛	107⅝
United States ten-forties, coupon	107½	107⅝
United States fives, 1881, registered	105¾	106
United States fives, 1881, coupon	105¾	105⅞
United States 4½'s, 1891, registered	103⅜	103⅝
United States 4½'s, 1891, coupon	103⅜	103½
United States fours, 1907, registered	100½	100¾
United States fours, 1907, coupon	101⅛	101¼
Central Pacific gold bonds	107⅞	108⅛

In London United States governments were also firm, as is shown by the following comparisons:—

	June 8.	June 15.
New 4½ per cents	105⅜	105⅛
Five-twenties of 1867	109⅜	106¾ x d.
Ten-forties	109⅜	109⅛
Fives of 1881	107⅜	107⅛

STATE BONDS.

State bonds were dull during the week, the only changes being a decline in District of Columbias, consequent on the large blocks held by speculators, and an advance in Louisiana consols. The following were the latest bids:—

Alabama 5's, 1883	43½	Han & S Jo, due 1886	105¾
Alabama 5's, 1886	43½	Han & S Jo, due 1887	105¾
Alabama 8's, 1886	43½	N Y 6's, g r, 1887	114
Alabama 8's, 1888	43½	N Y 6's, g c, 1887	114
Ala 8's, Ala & Cha R	6	N C 6's, old, Jan & July	16
Alabama 8's, 1892	20	N C 6's, old, April & Oct	16½
Alabama 8's, 1893	20	N C, N C R, Jan & July	70
Arkansas 6's, fund	23	N C, N C R, April & Oct	70
Ark 7's, L R & Ft S iss.	5	N C, N C R, c off, J & J.	50
Ark 7's, M & L R	5½	N C, N C R, c off, A & O	50
Ark 7's, L R, P, B & N O	6	N C 6's, Fund act, '66	9½
Ark 7's, M O & R River	6	N C 6's, Fund act, '68	9
Ark 7's, Ark Cen R	6	N C 6's, n bds, J & J	8
Connecticut 6's	108	N C 6's, n bds, A & O	8
Georgia 6's	101	N C sp tax, class 1	2
Georgia 7's, n bs	109½	N C sp tax, class 2	2
Georgia 7's, ind	109½	N C sp tax, class 3	2
Georgia 7's, g bs	[illegible]	Ohio 6's, 1881	103
Illinois 6's, cou 1879	102¾	Ohio 6's, 1886	105
Illinois war loan	102¾	R I 6's, c, 1893-4	116
Kentucky 6's	102¾	South Carolina 6's	45
Louisiana 6's	50	S C 6's, J & J	30
Louisiana 6's, n bs	50	S C 6's, A & O	30
Louisiana 6's, n, fl debt	50	S C 6's, fund act '66	30
La 7's, Penitentiary	50	S C 6's, l c '89, J & J	40
Louisiana 6's, levee bs.	50	S C 6's, l c '89, A & O	40
Louisiana 8's, levee bs.	50	S C 7's of 1888	30
La 8's, l bs of 1875	50	S C non fund bds	2¾
Louisiana 7's, con	74½	Tenn 6's, old	36
Louisiana 7's, sm bds	71	Tenn 6's, new	35
Mich 6's, 1878-'79	102¾	Tenn 6's, n b, n s	35½
Mich 6's, 1883	104	Va 6's, old	20
Mich 7's, 1890	110	Va 6's, n bs, 1866	22
Mo 6's, due in 1878	102¾	Va 6's, n bs, 1867	23
Mo 6's, due in '82 or '83	104	Va 6's, con bs	70
Mo 6's, due in 1886	106¼	Va 6's, ex mat, c	58½
Mo 6's, due in 1887	106¾	Va 6's, con 2d, s	25
Mo 6's, due in 1888	106⅜	Va 6's, deferred bs	4½
Mo 6's, due in '89 or '90	107	Dis of Col 3.65's, 1924	83¾
Mo Asylum or U, due '92	106		

RAILROAD BONDS.

Railroad bonds were fairly active and prices were well sustained, in spite of lower prices for stocks. The following were the latest bids:—

B, C, R & N, 1st 5's	69	B, N Y & E 1st, 1916	106
M & St L 1st 7's, g'd	85	Han & St Jo 8's, c	93¾
Chicago & Alton 1st	116½	Ced Falls & Minn 1st	90
Jol & Chicago 1st	110	Ind, B & W 1st	18½
La & Mo 1st guar	97½	Ind, B & W 2d	2
St L, J & C 1st	105½	Clev & Tol sink f	111
C, B & Q 8 per ct 1st	113½	Clev & Tol n b	110
C, B & Q con 7's	113⅜	Buf & Erie new bonds	110
C, R I & P 6's, 1917, c	109	Buf & State L 7s	105½
C, R I & P 6's, 1917, r	109	Lake Shore div bs	110½
C, R of N J 1st n, 1890	114	Lake Shore reg 1st	110
C R of N J 1st, con	82½	Lake Shore c c 2d	100
C R of N J 1st, assen'd	70⅜	Lake Shore c reg 2d	99⅝
Lehigh & W B'e c g	47	Marietta & Cin 1st	80
Lehigh & W B'e assen.	30	Mich C con 7's, 1902	110
Am Dock & Imp bds	50	M C 1st, 8's, '82, s f	110¾
M & St P 1st 8's, P D	122	N Y Cen 6's, 1883	103⅝
M & St P 2d 7 3-10 P D	108½	N Y Cen 6's, 1887	104⅞
M & St P 1st, M I & M	103¼	N Y Cen 6's, r e	103½
M & St P 1st, M I & D	101½	N Y Cen 6's, sub	103½
M & St P 1st, M H & D	101½	N Y C & H 1st, c	121
M & St P con s fund	101½	Hud R 7's, s f, '85	113¼
M & St P 2d	98½	Canada Sou 1st, gtd	76½
Chi & N W s funds	110	North Missouri 1st	106½
Chi & N W int bonds	106	Ohio & Miss con sink f	101
Chi & N W cons bonds	109½	Ohio & Miss con	101
Chi & N W 1st	109¾	Ohio & Miss 2d con	57
Chi & N W c gld bonds	98	Cen Pacific gold bonds	108
Galena & Chi extend	107¼	Cen Pac, San J b	91
Chi & Mil 1st	110	Cen Pac, Cal & O 1st	91½
Winona & St Peters 1st	99	Cen Pac 1 g bonds	93⅞
C, C, C & I 1st, 7's, s f	108½	West Pacific bonds	104
Del, L & W 2d	105½	Sou Pac of Cal 1st	93½
Del, L & W 7's, conv	100	Union Pacific 1st bonds	107⅞
Del, L & W 7's, 1907	104⅞	Union Pacific l g, 7's	107½
Syrc, Bin & NY 1st 7's	102½	Union Pacific sink fund	101½
Morris & Essex 1st	117½	Pacific RR of Mo 1st	104
Morris & Essex 2d	106½	Pacific RR of Mo inc 7's	50
Morris & Essex bs, 1900	83	S Pac RR of Mo 1st	85¾
Morris & Essex const'n	83	Pitt, Ft W & Chi 1st	120½
Morris & E 7's of 1871	99	Pitt, Ft W & Chi 2d	114
Morris & E 1st con g'd	92½	Pitt, Ft W & Chi 3d	107½
Del & Hud C 1st, '84	102	Pitt, Ft W & Chi 4th	107
Del & Hud C 1st, '91	102⅞	C, C & I C 1st	38¾
Del & Hud C c 7s, '94	100¾	Rome, W & Og con 1st	32
Del & Hud reg 7's, '94	100½	St L & I M 1st	105¾
Albany & Susq 1st	111	Alton & T H 2d inc	40
Ren & Sar 1st, c	114½	Tol & Wab, ex cou	100
Rens & Sar 1st, reg	114	Tol & Wab equip bds	10½
Erie 1st, ex	113	Tol & Wab cons conv	45
Erie 2d, 7's, '79	103⅝	Great West, ex coup	100½
Erie 3d, 7's, '83	107	Great W, E & N, '77 c	66
Erie 4th, 7's, '80	104	Q & T ex m & N, '77, c	66½
Long Dock bonds	109½	West Union bds, 1900, c	108

The accompanying tables of the receipts at Chicago and Milwaukee for the first two weeks of June show a large decrease there on the receipts of flour and grain from those of the same period two years ago in 1876 when the crop was an average good one, and an increase over those of last year:—

The decrease in grain in Chicago is, bushels	2,732,976
And in flour, bbls	50,696
The decrease in wheat at Milwaukee is, bushels	1,408,922
And in other grain, bushels	75,392
And in flour, bbls	28,837

Receipts of produce, &c., at Chicago, from June 1 to 14, 1875, 1876, 1877 and 1878—twelve business days:—

	1875. Bush.	1876. Bush.	1877. Bush.	1878. Bush.
Wheat	742,535	1,625,281	60,062	499,539
Corn	693,629	4,302,013	2,043,573	3,255,200
Oats	476,795	1,103,620	486,243	608,702
Rye	5,463	79,244	22,874	51,507
Barley	15,782	84,980	51,397	47,214
Totals	1,934,024	7,195,138	2,664,149	4,462,162
Flour, bbls.	91,510	134,571	68,488	83,875
Hogs	111,027	149,812	143,984	382,827

Receipts at Milwaukee, same time:—

	1875. Bush.	1876. Bush.	1877. Bush.	1878. Bush.
Wheat	1,039,044	1,812,882	197,786	403,960
Corn	226,620	30,265	19,675	35,600
Oats	70,950	1,119,067	61,010	51,350
Rye	1,944	27,574	3,180	9,965
Barley	3,957	17,939	7,610	22,538
Totals	1,138,515	2,007,727	289,261	523,413
Flour, bbls.	70,733	99,513	47,608	70,736
Hogs	—	1,930	3,368	6,932

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

GALVESTON, June 15, 1878.

Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 11c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 257 bales. Exports coastwise, 458. Sales, 95. Stock, 5,347.

NEW ORLEANS, June 15, 1878.

Cotton quiet; middling, 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅝c.; good ordinary, 10c. Net receipts, 366 bales; gross, 741. Sales, 1,000. Stock, 48,352.

MOBILE, June 15, 1878.

Cotton quiet; middling, 10⅝c.; low middling, 10⅛c.; good ordinary, 9⅝c. Net receipts, 6 bales. Exports coastwise, 385. Sales, 200. Stock, 5,316.

SAVANNAH, June 15, 1878.

Cotton quiet; middling, 10⅞c.; low middling, 10⅜c.; good ordinary, 9⅞c. Net receipts, 368 bales; gross, 466. Sales, 250. Stock, 3,162.

CHARLESTON, June 15, 1878.

Cotton steady; middling, 11c. a 11⅛c.; low middling, 10⅝c. a 10⅞c.; good ordinary, 10⅛c. a 10⅜c. Net receipts, 48 bales. Sales, 150. Stock, 1,220.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 15, 1878.

Spirits of turpentine firm at 28c. Rosin firm at $1 17½ for strained. Crude turpentine steady at $1 for hard, $1 75 for yellow dip and $2 for virgin. Tar steady at $1 35.

OSWEGO, June 15, 1878.

Flour unchanged; sales, 1,100 bbls. Wheat lower; No. 1 Milwaukee club, $1 12½; red Ohio, $1 11; red State, $1 15; white State, $1 23. Corn steady; high mixed Toledo State, 44c. Barley, rye and peas nominal. Corn meal—$20 for bolted, $19 for unbolted; shorts, $13; shipstuffs, $14; middlings, $15. Canal freights—Wheat and peas, 4½c.; corn and rye, 4c.; barley, 3½c. to New York; lumber, $1 60 to Albany; $2 10 to New York. Receipts—2,500 bushels rye, 1,240,000 feet lumber. Shipments—1,200 bbls. flour, 440,000 feet of lumber.

BUFFALO, June 15, 1878.

Flour steady; sales 680 bbls. Wheat in light milling demand; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at $1 07, 2,000 do. Minnesota spring at $1 07; other grades nominal. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed Western quoted at 41c. a 41½c. Oats quiet; sales 750 bushels white at 30c. Barley neglected. Rye inactive. Highwines firm; sales 20 bbls. at $1 06 a $1 07 for city made. Other articles unchanged. Railroad freights steady. Canal freights quoted—Wheat, 4½c.; corn, 4c.; oats, 3c. to New York. Receipts by railroads—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; wheat, 27,900 bushels; corn, 24,800 do.; oats, 17,000 do.; barley, 3,800 do.; rye, 9,000 do. Receipts by lake—Flour, 1,400 bbls.; wheat, 140,500 bushels; corn, 173,520 do.; oats, 13,200 do. Shipments by railroad—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; wheat, 30,800 bushels; corn, 28,000 do.; oats, 17,000 do.; barley, 3,800 do.; rye, 9,000 do. Shipments by canal to tidewater—Flour, 22 bbls.; wheat, 86,931 bushels; corn, 99,552 do.; oats, 43,186 do.; to intermediate points—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 2,152 do.

DETROIT, June 15, 1878.

Flour steady, with a good demand. Wheat firm; extra white Michigan, $1 13½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1 12½. Corn dull and unsettled; nothing doing; high mixed nominally 37½c.; No. 1 mixed nominally 37c. Oats lower; holders free sellers at 27c. for No. 1 white and 26½c. for No. 1 mixed. Cloverseed dull and unsettled at nominally $3 80. Receipts—Flour, 1,600 bbls.; wheat, 16,000 bushels; corn, 1,300 do.; oats, 1,700 do. Shipments—Flour, 1,900 bbls.; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 700 do.; oats, 2,300 do.

TOLEDO, June 15, 1878.

Wheat steady; amber Michigan, spot, $1 02; seller July, 96c.; seller August, 94c.; No. 1 red winter, $1 04; No. 2 do., spot and seller June, $1; seller July, 92½c.; seller August, 91c.; No. 3 red, 86c.; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red, $1; rejected Wabash, 70c. Corn steady; high mixed, 38½c.; No. 2 white, 40½c. bid; rejected, 35c.; damaged, 31½c. Oats dull; No. 2, 24½c.; No. 2 white, 26c. Receipts—Wheat, 3,000 bushels; corn, 20,000 do.; oats, 2,000 do. Shipments—Wheat, 10,000 bushels; corn, 13,000 do.; oats, 1,000 do.

CINCINNATI, June 15, 1878.

Flour heavy; family, $4 60 a $5. Wheat dull, weak and lower; red, 85c. a $1. Corn dull at 40c. a 40½c. Oats dull at 26c. a 28c. Rye dull and drooping at 54c. a 56c. Barley quiet; new fall, 44c. Pork firmer; held at $9 50. Lard in good demand; small sales current make at 6⅜c., kettle at 7½c. a 7⅝c. Bulk meats strong and higher; shoulders, 4¾c.; short rib, $5 12½ bid, cash; sales at $5 10 a $5 12½, closing at $5 17½ bid, buyer June; short clear nominally $5 50. Bacon strong and higher, with improved demand, at 5c., 5⅞c. and 6c. for shoulders, clear rib and clear sides. Whiskey in good demand; prices a shade higher at $1 04. Butter firm and unchanged. Live hogs firm and unchanged; receipts, 1,249; shipments, 1,126.

CHICAGO, June 15, 1878.

Flour quiet and weak; easier, but not quotably lower. Wheat irregular; active, but weak and lower; No. 2 Chicago spring, 93c. cash; 90⅝c. a 90¾c., July; 84c. a 84½c., August; No. 3 do., 83c. Corn active, but a shade lower; 35½c., cash; 35⅝c., July; 36⅞c., August; rejected, 31c. Oats in fair demand, but lower; 22⅝c., cash; 23¼c., July; 22⅝c., August; rejected, 18c. Rye easier at 52½c. Barley easier at 48c. Pork fairly active and a shade higher; $8 90 a $8 95, cash; $8 92½ a $8 95, July; $9 10 a $9 12½, August; $9 27½ a $9 30, September. Lard fairly active and a shade higher; $6 70 a $6 75, cash; $6 75 a $6 77½, July; $6 85 a $6 87½, August. Bulk meats in fair demand and higher; shoulders, 4¼c.; short rib, 5c.; short clear, 5¼c. Whiskey firmer at $1 04½, cash; $1 05, next week. Receipts—Flour, 5,000 bbls.; wheat, 4,300 bushels; corn, 122,000 do.; oats, 41,000 do.; rye, 1,500 do.; barley, 1,600 do. Shipments—Flour, 4,700 bbls.; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 303,000 do.; oats, 14,000 do.; barley, 430 do.

PRINT CLOTHS MARKET.

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 15, 1878.

The print cloths market is firm at 3 7-16c., cash, a ½ per cent off, for 64 square extra and standard goods, numerous small offers at 3⅜c., cash, being declined. For 56 by 60 goods quotations are held at 3c. a 3⅛c. asked, and 3c. a 2⅞c. bid.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, June 15, 1878.

Sugar—The unsettled condition of the gold market has prevented large transactions; quotations close steady and firm; Nos. 10 to 12, Dutch standard, 7 a 7¾ reals, gold, per arrobe; Nos. 15 to 20, Dutch standard, 8½ a 9¾ reals; molasses sugar, Nos. 7 to 10, at 6½ a 6¾ reals; muscovado sugar, common to fair, 6½ a 7 reals; centrifugal sugars, Nos. 11 to 13, in boxes and hogsheads, 8 a 8¾ reals. Stock in warehouse at Havana and Matanzas—109,350 boxes, 84,000 bags and 95,120 hhds. Receipts of the week—8,120 boxes, 6,140 bags and 13,000 hhds. Exports during the week—4,260 boxes, 9,070 bags and 4,577 hhds., including 2,170 boxes and all the bags and hhds. to the United States. Molasses nominal. Butter, $55 a $62, currency, per quintal for superior American. Flour, $32 50 a $33, currency, per bbl. for American. Jerked beef, 31 a 32 reals, currency, per arrobe. Hams, $35 a $40, currency, per quintal for American sugar-cured. Lard, in kegs, $31 a $31 50, currency, per quintal, for fine; do., in tins, $36 50 a $37 50 per quintal. Potatoes, $9 a $9 50, currency, per bbl. White wax, $25, gold, per arrobe. Honey, 4½ reals, gold, per gallon. Onions, $17 a $18 currency, per bbl. for American. Shooks firm; box, 7½ a 8 reals, gold; sugar hhds., 18 a 19 reals. White navy beans, 22½ a 23 reals, currency, per arrobe. Chewing tobacco, $55 a $65, gold, per quintal. Corn, 10¾ a 11 reals, currency, per arrobe. Freights—There were few charters, with an upward tendency in rates, to the United States; loading at Havana for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $4 50 a $5, currency; loading at ports on the north coast (outside ports), for the United States, per hhd. of sugar, $5 50 a $6, currency. Tobacco quiet.

FINANCIAL.

AT THE PUBLIC STOCK EXCHANGE, 44 BROAD ST. AND 70 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, AND 200 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN, MESSRS. E. W. TODD & CO. will buy and sell all active Stocks at New York Stock Exchange prices, in lots of from 5 to 100 shares, on a margin of 1 per cent. Commissions, 1-16.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER.
Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, our established days for 27 years. Special sales on all other days when required.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 43 Pine st., New York.

AT REASONABLE RATES.—MONEY ON LIFE AND Endowment Insurance Policies and Mortgages; same bought; insurance of all kinds effected with best companies at lowest premiums.
J. J. HABRICH & CO.,
165 Broadway. Box 1,880.

ADVANCES ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARRIAGES, &c., if stored at our warehouses. Address STORAGE, box 178 Herald office.

ALL DEFAULTED RAILROAD BONDS WANTED—by ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO., 43 Pine st., N. Y.

ALL THE ACTIVE MINING SHARES BOUGHT and sold, strictly on commission, in the San Francisco and New York markets; dividends on Bonanzas paid here promptly. WILLIAM WARD, Banker and Broker, No. 52 Broadway.

"ADVANCES" ON PIANOS, FURNITURE, &C.—103 West 33d st., west of 6th av. (storage office), without bonus.

A TALENTED LADY, POSSESSING TACT AND energy, desires the aid of a true gentleman for profitable business; no risk. Address MEXICO, Herald Uptown office.

CONTRACTOR WILL PAY CASH FOR GOOD INdorsement accommodation on notes. Address CONTRACTOR, box 114 Herald office.

ESTATE WILL LOAN $450,000, SIX PER CENT, five years; first class property. Principals address EXECUTOR, station E.

$200,000—IN SUMS TO SUIT, TO LOAN ON Mortgage five years, New York city; also money at 6 per cent. G. L. GRANT, 145 Broadway.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

CIGAR, SODA STORE AND LUNCH ROOM COMbined; price $3,500. Apply GRIGGS & CARLETON, 98 Broadway.

MR. HENRY, 119 EAST 23D ST., WANTS A PARTner with $1,500 cash; business unexceptionable in every particular; undoubted references given; fullest investigation desired. Call to-day.

PARTNER WANTED—FIRST CLASS LAUNDRY; $450 down; knowledge of business unnecessary. LEROY, station F.

WANTED—A PARTNER, GENERAL OR SPECIAL, with a cash capital of $15,000, to join in a well established boot and shoe business in one of the leading cities of the South; profits good and business safe; capital required to increase the business; references given and required. Address BOOTS AND SHOES, box 218 Herald office.

WANTED—PARTNER WITH $15,000 FOR A LONG established cloak manufacturing business. Address T. W., 194 Herald office.

$700.—RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR RELIABLE man; half interest in profitable wine room and restaurant, near Gold Stock Exchange; old established. Particulars 42 Broadway, room 36.

$3,000.—FOR SALE LOW, THE STOCK, FIXtures and Good Will of an old established Millinery and Fancy Goods Store in the best business portion of Broadway; reasons for selling ill health and retiring from business. Address MILLINERY GOODS, Herald office.

$10,000 WILL PROCURE CONTROLLING INterest in an established manufacturing business yielding large profits; advertiser going to Europe to remain. DUDLEY & CO., 6 East 14th st.

NO SEAT, NO FARE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Thanks, many thanks for the very timely leader in Sunday's paper on the overcrowding of the cars of the elevated railroads. Only yesterday I determined to ask from you such a remonstrance and that you protest against any such further abuse of the long suffering and too patient public, and also to insist that they take the matter into their own hands forthwith and that all who cannot obtain seats do, in a mass, refuse to ride and demand a return of their money.

It is a great wonder that the companies have not ere this put top-seated cars (open like those on the Coney Island routes as to form) on the elevated roads. They are in use in Paris and London and are sought after equally by both sexes, as the ladies like to see and the men like to smoke. Cars on the Manhattan Beach road from Greenpoint are far better than any yet here and would be a great comfort if arranged on top of the Gilbert and Greenwich roads.

Permit me also to suggest that the space between the cars of the Gilbert road and the platform is far too wide (six inches) for safety. A child might fall so far down as to be twisted into a broken mass before it could be extricated.

You deserve most hearty thanks and due recognition for your warfare for the comfort of the public, and the railroad corporations will henceforth fear and respect your protests against the wrongs and abuses they would fain perpetuate.

D. O. D., M. D.

BASEBALL.

RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED BY THE CLUBS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

The account of the contest for the championship of the International Association has been complicated this season. The rules governing the playing of championship games require the first four games played between any two clubs, upon the grounds of either, to be counted as championship games, or, rather, that every game played between two clubs contesting for the championship should be counted as of the championship list until the regular series shall have been played. As, however, the different clubs commenced to play exhibition games with each other without reference to the regulations, wholly regardless of the regular schedule laid down by the association, the Executive Committee decided that, in making up the records, only schedule games would be considered as official, unless such schedule games should prove to be, or to have been, stopped by rain or other proper causes. During the rainy weather in April there were no less than eleven games stopped by rain. Of course none of them can be classed in these tables for want of definite information regarding them. In the month of May there were four schedule games prevented by rain. Of two more no returns have come to hand. Thus far in June the schedule has not been completed for the following reasons:—One game was stopped by rain, five were prevented on account of Allegheny Club having been disbanded, and of the seventh no returns have been received. The column of games to be played is now made up from the schedule, disregarding those stopped by rain or those of which no information can be obtained. With these qualifications, necessary to an understanding of the situation, the international record stands as follows:—

Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	To Play.
Star	19	16	3	24
Buffalo	25	18	7	20
Tecumseh	24	16	8	22
Utica	24	16	8	23
Manchester	15	9	6	31
Hornell	26	15	11	17
Rochester	26	14	12	15
Lowell	15	8	7	30
Cricket	25	10	15	21
Worcester	15	6	9	31
Springfield	13	3	10	29
Allegheny	26	2	24	21
Hartford	15	1	14	36
Totals	268	134	134	320

NATIONAL LEAGUE RECORD.

The championship of 1877 is now in possession of the Boston Club, who are struggling manfully to retain it another year. The indications at present seem to point in favor of the club of the Queen City of the West. Following is the record:—

Clubs.	Games Played.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	To Play.
Cincinnati	21	15	6	39
Boston	16	11	5	44
Chicago	19	10	9	41
Indianapolis	20	9	11	40
Providence	16	5	11	44
Milwaukee	20	6	14	40
Totals	112	56	56	248

NOTES.

The Concord Baseball Club of Brooklyn have reorganized and will play upon the Capitoline Grounds this season. The following are their nine:—Decker, catcher; Rule, pitcher; Temple, first base; O'Flynn, second base; Willetts, third base; Spencer, short stop; Rowe, left field; Rankin, centre field; Frank, right field, with Samuel Decker, secretary.

The games to be played to-day are as follows:—Springfield vs. Lynn at Lynn, Buffalo vs. Hornell at Hornellsville, Rochester vs. Erie at Erie, Manchester vs. Lowell at Lowell, Cincinnati vs. Boston at Boston, Friendship vs. Witoka at the Capitoline Ground.

CRICKET NOTES.

The Staten Island Cricket Club paid a visit to Fall River on Saturday and played an interesting game with the Fall River Club. The Staten Islanders won by 20 runs. The score was as follows:—Staten Island—First inning, 81; second inning, 49. Fall River—First inning, 70; second inning, 40. To-day the Staten Island Club play the Longwood Club, of Boston, at Boston.

On Saturday next the St. George's Club, of this city, will play their return match with the Longwood Club, of Boston, at Longwood.

The match between the second elevens of the St. George's and Staten Island clubs, which has been postponed twice on account of the weather, will be played on Thursday next, this time on the St. George's grounds at Hoboken.

On June 26 the first elevens of the Staten Island and Manhattan clubs will play their first match of the season at Prospect Park.

The members of the Cricketers' Association of the United States have been notified that an international match between the United States and Canada will be played at some point in Canada in August next. There being no fund on hand the players selected to represent the United States must defray their own expenses this year. In future years the gate money will be used to defray all expenses.

The association has decided that no one over sixteen years of age shall play in juvenile elevens.

The Australian eleven gained a fine victory over the famous Middlesex County Cricket Club at Lords on May 27. The score was:—Middlesex County Club—First inning, 33; second inning, 19. Australians—First inning, 41; second inning, 12, with only one wicket down. The noted player, Mr. W. G. Grace was put out on the second ball, his first hit being a four hit to leg, from Allan's bowling. On the second ball he was caught at short leg by Midwinter. In the second inning Mr. Grace was clean bowled by Spafforth on the second ball. In two overs four of the strongest men in the Middlesex County Cricket Club were retired for a single run, this from the bowling of Boyle. The match is one of the most remarkable on record.

ATHLETIC GAMES.

The Staten Island Athletic Club will hold a meeting at their grounds on Bement avenue, West New Brighton, on the 4th of July, beginning at ten A. M. Open events—100 yards run; quarter mile run; half mile run; one mile run; three mile walk; running high jump; running broad jump. Club events—100 yards handicap run quarter mile handicap run; half mile handicap run; one mile handicap walk; sixth of a mile hurdle race, and tug of war. Entries close June 27.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

Mr. A. Keene Richards has sold for Mr. J. A. Grinstead, Lexington, Ky., at St. Louis, Mo., to Mr. Isaac Staples, Minneapolis, Minn., the gray horse D'Artagnan, 6 years old, by Lightning, dam Zingara by Star Davis; bay colt Athelstane, 2 years old, by John Morgan, dam Tribulation by Jeff Davis; and chestnut colt, 3 years old, by Brown Dick, out of Electra by Jack Malone.

Mr. A. Keene Richards has also sold for Mr. J. A. Grinstead, to Colonel Charles L. Hunt, St. Louis, Mo., the bay stallion Gilroy, foaled 1862, by Lexington, out of Magnolia by imp. Glencoe. Gilroy is own brother to Daniel Boone and Kentucky, and is the sire of Grinstead, Henry Owens, Misdeal, Viceroy, Lapland, Duncan F. Kenner, &c. He is one of the best bred sons of Lexington.

Mr. H. P. McGrath, McGrathiana Stud Farm, Lexington, Ky., sold at St. Louis, Mo., to Mr. Isaac Staples, Minneapolis, Minn., the chestnut filly Florence Payne, 3 years, by Blarneystone, dam Florence I. by imp. Australian; Lucy Morrison, 2 years, by Blarneystone, dam Lucy Jackson by Endorser, and chestnut gelding Thornton Moore, 2 years, by Tom Bowling, dam by imp. Knight of St. George.

Mr. A. McFadden, Lexington, Ky., has sold to Mr. Phil G. Cocks, Gum Grove, Miss., the chestnut colt Kinkora, 2 years old, by Waverley, out of Nora Creina by Mahomet, for $2,000. Kinkora has started but once this year, and he won the Colt Stakes, half mile, at Lexington, over a heavy track in 53½ seconds.

Messrs. Powers & Buckles, Decatur, Ill., have bought of J. A. Patterson, Edinburg, Ill. the brown horse Harkaway, 5 years, by Enquirer, out of Rurica, by Ruric, her dam Eleanor Margrave (sister to Emma Wright, dam of Mollie Jackson) by imp. Margrave, out of Fanny Wright by Silverheels, &c.

HORSE NOTES.

Mr. F. C. Vyner has sustained a great loss in the death of this celebrated brood mare, who has just died at his breeding stud, at Newby, near Richmond, having only reached her eleventh year. She was bred by Mr. King in 1867, and was by Adventurer out of Mandragora, by Rataplan, grandam Manganese, by Birdcatcher. She had a very successful racing career, having won, during the four years she was on the turf, no fewer than twenty-two stakes out of fifty-three starts, the money value being nearly £7,000. At the sale of Mr. King's stud, at Doncaster, in 1875, she was purchased by Mr. Gee for 2,500 guineas, that gentleman also taking her dam, Mandragora, for 3,250 guineas. Agility's first foal (1875), named Agile, was also taken by Mr. Gee at the above sale for 200 guineas. In June of last year Mr. Gee's stud came to the hammer, at Wadhurst, when Agility, with a foal at foot by Scottish Chief, was purchased by Mr. Vyner for 3,300 guineas. She proved barren in 1874 and 1876.

The English *Sporting Life* of June 1 says:—"The North Metropolitan Tramways Company has this week commenced horsing all their cars with animals imported from America, about one thousand having been brought over within the past two or three months. They have been gradually broke into the work at night and in the early morning, out of the hours of ordinary passenger traffic. For the most part the horses appear to be good looking, useful animals, many of them showing a lot of quality."

SPORTING EVENTS ABROAD.

PIGEON SHOOTING—THE GUN CLUB, NOTTING HILL.

There was a very large and aristocratic company present at the club grounds on Saturday, May 25, when a heavy afternoon's shooting took place. The proceedings commenced shortly after one o'clock with a match for the Members' Challenge Cup, value 100 guineas, the competitors being Mr. H. Cholmondeley Pennell, the holder (who became the possessor of the prize on the 17th, by beating twenty-seven opponents), and Mr. Augustus Grimble, the challenger, the conditions being to shoot at twenty-five pigeons each, thirty yards rise, the latter gentleman having to stake £25. Mr. Pennell took the lead at starting, being two birds in advance on the conclusion of the fifth round, one at the tenth round and two at the fifteenth. At the end of the twentieth round they were on even terms, each having killed twelve out of twenty, and Mr. Grimble adding four more to his score out of his last five birds, and Mr. Pennell only three, the first named member became the holder of the cup, by grassing sixteen out of twenty-five; his opponent scoring fifteen out of a similar number.

MATCH FOR THE MEMBERS' CHALLENGE CUP, value 100 guineas; twenty-five birds each, thirty yards rise.

	Birds Shot At.	Killed.
Mr. Grimble	0110011101010101110110111	16
Mr. Pennell	1110101011011010100101101	15

Won by Mr. Grimble by one bird.

On May 29 the Thirty Yards Champion Sweepstakes of £10 each, at 15 birds each, with a £25 cup added by the club, was brought to issue. The weather was much finer than on the preceding day, consequently there was an increased attendance, and, considering that the entrance fee was rather a heavy one, the field of sixteen competitors was very good. The first event, as usual, was a £1 sweepstakes, three birds, which was divided between Captain Henry and Mr. Kerr; Captain Shelley won the second and divided the third with Sir G. H. Leith. Mr. Black and Mr. Carrington also shot a match for £20, at ten birds, thirty yards rise, and the latter, who used one of S. Grant's central fire breech-loaders, won by two birds, killing seven to his opponent's five. The shooting in the big event was, generally speaking, not very brilliant, though in one or two instances some of the shooters were most unlucky with their birds, but none more so than Captain Henry, whose third and fourth fell dead immediately after clearing the boundary. Sir G. Leith also in the ninth round was similarly unfortunate, and Lord Hill in the next was only just beaten. Captain Shelley killed his twelfth bird with a fine second, and at this time Mr. Kerr was leading the field, Mr. Wallace and Captain Shelley being next. Mr. Wallace, failing to kill in the thirteenth round, joined issue with Mr. Black, who had missed three, but as the last mentioned omitted to score his fourteenth he was placed *hors de combat*. Mr. Kerr then went up to his mark, and killing in fine time with his first, won the cup and £100, having grassed thirteen out of fourteen. Captain Shelley and Mr. Wallace, by missing in the fourteenth and fifteenth rounds, allowed all the other competitors to shoot up for the second and third prizes, the result being that £45 was ultimately placed to the credit of Captain Shelley, while the third of £15 fell to Lord De Grey, Captain Leighton, who was unlucky with his tie bird, finishing fourth.

SCORE.

THE THIRTY YARDS CHAMPION SWEEPSTAKES of £10 each, at fifteen birds; sixteen subs.

Mr. C. Kerr	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	13
Captain Shelley	1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	11
Lord De Grey	1 1 0 1 0 1 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1	11
Captain Leighton	1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1	11
Mr. Black	0 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 1 1 1 1 0 0	10
Mr. Wallace	1 1 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 1 1 1 0 0 0	10
Sir G. H. Leith, Bart.	0 1 1 1 1 1 0 1 0 1 0 1 1 0	9
Mr. Williams	1 1 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 1 1 0	8
Lord Hill	1 1 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 0 1 0	7
Duke of Montrose	1 1 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 1 0	6
Captain Henry	1 1 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 0	5
Mr. Berkeley Lucy	0 1 0 0 1 0 1 1 0	4
Mr. Wormwood	0 0 1 1 0 0 1 0	3
Mr. Carrington	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 0	2
Mr. Le Bois	0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2
Mr. T. G. Freake	0 0 1 0 0 0	1

Mr. C. Kerr won the cup and £100.

Ties for the second prize, £45:—

Captain Shelley	1 1 0 1
Lord De Grey (third prize, £15)	1 1 0 0
Captain Leighton	0

"HE JESTS AT SCARS."

MRS. BRADY'S INJURIES AND HER ARTFUL TALE BEFORE AN UNFEELING MAGISTRATE.

A very stout matron, of Mulberry street, with a voluble tongue, who gave her name as Mrs. Julia Brady, appeared in the Tombs Police Court yesterday to get a warrant for the arrest of one Delia Long, who occupies an adjoining tenement and whom she charged with assaulting her. Mrs. Brady's head was bandaged up in a manner to indicate that her wounds were very severe. Fully five feet of linen were used. She groaned with pain as she told the Court how, without the slightest provocation in the world, Miss Delia Long, who she parenthetically explained was a woman of very low habits, had struck her on the head with a beer can, inflicting a wound which she (Mrs. Brady) felt sure would sooner or later result in her death.

"Was there no provocation at all?" asked the Judge. "Did not both of you have some words together—some trifling dispute, eh?"

"Well, yes, yer Honor. Her brother's child, who is one of the biggest little vagabones around the Points, bate my Thomas, an' I towld her about it, whin she up and sthruck me wid de can. Oh, murther! murther! how it pains!" and Mrs. Brady rocked her head to and fro in suffering.

"Was that all?" continued the Judge. "Didn't you call her some hard names? Now think."

NO PROVOCATION WHATEVER.

"No, yer Honor; I only said that it was the likes of her that was in Botany Bay, and I towld her if her brother's boy ever agin interfared with my Thomas I'd make her eyes blacker nor they were. That's all I said, Judge, when she up and hit me wid de can."

"Come, now, Mrs. Brady, didn't you hit her?"

"Av coorse I did, Judge, aither she hit me. Would ye have me shtand still like a post and be murthered in cowld blood? I give her one in the eye, and I wish I had given her a dozen, the villain. She's the manest woman in the block, Judge. The other day when the fishman came to the door she axed him how much for herrins. He says, says he——"

"Never mind that, Mrs. Brady, let us finish about this assault first. Just undo the bandage and let me see the cuts on your head."

"Oh, no, Judge, I'd get me death o' cowld," said Mrs. Brady, shuddering. "The docther says I mustn't take it aff at all, at all. Oh, how it pains! Will I ever get well? Will I ever get well?" and Mrs. Brady put both hands to her head in agony.

The Court, however, was unfeeling. He insisted on seeing the wounds, and Mrs. Brady at last, despite her vigorous protests, was obliged to unwind the linen from around her head. The operation over the Judge looked to see the painful scars, but none were visible. Thinking it due to the defective light he got closer and again looked; but there was no wound. The nearest approach was a trifling bump on the forehead.

He gave a look of reproach at Mrs. Brady. She stammered and explained that the cuts had probably "been haled by the salve." No warrant was issued.

ASSAULTING A POLICEMAN.

Patrolman Thomas Daly, of the Eighth precinct, was complainant in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against Frank Dorman and Thomas Welch. They had been engaged in a disturbance on West street on Saturday night, and when the officer interfered they assaulted him with a club and attempted to stab him. Judge Smith held them for examination.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Potter.—Third Monday motion calendar. Court opens at half-past ten o'clock A. M. Calendar called at half-past eleven o'clock A. M.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until July 30, 1878.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Donohue—Demurrers.—Nos. 7, 12, 16. Law and Fact—Nos. 516, 545, 507, 471, 56, 67, 250, 26, 365, 366, 135, 131, 544, 556, 557, 562, 563, 564, 567, 570, 574, 79, 469, 470, 502, 508, 325, 514, 520, 356, 104, 167, 168, 486, 519, 524, 525, 526, 561, 243, 362, 523, 576.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 821, 3342, 691, 862, 1161, 1522, 2723, 2724, 3133, 3239, 2647, 829, 1309, 124, 3423, 2963, 1631, 1719, 1691, 1692, 1695, 433½, 1621, 385½, 2177, 3540. Part 2—Held by Judge Van Vorst.—Nos. 953, 1339, 1494, 3342, 1355, 2493, 405, 1687, 1421, 1680, 2566, 1420, 1664, 1677, 1119, 1651, 1594½, 2034, 1693, 3090, 1590, 797, 2812, 3289. Part 3—Held by Judge Barrett.—Nos. 506, 507, 1441, 1125, 1527½, 1547, 3479, 1174, 1262, 37, 229, 1482, 1263, 1540, 1453, 1542, 2955, 828, 355, 3189.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned until the fourth Monday of June.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Judge Sedgwick.—Case on—No. 62. No day calendar.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Judge Sanford.—Nos. 97, 596, 745, 318, 753, 157, 360, 554, 445, 144, 143, 263, 806, 446, 836. Part 2—Held by Chief Justice Curtis.—Nos. 555, 848, 835, 852, 758, 313, 859, 1066, 167, 134, 1261, 773, 1264, 772, 887. Part 3—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 875, 1022, 964, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 1006, 984, 1011, 1012, 927, 1026, 877, 881, 891, 894, 907, 908, 869, 910, 913, 922, 936, 951, 992, 1091, 973, 994, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 995.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Will meet to-day for the purpose of rendering decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—CHAMBERS—Held by Judge Van Hoesen.—Nos. 4, 10, 12, 14.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM—Held by Judge Robinson.—No day calendar.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part 1.—Adjourned for the term. Part 2—Held by Judge J. F. Daly.—Nos. 1456, 389, 2764, 1478, 1463, 962½, 1209, 2899, 2670, 2129, 2311, 1416, 1489, 1491, 2681, 1840, 1486, 1479, 416, 510, 2679, 1553, 132, 1361, 1940, 1438, 483, 829, 1115, 2529, 1312, 2437, 688, 758, 1675, 544, 318, 551, 555, 1898, 1782, 653, 1106, 1107, 1123, 2710, 1372, 22, 519, 520, 143, 394, 360, 483, 2886, 1470, 148, 243, 1951, 451, 1426, 368, 644, 2601, 2917, 1963.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part 1—Held by Chief Justice Alker.—Nos. 4618, 4808, 4851, 4547, 3911, 3912, 3305, 4684, 4657, 48, 2614, 4869, 2020½, 4399, 4449. Part 2—Held by Judge Sheridan.—Nos. 2627, 4049, 4050, 3693, 4120, 4556, 4311, 4310, 4309, 4395, 3196, 2448, 4287, 4581, 4329. Part 3—Held by Judge Sinnott.—Nos. 4675, 4824, 4828, 1904, 4421, 2643, 4673, 4662, 4637, 3575, 4672, 4218, 3225½, 3474, 596, 1272.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part 1—Held by Judge Gildersleeve.—The People vs. Mary Brown, homicide; Same vs. Benjamin Davis, robbery; Same vs. Christian Smith, grand larceny; Same vs. Josephine Young, grand larceny; Same vs. Dominico Cantelifgro, grand larceny; Same vs. Ann. K. Nelson, grand larceny; Same vs. Annie Regan, grand larceny; Same vs. John Kelly, ——; Same vs. Thomas Goodman, burglary; Same vs. Annie E. Gilligan, ——. Part 2—Held by Judge Sutherland.—The People vs. David Marsh, grand larceny (continued); Same vs. John J. Nicholson, perjury.

MUCH TOO SOCIABLE.

The Sylvan Social Coterie, of Corlear's Hook, held a *fête champêtre* Saturday night in Bellevue Park, corner of avenue A and East Eightieth street. The Killibulum Club, of East Seventy-seventh street, heard of the gathering, and resolved to proceed to the garden in a body and welcome their friends from the Hook. On applying for admission at the entrance the doorkeeper informed the club that he would take in their cards. The enthusiasm of the new comers was too strong, however, to admit even of temporary restraint, so they poured in *en masse*, and rushed forward to greet the picknickers. The Sylvan Coterie gave the visitors, however, a cool reception, and when the latter protested, unceremoniously tumbled them over the fence which protects the garden. Much chagrined at this return for good feeling the Killibulum boys proceeded to vent their spleen upon their old enemies, the police of Captain Robbins' precinct. Officers McCarthy, Reilly and O'Reilly, in company with Detectives Crowley and Sawyer, defended themselves to the best of their ability, but were forced to retire in good order until Second avenue was reached, when reinforcements arrived and the attacking party slowly melted away into the shadows of night. The following persons were arrested next morning and taken before Judge Flammer, in the Harlem Police Court:—George White, Charles Rockwell, James Hyland, James Faulkner, George Walker, James Mooney and Patrick McGowan. A tranquil expression rested upon the countenances of the prisoners while standing in front of His Honor, and as the officers could not positively identify them as being among their assailants of the night before the entire party were discharged with the usual warning.

CORONER'S CASES.

Ann Ferguson, forty-three years of age, was found dead yesterday on the floor of her room at No. 2 Cottage place. Heart disease is supposed to have caused her death.

The body of an unknown man, apparently twenty-five years old, of medium height and having dark hair, was found in the water off the Battery yesterday morning.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARRIED

DAYTON—MORGAN.—On Saturday, June 15, at Christ's Church, South Amboy, N. J., by the Rev. R. B. Post, ANNA, eldest daughter of Richard Dayton, Esq., to L. O. MORGAN, M. D.

SMITH—STIMERS.—On Thursday evening, June 13, at the Church of the Ascension, West New Brighton, S. I., by Rev. J. S. Bush, CHARLES IMBRIE SMITH to ANNIE D. STIMERS, all of Staten Island.

DIED

AIKEN.—On Sabbath morning, June 16, JAMES AIKEN, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, 126 West 20th st., Tuesday, at 12:30 P. M.

BARNES.—Thursday evening, June 13, 1878, after a short and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, KATIE, beloved wife of William H. Barnes, in the 32d year of her age.

Dearest mother, thou hast left us,
And your loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Funeral will take place Monday, June 17, at ten A. M., from her late residence, 626 West 30th st., thence to St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church, 32d st., near 9th av., where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

BARTH.—On Saturday, June 15, CHARLES BARTH, in his 66th year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at two P. M., from the Dutch Reformed Church, Houston street.

BENNETT.—On Sunday, June 16, FRANKLYN T. BENNETT, in the 53d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Irvington, N. Y., at half-past two P. M., Tuesday, June 18.

BRENNAN.—There will be a solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late OWEN BRENNAN at St. Augustine's on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at half-past nine A. M. Relatives, friends and reverend clergy are invited to attend.

CALLAGHAN.—On Saturday, June 15, JOHANNAH, beloved wife of Jeremiah Callaghan, native of Churchtown, county Cork, Ireland, in the 55th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 631 1st av., to-day (Monday), June 17, at two o'clock.

CATHCART.—In Brooklyn, MARY A., wife of Allen Cathcart, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral services at the New York Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, at half-past two o'clock P. M., Tuesday, June 18, 1878.

COLLIS.—At St. George's, Bermuda, June 9, Captain JAMES A. COLLIS, aged 52 years.

London and Dublin papers please copy.

DUSINBERRE.—On Sunday, June 16, 1878, MARTHA DUSINBERRE, aged 62 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service at her late residence, No. 260 West 11th st., on Tuesday evening, June 18th inst., at eight o'clock. Interment at Warwick, N. Y., Wednesday morning.

HARPER.—On the 14th inst., ALICE, beloved wife of John G. Harper, aged 42 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 344 East 4th st., on Monday, at two o'clock. No flowers.

HERRICK.—At Monroe, N. Y., June 15, ANSON HERRICK, of Paterson, N. J., son of the late Anson Herrick, of New York city, and one of the proprietors of the Paterson Guardian.

Funeral services on Tuesday, June 18, at half-past three P. M. at 282 Broadway, Paterson, N. J. Carriages will meet Erie trains leaving New York at 12 M. and 1:45 P. M. at the Paterson depot. Interment at Greenwood.

KENNEDY.—On June 12, at 336 East 40th st., MARY KENNEDY, native of Killeshamah, county Cavan, Ireland.

Funeral on June 18 at two o'clock.

KOHLER.—On Saturday, June 15, 1878, PETER KOHLER, aged 57 years, 7 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends and members of the Teutonia Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.; Mount Horeb Encampment, No. 7, I. O. O. F., and Central Verein of Odd Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, June 17, at two P. M., from his late residence, No. 125 Bank street.

LEFFERTS.—In this city, June 16, MERCHIA ELIZABETH SWIFT, wife of Ezra N. Lefferts, aged 32.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 812 Greenwich street, on Tuesday, at one o'clock.

LEWIS.—On Saturday evening, June 15, CHARLES O. LEWIS, son of Walter O. and Harriet Lewis, in his 33d year.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Clinton and Montague sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at three o'clock P. M. Friends will please omit flowers.

MAGRATH.—On Sunday evening, June 16, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Henry Magrath, 424 6th av.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

McMAHON.—On Saturday, 15th, SARAH McMAHON, after a short illness, in the 91st year of her age.

May her soul rest in peace.

The funeral will take place, from the residence of her son, 321 West 25th st., on Tuesday, 18th, at ten A. M., to St. Columba's Church, where a requiem mass will be offered up for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

NEES.—On Sunday, 16th inst., PAULINE, younger daughter of Frederick and Rosina Nees, aged 4 years.

Funeral on Tuesday, ten A. M., from the residence of her parents, Mott Haven. Interment at Lutheran Cemetery.

NESSLAGE.—On Sunday, June 16, after a lingering illness, GEORGE W., son of J. H. H. and Elizabeth Nesslage.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OSTERHELD.—At Yonkers, June 13, GEORGE OSTERHELD, in the 47th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Linden st., Monday, June 17, at three P. M.

QUINN.—On Saturday, June 15, 1878, PATRICK QUINN, a native of Drumcliffe, county Sligo, Ireland, in his 77th year.

The relatives and friends of the family and the members of St. James' Roman Catholic T. A. B. Society are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Monday, June 17, at two o'clock, from his late residence, 135 Madison st.

RANGES.—At Hoboken, N. J., Sunday, June 16, EDWARD HENRY, son of Diederich and Louisa Ranges, aged 3 years and 2 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, 43 Washington st., Hoboken, N. J. Tuesday, June 18, at one o'clock P. M.

RICHSHOFFER.—On Saturday, June 15, FREDERIC A. RICHSHOFFER, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 332 East 14th st., on Monday, at one P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

RODWELL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, June 16, 1878, FRANCES HALL RODWELL, relict of John Rodwell, in the 77th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 43 Oxford st., near Park av., on Wednesday next, at two o'clock P. M.

RONTEN.—Suddenly, on Saturday, June 15, SARAH A. RONTEN, aged 20 years, 10 months and 22 days.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, Mrs. Janet Laumia, 186 East 64th st., on Tuesday, June 18, at one o'clock.

RYAN.—On Saturday, June 15, TERRENCE RYAN, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on June 17, at one o'clock, from his late residence, 432 West 17th st.

SCHANCK.—At Palisades, Rockland county, N. Y., on Friday, June 14, JOSEPH SMITH SCHANCK, in the 62d year of his age.

Interment at Flushing.

SHENFIELD.—On Saturday, June 15, KING SHENFIELD, aged 78, a native of Warsaw, Poland.

The funeral will take place June 17, at eleven o'clock A. M., at the residence of his son, Ab Shenfield, 408 East 57th st. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Washington Cemetery.

SMITH.—At Newark, N. J., on June, 15, 1878, EDWARD D. G. SMITH, M. D., son of the late L. A. Smith, M. D., of the same place.

Funeral services will be held at the North Reformed Church, Broad st., on Tuesday, June 18, at half-past three P. M.

TEWERS.—On Sunday, June 16, CHARLES TEWERS, the youngest son of John and Annie Tewers, aged 1 month and 15 days.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day (Monday), at half-past one P. M., from their residence, 119 King, corner Greenwich st., New York.

INSANITY.

Rapid Increase of Mental Disorders Here and Abroad.

THE APPARENT CAUSES.

Opinions and Reports of Experts on the Spread of Lunacy.

Within the past few years the steady increase in the number of commitments to hospitals and asylums for mental diseases has attracted general attention. An examination of the yearly reports of the principal asylums of the country shows that during the past five years or more there has been a pretty regular increase in the ratio of insane persons to the population, and, as stated in the report for 1877 of the Willard Asylum for the Insane, "that the increase is out of proportion to that of population and seems to be confined to the dependent and middling classes."

In England and Wales the ratio of insane to the population is 1 to 373; in Massachusetts, 1 to 423; New York, 1 to 587; Illinois, 1 to 866, and Iowa, 1 to 1,101. This shows that the density of population has a more or less predisposing effect, producing, as it decidedly does, a deteriorating influence on the human race, morally and physically. The increase in the number of insane in the State of New York for the past quarter of a century is over one hundred per cent, and, according to experts in mental diseases, this increase is not confined to any particular sections of the State; but is more or less general. If the different counties are examined the ratio of insane to every 10,000 of the population would be as follows:—Ontario, 26; New York, 25; Suffolk, 25; Schuyler, 22; Albany, 22; Cattaraugus, 21; Dutchess, 21, and so on down the scale, Hamilton and Rockland counties having the lowest ratio, being only 6.

CAUSES OF MENTAL DISEASE.

No one who has been a constant reader of the daily papers for the past few years can fail to have been impressed with the great increase in the reports of suicides, homicides and the commitments of alleged lunatics to the different city and county asylums. While much of this is directly due to the rapid increase of the population of New York and neighboring cities there must be other causes for the disease at work. Increase of population brings with it overcrowding, disease-producing surroundings, bad sanitary arrangements, which, by lowering the tone of the people, both in a moral as well as a physical point of view, directly predisposes the very poor and middling classes to mental disease. Dr. Tuke, a well-known London alienist, has written a work under the title of "Insanity in Ancient and Modern Life." In this he elaborately investigates the causes of mental diseases in Great Britain, where the increase of lunatics has been enormously large during the past half century. After a careful examination of all the statistics, showing that the number of insane people confined in asylums in England and Scotland at the present time reaches 66,636, Dr. Tuke concludes that the principal causes of mental disease at the present time are:—First, intoxication, including the action of alcohol and allied stimulants, not only in the individuals taking them to excess, but upon his or her offspring, whose weakness produces degeneracy in the succeeding generation; second, that defective nourishment, leading as it does to exhaustion and malnutrition of the nervous centres, causes degeneracy of the race, the evidence of which can be seen in large, insufficiently fed populations. Closely allied to this Dr. Tuke considers bad sanitary arrangements and overcrowding in filthy dwellings. Under the third class of causes he considers moral influences, "partly mixed in character, which excite or depress the emotions profoundly, as a dissolute life, depraved habits, domestic sorrow or misery, commercial speculations and losses, religious excitement, disappointments in love and general overwork." Under the fourth and last head is considered intellectual strain as a cause of insanity, which he holds to be the least frequent of all causes if examined alone.

An examination of the reports of the principal lunatic asylums in this country, public and private, confirms to a very great extent the observations of Dr. Tuke made in England.

INSANE WOMEN.

In the report of Dr. Parsons, the Medical Superintendent of the City Lunatic Asylum for Females, 1877, is given the annual increase in the number of patients in this asylum during the past ten years. The table is as follows:—

Year.	Number of Patients on Jan. 1.	Number of Patients on Dec. 31.	Increase.	Percentage of Increase.
1867....	516	596	80	15.50
1868....	596	673	77	12.92
1869....	673	758	85	12.63
1870....	758	839	81	10.69
1871....	839	882	43	5.12
1872....	882	985	103	11.68
1873....	985	1,049	64	6.49
1874....	1,049	1,138	89	8.48
1875....	1,138	1,223	85	7.47
1876....	1,223	1,349	126	10.30

In reviewing this exhibit Dr. Parsons says:—

> If the annual increase in the number of female patients should be at the rate of ten per cent during the next four years the result would be shown in the following table:—
>
> Estimated number of female patients, December 31, 1878.......... 1,632
>
> Estimated number of female patients, December 31, 1879.......... 1,795
>
> Estimated number of female patients, December 31, 1880.......... 1,975
>
> Estimated number of female patients, December 31, 1881.......... 2,172
>
> In case then the increase in the number of patients should continue at the same rate as heretofore there will be as many patients in this institution within five years from the present time as are now contained in all the State asylums for the insane of this State, and there is no reason to suppose that the ratio of increase will be less than heretofore.

Of the 478 females admitted into the asylum during the year 1876 32 were under 20 years of age, 127 between 20 and 30, 142 between 30 and 40 and 91 between 40 and 50. As age increases the predisposition to mental diseases apparently diminishes, but the table of commitments shows 3 patients admitted between 80 and 90 years old. Of the number admitted for the year 192 were married, 187 single and 89 widowed. No apparent influence was exerted by their civil condition.

PATIENTS' OCCUPATIONS.

The previous occupations of the insane females admitted during 1876 were as follows:—Farmers' daughters, 43; laborers' wives, 37; domestics, 26; laborers' daughters, 19; sailors' wives, 11; painters' wives, 10; merchants' wives, 10; housekeepers, 10; clerks' wives, 10; carpenters' daughters, 10; carpenters' wives, 9; farmers' wives, 9; butchers' wives, 8; shoemakers' wives and daughters, 8 each; bookkeepers' wives, 7; coachmen's wives, 7, nearly all other occupations being represented by from 1 to 5 admissions.

In the last report (1877) of the Willard Asylum for the Insane the occupations of patients admitted (females) were as follows:—Housework, 802; teachers, 14; seamstresses, 33. Only few of any other occupation were inmates of the institution. Of the 487 admissions of females 206 came under the head of mania, 123 of melancholia and 42 of dementia. Of this number 29 alone were certified to as having suffered from alcohol as an exciting cause of disease; 48 were known to have become insane through puerperal and epileptic diseases and disorders due to lactation.

THE INFLUENCE OF EDUCATION.

In relation to education it seems that no marked influence was exerted; for of the 478 patients admitted 34 had good education, 150 fair, 127 were able to read and write alone, 44 were able to read only and 74 had no education. This represents the ratio of uneducated to the educated of the population. The physical condition of these patients in 238 cases was good; in 149 fair and in 89 poor, which, it is claimed, shows that, as a general rule, poverty and want were not the directly exciting causes of their disorders. Among women it is generally charged that intemperance is a very frequent cause of insanity. The returns from the Female Lunatic Asylum throw a good deal of doubt on this theory. The returns, according to the last report, show that 325 temperate women were admitted against 92 intemperate and of habits unknown. This gives about twenty per cent of the admissions to be due to intemperance—nearly double the ratio set down by Dr. Taylor for England, who says:—

> Among the causes intemperance unmistakably takes the lead. This is one of those facts which stand much that is open to difference of opinion would seem to admit of no reasonable doubt. * * * Recently Mr. Whitcombe, assistant medical officer at the Birmingham Borough Asylum, has done good service by publishing the fact that during the last twenty-five years out of 3,880 pauper patients admitted into that asylum, 524, or fourteen per cent, had their malady induced by drink, and that the total expenditure thus caused by intemperance amounted in maintenance and cost of building to no less than £50,373 during that period. Some years ago I calculated the percentage of cases caused by intemperance in the asylums of England and found it to be about twelve. This proportion would be immensely increased were we to add those in which domestic misery and pecuniary losses owed their origin to this vice.

INSANITY AMONG MALES.

The last report of Dr. Macdonald, the medical superintendent of the Ward's Island Lunatic Asylum for Males, gives some very interesting information relative to the causes of mental diseases among males. Three hundred and eighty-one men were admitted to this institution during 1876. Of this number 104 suffered from mania, 123 from melancholia and 61 from dementia, 79 being classed under amentia and general paresis. The civil condition of these patients was as follows:—158 were married, 196 single, 18 widowers and 9 condition unknown. Thirty-three had received liberal educations, 126 common school, 154 could read and write, 27 could read only, 33 had received no education and the conditions of 8 were unknown. While the evidence of the records of the city asylum for females is directly against the theory that intemperance is a cause of mental disease among women, the report of the male asylum shows the great exciting effect of alcohol in the production of insanity among males. Out of 381 admissions during the year 205 patients were intemperate, 129 moderate drinkers, 24 alone were abstinent, 42 had intemperate fathers, 4 intemperate mothers, and in 4 cases both parents were addicted to the use of alcohol. Hereditary transmission played an important part in 60 cases, the family histories of the disease having been traced. In 21 patients it was found that relatives suffered from nervous diseases, such as epilepsy and apoplexy. In 44 cases the patients gave a family history of phthisis. Among males the occupations represented were as follows:—Laborers, 93; clerks, 37; no occupation, 34; machinists, 20; tailors, 16; pedlers, 11; carpenters, 10; drivers, 9; masons, 9; merchants, 9; sailors, 8; shoemakers, 8; cigar makers, 8; blacksmiths, 8; bakers, 7; farmers, 7; waiters, 5; bookkeepers, 5; all other occupations being represented in the year's admissions by from 1 to 4 cases.

GENERAL PARESIS.

It has been found at this asylum that general paresis (a slight, incomplete paralysis affecting motion, not sensation), which has only been recognized in the insane in this country during the past thirty years, is now becoming common. Dr. Macdonald states in his report of 1877:—

> In this country it has gradually extended over an increasing area, and rapidly increased in frequency in localities where it has once appeared. In the Eastern and Middle States it is now quite common, while in the Western and Southern it is relatively rare, and in some portions of them quite unknown. So far as the statistics of the asylum throw any light upon the causation of the disease they decidedly favor the theory that dissolute habits are chiefly instrumental in its determination. Beyond the evidence which they give as to the influence of intemperance in the production of insanity in general, and as to the class from which the population of this particular asylum is principally derived, they go to show an especially unfavorable history in the matter of intemperance, regarding those in whom paresis is the form of insanity assumed. Of other patients, in about one-half of all is a history of habitual intemperance given, while such is the history of two-thirds of the paretics. Of excessive sexual indulgence the influences are confessed and apparent in about one-third of the patients, and constitutional syphilis exists in an equal number. The influences of hereditary taint are indicated by histories of ancestral defect in a proportion of cases, at least as large as that found in patients with insanity of other forms.

Relative to the increase of insanity Dr. Chapin, of the Willard Asylum, states that it is sufficient to suggest that in densely populated countries there are causes of physical, moral and mental degeneracy at work, among which are injudicious marriages, social vices and the direct and indirect results of intemperance, which may be enumerated as among the most prolific in the production of a generation predisposed to insanity. The increase of insanity is an inevitable, not accidental result of our social state. One of the best European authorities on insanity says that a study of the relation between modern life and insanity shows that it is of a many-sided and complex character; that the rich and poor, from different causes, though in some respects the same cause, labor under a large amount of preventable lunacy, and that beer, gin, muscular exhaustion, domestic distress, misery and anxiety account largely, not alone for the poor who become lunatics in adult life, but also who, from hereditary predisposition, are born weak-minded or actually idiotic; that among the middle classes stress of business, excessive competition, failures, and, in many cases, reckless and intemperate living, bring on the attacks. It is also a well established fact that among the upper classes intemperance is a most fruitful cause of mental diseases, and "under this head must be comprised lady and gentlemen dipsomaniacs who are not confined in asylums." It is also believed that, while over study in youth and excessive mental labor in after life have some influence in the causation of insanity, yet luxurious lives and untrained minds have a direct influence on the origin of mental disease.

UNSUCCESSFUL BURGLARS.

AN ATTEMPT TO BLOW OPEN AND ROB A SAFE IN THE BASEMENT OF THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK BUILDING FOILED.

A safe burglary managed by skilled hands was attempted yesterday morning in the office of Mecklem Brothers, brokers, in the basement of the Irving National Bank building, on the northeast corner of Greenwich and Warren streets, and but for the noise made by the powder used to blow off one of the safe locks, which attracted a policeman to the spot, the robbers would undoubtedly have secured their plunder and escaped detection. A few moments after three o'clock Patrolman Anther, of the Fifth precinct, heard a report like that of a pistol shot coming from the neighborhood of the bank. Hastening thither, he tried the doors on the Greenwich street front, and finding them secure turned the corner of Warren street, where he found the basement door leading to Mecklem Brothers' office open. He rapped for aid and stood guard at the open door, confident that thieves were within. The officer who answered his summons was despatched to the station house and Captain Eaken soon arrived with a force of men. They entered the premises cautiously, but a short survey of the place satisfied them that the birds had flown. On the floor of the office lay a complete set of burglars' tools—sectional jimmies, bits, braces, augers, chains, files and a general assortment of articles necessary to the business of safe breaking. A canister of powder, ten or twelve yards of slow fuse and a package of some compound very similar to dynamite stood arrayed in the light of a "bull's-eye" lantern.

The office of Mecklem Brothers is located on the corner, and has two entrances, one on Warren and another on Greenwich street. Next to their office, in the basement of the same building on the Greenwich street side, is a tailoring establishment kept by Miron Canfield. The rear end of Canfield's store is walled off and used by Mecklem Brothers as a vault. A door connects the brokers' office with the tailor's store, and the brokers have been in the habit of locking the iron shutters which cover their office doors and windows on the inside and of passing through the tailor's store when going away at night. They have also made it a practice to leave their office keys in Mr. Canfield's care. In the office proper there is one large safe and in the vault a smaller one and a number of shelves containing trays of silverware and jewelry.

THE BURGLARS' WORK.

The officers at once turned their attention to examining the office safe. A hole was found drilled near the lock about three-eighths of an inch in diameter and half an inch in depth. Two broken drills lying on the floor beneath gave evidence that the robbers had labored in vain and abandoned the job. They next turned their attention to the door of the vault, and easily pried it open with the aid of a jimmy. Within the vault they renewed the drilling process on the smaller safe, and succeeded in making room to enter a charge of powder. It was the explosion of this charge that attracted the officer's attention. A few moments only had elapsed after the explosion when the officer reached the place, which leads to the belief that the burglars used a slow fuse and left the place before the blast with the intention of returning, but finding the noise attracted attention they decamped.

The police remained in charge of the place until noon, when the Mecklem brothers arrived from their home in Orange, N. J., where they had been notified by telegraph of the occurrence. One hundred dollars' worth of revenue stamps were missing from the top of the safe in the vault and about the same amount in Canadian silver. One hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps were overlooked and a bag containing $30 in pennies was thrown upon the floor, as it not worth the trouble of carrying off. None of the trays on the shelves had been disturbed. There were $3,000 in the office safe and $1,200 in the safe in the vault. The explosion of the latter had smashed the lock, but the bolts remained firm in their sockets, so that it was impossible to open it.

HOW ENTRANCE HAD BEEN EFFECTED.

It is thought that the robbers entered the place on Saturday evening and spent six or seven hours at their work. How they gained entrance is not yet clear. The keys of Mecklem Bros.' office and $5 in change were missing from a drawer in the tailor's store, where they were kept, but the door of the latter was found secured. As a financial speculation, so far as the thieves are concerned, it was a losing one, as the tools must have cost them as much or more than the proceeds of the robbery.

No arrests had been made up to a late hour last night, though the detectives on the case promise to make a favorable and speedy report of their work. There has not been an attempted robbery of the kind in the city for some months, but now that the cracksmen have signalized their intention to renew operations, similar and perhaps more successful performances may be anticipated.

RUNAWAY ACCIDENT.

A carriage, containing Mr. Henry W. Pope and his wife Emily, residing at No. 519 Henry street, Brooklyn, collided with a butcher cart in Harrison street yesterday morning. One of the front wheels of the carriage was torn off, and the horses, becoming frightened, ran away. James Burke the driver, although thrown violently to the pavement, escaped with a few slight bruises. Officer Rhatigan, of the Third police precinct, who witnessed the accident, succeeded in overtaking the runaway team. The animals carried the officer some distance, but he finally stopped them. Mr. Pope and his wife, who were found to be uninjured, stated that had it not been for the brave action of the officer they would have been killed or badly injured.

EXTREMELY UNLUCKY.

Robert Thompson, an engineer, whose family resides in Jersey City, returned from South America on Saturday night, and early yesterday morning, while attempting to jump from a Cortlandt street ferryboat, at the foot of Exchange place, Jersey City, fell between the boat and the bridge, and both his legs were broken. He was taken to the Charity Hospital. His injuries are not necessarily fatal.

AN HONORABLE TRAMP.

A seedy looking tramp called at Horton's Hotel at Jericho, L. I., last Christmas, registered his name and was warmed and fed. The host was amused when he asked for his bill, protesting that he might have money some time, and if he did he would certainly pay. Mr. Horton was surprised a few days ago by the reception of the following note, dated at Plainfield, N. J., and enclosing a twenty-five cent stamp:—

> Mr. Horton—Dear Sir—As true as living, this is the first twenty-five cent bill I have been able to get a hold of since I owed it to you last Christmas. Please excuse my neglect and accept an apology. You will find my name on your book. F. A. PFEIFFER, forty-five years old.

THE EGYPTIAN HALL RAID.

Among those arrested at Egyptian Hall on Saturday night were nine women, seven men who were on the stage, and Murphy, Dawson and Howard. Yesterday Colonel Prentice, counsel for the society, appeared for the prosecution, and Counsellor Nathan Nesbitt for the defence, in the Fifty-seventh Street Police Court. The former asked that the prisoners be held on the charge of keeping a disorderly house. Captain Murphy was called as a witness to describe the character of the dramatic performances given at the hall. He described them as highly lascivious and indecent, the principal attraction being the scantiness of the drapery of the performance and the equivocal nature of the gesture and dialogue.

Murphy claimed a discharge on the ground that he had no interest in the establishment proper, but merely kept a bar there. The testimony of the police, however, went to show a reputed proprietorship in the prisoner, and he was held to bail accordingly.

Lena Irving, one of the prisoners, was asked, under objection by counsel, who employed her, and answered that it was James J. Dawson. She knew nothing further as to the ownership and never saw Murphy on or about the stage. In the case of the other prisoners counsel asked for an adjournment, and the examination was postponed until Wednesday next.

After having secured his point, however, counsel reconsidered his course and concluded to give bail for his clients in $1,000 for trial at the General Sessions. The girls were then put to the bar and questioned as to their position and salary. Their average pay was only $6 a week, and most of them pleaded that they had mothers and other relatives to support. They were reprimanded by the Court and discharged with an admonition that if they were caught again under similar circumstances they would be more severely dealt with. Many of them wept, and some fainted as they left the court room.

The male prisoners—clog dancers, property men, stage shifters and other employés—testified that they were employed by Dawson. They were all discharged.

FIRE BUGS SENTENCED.

Judge Scudder, on Saturday, at Freehold, N. J., sentenced the two self-confessed fire bugs, Patrick and Michael Hines, who turned State's evidence, and were the principal witnesses against Kavenaugh in his trial for arson. The Judge, in passing sentence on Patrick, the one who confessed to firing the stables of Commissioner Chamberlain by lighting the straw beneath the horses and the locking of the doors, denounced this act and termed it a dastardly one, akin to murder. Patrick was sentenced to Trenton State Prison at hard labor for twelve years and Michael for ten years. The only persons present in court when the culprits were sentenced were their aged father and mother.

SHIPPING NEWS

OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK FOR THE MONTHS OF JUNE AND JULY.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Wyoming	June 18	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Canada	June 19	London	69 Broadway
Bothnia	June 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Labrador	June 19	Havre	55 Broadway
Baltic	June 20	Liverpool	37 Broadway
State of Louisiana	June 20	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Pommerania	June 20	Hamburg	61 Broadway
The Queen	June 22	Liverpool	69 Broadway
City of Richmond	June 22	Liverpool	31 33 Broadway
Circassia	June 22	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Weser	June 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Switzerland	June 22	Antwerp	52 Broadway
City of New York	June 25	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Rotterdam	June 26	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Algeria	June 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Utopia	June 26	London	7 Bowling Green
Canada	June 26	Havre	55 Broadway
France	June 26	London	69 Broadway
Adriatic	June 27	Liverpool	37 Broadway
State of Nevada	June 27	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Suevia	June 27	Hamburg	61 Broadway
City of Chester	June 29	Liverpool	31 33 Broadway
Devonia	June 29	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Neckar	June 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Erin	June 29	Liverpool	69 Broadway
Montana	July 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Russia	July 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
California	July 3	London	7 Bowling Green
Pereire	July 3	Havre	55 Broadway
City of Montreal	July 4	Liverpool	31 33 Broadway
St of Pennsylvania	July 4	Glasgow	72 Broadway
Gellert	July 4	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Britannic	July 6	Liverpool	37 Broadway
W A Scholten	July 6	Rotterdam	50 Broadway
Anchoria	July 6	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Main	July 6	Bremen	2 Bowling Green
Wisconsin	July 9	Liverpool	29 Broadway
Scythia	July 10	Liverpool	4 Bowling Green
Frisia	July 11	Hamburg	61 Broadway
Ethiopia	July 13	Glasgow	7 Bowling Green
Mosel	July 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Green

ALMANAC FOR NEW YORK—THIS DAY.

SUN AND MOON.		HIGH WATER.	
Sun rises	4 28	Sandy Hook..morn	9 23
Sun sets	7 33	Gov. Island...morn	10 08
Moon rises.....eve	9 58	Hell Gate....morn	11 53

HERALD YACHT WEATHER OBSERVATIONS.

June 16.	Hour.	Bar. Inch	Ther. Deg.	Wind.	State of Weather.
Horseshoe	Noon	30.05	78	SW	Partly cloudy.
Hospital Ship	4 PM	30.00	76	S	Partly cloudy.
Bar	8 PM	30.00	68	SSW	Partly cloudy.
Narrows	12 PM	30.00	64	SSW	Partly cloudy.

PORT OF NEW YORK, JUNE 16, 1878.

ARRIVALS.

REPORTED BY THE HERALD STEAM YACHTS AND HERALD WHITESTONE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Steamer The Queen (Br), Allitree, Liverpool June 5, with mdse and 26 passengers to F W J Hurst. June 14, 686 miles E by N of Sandy Hook, passed bark Mary E Chapman (Br), from London for Sydney, CB; 15th, 300 miles E by N of do, ship Lillie Soullard (of Yarmouth, NS), from Rotterdam via Scatterie for Baltimore.

Steamer Canima (Br), Liddicoat, Bermuda 3 days, with mdse and passengers to A E Outerbridge & Co.

Steamer Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamer Richmond, Kelly, Norfolk, with mdse to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Bark Ben Macdhui (of Glasgow), Martin, Calcutta 136 days, with mdse to W B Cooper, Jr; vessel to Henderson Bros. Passed Cape of Good Hope April 8, and crossed the Equator May 7 in lon 27; May 7, lat 2 40 N, lon 27, spoke ship Panmure (Br), from London for Otago.

Bark Sarah Chambers (of Dorchester), Rotherford, Bristol, E, via Delaware Breakwater 37 days, in ballast, to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Carlo R (Aus), Golubovich, Dublin 57 days, with barrels to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Norah, Hall, Sagua 11 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Abbie Clifford, Brandt, Sagua 10 days, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co; vessel to James E Ward & Co.

Schr J M S (Br), Murchison, Port Spain (Trinidad) 20 days, with molasses to S & W Welsh; vessel to Perkins & Job.

Schr C H Sears, Turner, Rockland, NB, 8 days, with stone to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr Leona, Gordon, Corpus Christi 32 days, with bones to J H Brower & Co. Had light winds and calms most of the passage.

Schr Minnie, Wicks, Charleston 7 days, with railroad ties to J E Lasher; vessel to Evans, Ball & Co. June 12, off Hatteras, passed schr Lizzie Heyer, from Bath for Galveston.

Schr Henry H Grant, Lowder, Richmond, Va.

Schr L V Ostrom, Benjamin, Virginia.

Sloop Silver Spray, Howell, Virginia.

Schr H D Brewster, Newton, Virginia.

Schr L Ernestine, Ackley, Virginia.

Schr M G Leonard, Lowry, Virginia.

Schr Paugussett, Ingersoll, Virginia.

Schr Mary Ellen, Mears, Virginia.

Schr Chingarora, Young, Virginia.

Schr Sally Ann, Townsend, Virginia.

Schr S A Nelson, Nelson, Virginia.

Schr J B Goodman, Herse, Virginia.

Schr James H Hoyt, Lyons, Georgetown, DC.

Schr J M Crawford, Hallock, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr Oliver Scofield, Dissosway, Georgetown, DC, for New Haven.

Schr Lucy Lee, Ingals, Machias 6 days, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Steamer City of Richmond (Br), from Liverpool, arrived 16th, reports:—June 11, lat 46 11, lon 42, passed a Norwegian bark, bound W, showing signals HNJS; 13th, lat 42 50, lon 54 44, a National steamer bound W.

PASSED THROUGH HELL GATE.

BOUND SOUTH.

Bark Emma (of Trieste), Levi, Alexandria (Egypt) via New Haven for New York, in ballast, to Southwick & Co.

Brig Rabboni, Coombs, New Haven for New York.

Schr Venus, Clark, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Alcora, Robinson, Windsor, NS, for New York.

Schr Abbie Ingalls, Ingalls, Two Rivers, NS, for New York.

Schr F A Pike, Pike, Calais for New York.

Schr Alaska, Hamilton, Portland, Me, for New York.

Schr Joseph Farwell, Gregory, Rockland, Me, for New York.

Schr Anadir, Webb, Shelter Island for New York.

Schr Evelyn, Crowley, Boston for New York.

Schr Achorn, Mansfield, Boston for New York.

Schr W D Mangum, Chase, New Bedford for New York.

Schr S L Crocker, Trascher, Taunton for New York.

Schr Emma, White, Taunton for New York.

Schr Benjamin English, Parker, New Bedford for New York.

Schr W P Ritchie, Phillips, Providence for New York.

Schr L L Hamline, Veiser, Providence for New York.

Schr W P Phillips, Jones, Providence for New York.

Schr Brandywine, Fengar, Providence for New York.

Schr S M Tyler, Hart, Providence for New York.

Schr Katie J Hoyt, Phillips, Providence for New York.

Schr Hazel, Bishop, Westerley, RI, for New York.

Schr Planter, Harding, Saybrook for New York.

Schr Josephine, Wakley, Bridgeport for New York.

Schr C L Vandervoort, Avery, New London for New York.

Schr Prudence, Halsey, New London for New York.

Schr Carrie V Bergen, Williams, Norwich for New York.

Schr Hattie S Collins, Brainerd, Hartford for New York.

Schr Henry Finck, Burnell, New Haven for New York.

Schr Anna Shepherd, Jarvis, New Haven for New York.

Schr Harry White, White, New Haven for New York.

Schr Waldemar, Parker, New Haven for New York.

Schr Mary A Rice, Kent, Greenport, LI, for New York.

BOUND EAST.

Schr Hattie E King, Crowley, New York for St John, NB.

Schr John Eastwood, Andrews, New York for Port Jefferson.

Schr A G Lawson, Mereboff, Haverstraw for Providence.

Schr M F Webb, Brown, Elizabethport for Boston.

Schr John Brooks, Fox, Elizabethport for New Haven.

Schr Minquas, Jones, Raritan River for Boston.

Schr Albion, Mills, Amboy for Portsmouth.

Schr Vandalia, Smith, Amboy for Salem.

Schr Daniel Webster, Baldwin, Amboy for Somerset.

Schr Xebec, Shropshire, Philadelphia for Pawtucket.

Schr Breeze, Opdyke, Philadelphia for Hartford.

Schr Julia A Crawford, Hallock, Georgetown, DC, for Riverhead.

MARITIME MISCELLANY.

Capt G T Vis, of the steamer W A Scholten, hence at Rotterdam via Flushing, has our thanks for special meteorological observations made in connection with the HERALD weather service.

BARK FRISO (Nor), from New York for Copenhagen, which put into Halifax in distress, had lost foremast head, fore and maintopgallant masts and jibboom.

SCHR JOHN BALCH, from Rondout for Boston, which put into Newport to repair damages received by collision with schr Elias Ross, off Point Judith, had rail and 14 stanchions carried away, also broke anchor stock and tore foresail and jib, and carried away forechains on port side and started plank shear forward. The E R lost jibboom, cat head and suffered other damage.

BATH, June 15—There seems to be a singular fatality connected with Damariscotta and Newcastle ships and ship masters. The ship Voyager, Capt Charles A Chase, left New York for Bristol, E, in February, and has not been heard from. Ship B F Metcalf, Capt Blanchard, bound from Java to British Channel, is also overdue. Ship Robert Dixon, Capt Osgood, is having a long passage from New York to San Francisco. Brig Loch Lomond, Captain Henry Barker, left Marseilles in January, bound for St Thomas. All these vessels, except the last, were mostly owned in Damariscotta and Newcastle.

QUEBEC, June 14—Ship Commodore (Br), for Aberdeen, before reported as having returned to port, having been in collision, has repaired damages and proceeded on her voyage this morning.

Bark Amicus, before reported condemned and sold, has commenced repairing at Ross's shipyard, River St. Lawrence.

VALPARAISO, June 3—Bark Quillota (Fr), from Port Townsend for Iquique, has been damaged in a hurricane.

WHALEMEN.

Sailed from Bermuda June 12, bark Janet, Gartland, to cruise; brig Eunice H Adams, West, do.

At do June 12, barks Sappho, Edick; Attleboro, Howland, and Hadley, Edwards, of New Bedford.

Arrived at Talcahuana April 30, bark Fleetwing, Heppingstone, NB, with 200 bbls sp and 130 do wh oil, and sailed May 13 to cruise. Sailed May 11, bark Atm Barker, Smith, NB, for the Arctic.

Ship Niger is being fitted at New Bedford for a Pacific Ocean whaling voyage under command of Capt Thos M Hallett, her former master.

Bark Lancer, Fisher, of NB, was at Talcahuana May 14, where she arrived about two weeks previous with 350 bbls sp oil, taken off River Plate. She was to sail next day to cruise.

A letter from Capt Heppingstone, of bark Fleetwing of NB, dated Talcahuana May 8, reports had taken 185 bbls sp and 150 do hpbk oil. Had a rough passage out, and during a gale a Scotchman named John McDaul, of Boston, green hand and blacksmith, fell from aloft, breaking his neck and killing him instantly. Took one large whale, which got alongside, but, the wind blowing a gale, was obliged to cut loose and lost it.

A letter from Capt Coffin, of bark John Carver of NB, reports her at Talcahuana May 7, having taken 200 bbls sp oil since leaving Payta. Would sail next day to cruise.

SPOKEN.

Ship Crown Prince (Br), Thompson, from Havre for St John, NB, May 31, lat 49 20, lon 18 30.

Ship Hope, Curtis, from New York for Anjer, May 5, lat 5 N, lon 28 30 W.

Ship Monarch (Br), Sinclair, from London for Sydney, CB, May 30, lat 49, lon 13 30.

Bark Silo (Nor), Ellingsen, from New York for Stubbekjøping (Denmark), June 12, lat 40 06, lon 72 14.

Bark Olive Mount (Br), from Glasson Dock for Sydney, CB, May 26, lat 47, lon 44.

Bark Victory (Br), McKay, from Pensacola for Glasgow, May 28, lat 42, lon 51.

Bark Ocean Traveller (Br), from Darien for Belfast, May 29, lat 47 50, lon 32 28.

Brig Flora (Br), from St John, NB, for Clonakilty, May 27, lat 45, lon 46.

OUR CABLE SHIPPING NEWS.

ANTWERP, June 15—Sailed, steamer Nederland (Belg), Rand, Philadelphia; ships Louisiana, Oliver, Cardiff; Diamant (Ger), Lankenau, New York.

BREMEN, June 15—Sailed, ship Cornelius (Ger), Meyer, America; bark Agnes (Ger), Hirdes, New York.

COPENHAGEN, June 12—Sailed, bark Harmonie (Nor), Jensen, America.

DUBLIN, June 15—Arrived, bark Assyria (Br), Edgett, St John, NB.

GRAO (Spain), to June 16—Arrived, bark Fairy Belle (Br), Gardner, New York for Valencia.

HULL, June 16—Arrived, bark Lima (Br), Byrnes, Philadelphia via Queenstown.

HAVRE, June 14—Sailed, bark Mary A Nelson (Br), Franks, Charleston; 15th, schr Hector, Higgins, Cow Bay.

LIVERPOOL, June 15—Sailed, ship A McCallum, Masters, Callao; brig Annie Austen (Br), Maynes, Charleston (not previously); schr Kate M Hilton, Adams, Cow Bay, CB.

LONDON, June 15—Sailed, ship Favorita (Ger), Peters, New York.

LONDONDERRY, June 15—Arrived, bark Chieftain (Br), Fulton, Baltimore.

LISBON, to June 15—Arrived, bark Ascenzione (Ital), Siano, New York; brig Marianna I (Port), Santos, Philadelphia.

MALAGA, to June 15—Arrived, brig Villa de Llanes (Mex), Llado, New Orleans.

MARSEILLES, to June 15—Arrived, bark Zingarella, Osgood, Goree.

MELBOURNE, to June 15—Arrived, bark Oberon (Br), Harvey, New York.

PLYMOUTH, June 15—Arrived, steamer Lessing (Ger), Voss, New York for Hamburg (and proceeded).

QUEENSTOWN, June 15—Arrived, barks Cattarina S (Ital), Simonetti, Baltimore; Maria (Ital), Lignori, do; Domenico (Ital), Simonetti, Darien; Succero (Ital), Guiseppe, Boston; Innocenta (Ital), Caucel, Philadelphia; brig M C Haskell, Haskell, New York; 16th, bark Doris Eckhoff, Hons, do.

Also arrived 16th, steamer Illinois, Shackford, Philadelphia for Liverpool (and proceeded).

Also arrived 16th, 5 PM, steamer City of Berlin (Br), Kennedy, New York for Liverpool (and proceeded).

STETTIN, June 13—Arrived, bark Jens Nilson (Nor), Holst, New York.

TRALEE, June 14—Arrived, bark Colla (Br), Robinson, Baltimore.

WICKLOW, June 16—Arrived, schr Annie Cotter (Br), McLaughlin, St John, NB.

WEATHER REPORT.

HOLYHEAD, June 16, PM—Wind NW, moderate, thick fog.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, June 7—Sailed, brig L M Merritt, Bowden, Bahamas.

In port June 12, brig T H A Pitt (Br), Outerbridge, from New York, arrived 7th, disg; schr Hattie M Howes, Howes, for New Bedford, to sail in a day or two.

COW BAY, June 13—Arrived, bark Hector, from Liverpool.

HALIFAX, June 13—Arrived, bark Montreal (Br), Coalfleet, West Hartlepool, E.

Cleared 13th, bark Jessy (Nor), Gram, Liverpool, E.

MONTREAL, June 14—Arrived, steamer Lake Nepigon (Br), Scott, Liverpool; bark Francis Herbert (Br), McKenzie, Liverpool; brig John S Ives (Br), McKenzie, Sorel.

Sailed 14th, barks Julie Heyne (Ger), Schroder, Queenstown for orders; Hypatia (Br), Olive, London.

NORTH SYDNEY, CB, June 10—Arrived, bark Lucy Pope (Br), Robertson, Liverpool.

PICTOU, June 13—Arrived, bark Gertrude (Br), Danney, Hull, E.

QUEBEC, June 14—Arrived, bark Harrington (Br), Robinson, Lisbon.

Cleared 14th, barks Elizabeth (Br), Chisholm, Inverness; James Dale (Br), Cooper, Sunderland; Transit (Br), Brown, Bristol; Forest Queen (Br), Morris, Cardiff.

Sailed 14th, ship Commodore (Br), Milne, Aberdeen, having repaired.

TALCAHUANA, May 14—Sailed bark Salem (Nor), Sandberg, New Bedford.

WINDSOR, NS, June 8—Cleared, brig J A Horsey (Br), Winter, New York; schrs J A Stewart, Libbey, do; 10th, Governor, Torrey, do.

[PER STEAMER CITY OF RICHMOND].

ANTWERP, June 3—Sailed, Carmelina, Caffarina, Baltimore; 5th, Thor, Zachariassen, New York.

Sailed from Flushing Roads 2d, Wm Bateman, Wenzel, New York; Gulow, Bentsen, Pensacola.

ARENDAL, May 27—Sailed, Zirrah, Halvorsen, New York; 29th, Yngolf, Nielsen, do.

BARROW, June 4—Sailed, Nellie Martin (s), Montreal.

BEAUMARIS, June 4—Arrived, Carrick, Bishop, St John, NB, for Conway (and sailed 5th).

BAYONNE, June 1—Arrived, Elisa, Gjertsen, New York.

BREMEN, June 2—Arrived, Gen Werder (s), Hoffman, Baltimore.

Sailed 3d, Derby, Lange, New York; 4th, Adolf, Bockelmann, do; China, Jordan, do; Camperdown, Tingley, North America; Lady Clarendon, Marshall, Philadelphia.

BRAKE, June 4—Sailed, J Williams, Nelson, Sandy Hook.

COLCHESTER, June 4—Arrived, Gratitude, Baldock, Boston.

CARDIFF, June 4—Arrived, Prince Eugene, Smith, Hamburg; 5th, Longfellow, Scarborough, Nieuwe, Diep; Bolivia, Bingay, Philadelphia.

Sailed 4th, Gioja, Janel, Halifax; 5th, Algoma, Groves, Rio Janeiro.

CHARLESTOWN (Cornwall), June 4—Sailed, Flower of the Fal, Whitburn, Philadelphia.

COPENHAGEN, May 31—Passed, Erling, Svendsen, Charleston or Reval.

CRONSTADT, May 30—Sailed, Leonora, Blood, New York.

CAERNARVON, June 4—Sailed, Irene, Parry, Quebec.

DEAL, June 5—Passed, Emily Lowther, Webster, London for Delaware Breakwater; 6th, Alexander Keith, Waycott, Philadelphia via Queenstown for London; Nuova Marina, Krali, do do for Leith.

Arrived 6th, Etimologia (supposed), from Boston, E, for Philadelphia.

DOVER, June 4—Passed, Vera, Lubke, from London for New York; 5th, Lizzie Ross, Hall, do for Sandy Hook.

DUNNOSE, June 4—Off, Monte A, Olivari, from Hull for Philadelphia.

DUBLIN, June 3—Arrived, Charmer, Lucas, San Francisco; 4th, Peru, Hilton, Philadelphia.

Sailed 5th, Henry Bailey, Sydney, CB; Jumna, Delaware River.

DUNDALK, June 5—Cleared, Laboramus, Adair, St Lawrence.

FALMOUTH, June 4—Arrived, Southern Ocean, Huxtable, Vancouver Island.

GREAT YARMOUTH, June 2—Arrived, Elizabeth, Tarnebohn, Baltimore.

GRIMSBY, June 4—In the roads, Maria, Hardrat, from Hull for Quebec.

Sailed 5th, Apoll, Hiths, San Francisco.

GLASGOW, June 4—Arrived, Staubo, Gundersen, Wilmington, NC.

Sailed 4th, Belle Star, Dakin, Sydney, CB.

GREENOCK, June 5—Arrived, Phœnician (s), Montreal.

Sailed 3d, Idle, Sawyer, Sandy Hook; 5th, Mangerton, Quebec.

GALWAY, June 5—Sailed, Familien, for Miramichi.

GLOUCESTER, June 5—Arrived, Patsjero, McGirr, New York; Hunnus, Bartolini, do.

GENOA, June 2—Sailed, Mercator, Sallikeu, Quebec.

HELVOET, June 3—Arrived, Howard D Troop, Mack, Brouwershaven.

HAMBURG, June 2—Sailed, Suevia (s), Franzen, New York.

Arrived at Cuxhaven 4th, Goschen, Heins, New York; Patmos, Olsen, Philadelphia.

LIVERPOOL, June 4—Arrived, Moravian (s), Graham, Montreal; 5th, Lord Clive (s), Urquhart, Philadelphia; Egypt (s), Grogan, New York; Atlas (s), Talbot, Boston.

Sailed 4th, Aldebaran, Svendsen, Tybee; Adolphus, Churchill, New York; E S Powell, Williams, Demerara; 5th, Maria Catharina, Sluisman, Baltimore; Albatros, Juell, Sandy Hook; Sarah, Patton, Charlottetown; Flora, Kretar, Richibucto.

Cleared 5th, Mary Jane, Hampton Roads.

LONDON, June 5—Arrived, Tales, Austen, Bull River; Kalos, Malling, Beaufort; Ne Plus Ultra, Borden, New York; 6th, Italy (s), Simpson, do (and entered out for do); Wanja, Hogmann, Bull River.

Cleared 4th, Tresacha, Bachelor, Bull River (and off Gravesend 5th); 5th, France (s), Rogers, New York (and passed Deal 6th); Ellen Austin, Griffin, do; Nova Scotia, Cann, Sydney, CB; 6th, Utopia (s), Craig, New York.

Entered out 5th, Australia (s), Hatt, New York.

LONDONDERRY, June 4—Sailed, E D Bigelow, Haliburton, Baltimore.

Cleared 3d, Ocean, Whiteside, Sydney, CB.

LYNN, June 4—Arrived, Figli Accame, Pinoncello, Baltimore.

MAASLUIS, June 4—Sailed, Rockwood, Backend, New York.

MENTON, June 4—Arrived, Prior (s), Brown, Palermo (to sail same day for New York via Gibraltar).

MARSEILLES, June 1—Sailed, Neo, Capiello, New York; Carmela, Castellano, do; Hozea Rich, Menzies, Rio Janeiro; 3d, Clifton, Snow, New York.

NEW ROSS, June 4—Sailed, Bachelors, Longhurst, Philadelphia.

NEWRY, June 6—Sailed, Grantos, Christiansen, Baltimore.

PLYMOUTH, June 5—Arrived, Sreena P, Garguevich, New York via Queenstown.

PADANG, April 25—Arrived, Eyvor, Littlefield, Batavia.

QUEENSTOWN, June 5—Sailed, Union for Belfast; 6th, St Olaf, Greenock.

REVAL, June 1—Arrived, Progress, Tellefsen, New Orleans.

STETTIN, June 1—Sailed, Runer, Langfeldt, New York.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA—At Gaboon April 19, Gen Sedgwick, Miller, for Boston.

At Accra May 7, Seagull, Stevens.

At Cape Coast Castle May 9, Rebecca Goddard, Jones.

At Boutrey May 10, La Plata, Gower, and T K Weldon, Boomer.

At Grand Bassa May 15, Mary E Thayer, Yates.

WEYMOUTH, June 4—Sailed, Jane Marie, Jorgenson, Elsinore.

YOUGHAL, June 4—Sailed, Citizen, Donovan, St John, NB.

ANTWERP, June 5—The Nederland (s), belonging to the Red Star Line, Randle, from Philadelphia, and the Crescent schooner, Crangle, from Irvine (soda), have been in collision in Antwerp Roads. The former is uninjured. The latter damaged severely, has been towed into harbor.

LONDON, June 5—The Ne Plus Ultra, arrived here, was ashore 4th on the Oaze for two hours.

AMERICAN PORTS.

ALEXANDRIA, June 15—Arrived, schr Helen Hasbrouck, Jersey City.

Cleared—Schr D H Diverty, Brooklyn.

Passed up—Schrs F H Odiorne, and Tillie Vandernerhen, from —— for Georgetown.

Passed down—Schrs Eugene Borda, for Bridgeport; W D Hilton, New London; Collu C Baker, Boston; Anthea Godfrey, New York; Marion Rockhill, Jersey City, all from Georgetown.

BOSTON, June 15—Arrived, schrs Marshal Perrin, Packard, Rondout; Eagle, Robbins, Port Johnson; Herald, Poland, New York.

16th—Arrived, steamers Bohemian (Br), Grundy, Liverpool; George Appold, Loveland, Baltimore; bark San Fernando (Br), Chaddock, Barbados; brig Queen of the West (Br), Hammett, Cienfuegos; schrs Eva May, McDuffie, Humacoa; Geo B Ferguson, Ferguson, Maracaibo; A Clarence, Fisher, do; Sadie Willcott, Watts, Matanzas; Abbie Pitman, Chase, Salt Bay, TI; Jos Souther, Watts, Savannah; J Paine, Smith, Georgetown, DC; Trade Wind, Corson, do; Enos B Phillips, Baker, do; E A Hooper, McCann, do; Belle Hardy, Kelley, Baltimore; Hattie V Kelsey, Randall, do; William Gillom, Mehaffy, do; W S Shepard, Reeves, do; Wm G Bartlett, Parsons, do; E M Cottingham, Steelman, do; Wm L Abbott, Ludlam, Alexandria; Sallie W Kay, Doughty, Philadelphia; Mair & Crammer, Coombs, do; Sallie B Bateman, do; Martin L Smith, Smith, do; Kate G Robinson, Grace, do; A Nebinger, Smith, do; J Baymore, Burdge, do; E M Wright, Freeman, do; Revenue, Phinney, Albany; W H Boardman, Richardson, Perth Amboy; Romeo, Linnell, do; B J Ponder, Jr, Welch, Rondout; Herbert Manton, Crowley, do; Wigwam, Field, Elizabethport; Nellie Clark, Clark, Hoboken; Nautilus, Tolman, New York.

BALTIMORE, June 16—Arrived, steamer Vineland, Bowen, New York; barks Sendemanden (Nor), Hansen, Cork; Gateshead (Br), Willoughby, Lisbon; brigs Flora Goodale, Goodale, Rio Janeiro; Catlao, Leeman, Matanzas; Dashaway (Br), Small, New York; Friedrich (Ger), Bruggemann, do; schr Charles H Fabens, Keene, St Pierre, Mart; Mary Jane (Br), Albury, Point-a-Pitre; Fannie G, Warner, from Eleuthera; Rescue, Moon, Governor's Harbor; Hattie S Grove, Bearse, Kennebec; A W Fisk, do, Four Sisters, do.

BANGOR, June 14—Arrived, schr Bangor, Trueworthy, Port Johnson.

Cleared—Schr Ida L Ray, Haskell, Philadelphia.

BATH, June 14—Arrived, schrs Sarah J Fort, Steelman, Boston to load for Philadelphia; J I Worthington, Fitch, do to load for New York; Geo M Brainard, do to load for Washington; Elizabeth Magee, Magee, do for Dresden to load for Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Mary Sands, Roberts; Oregon, Bailey, and Alice Oakes, Marson, New York; Eben Fisher, Reynolds, Georgetown, DC.

15th—Sailed, schr George W Jewett, Blair, for Philadelphia.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Bartlett, moved over to Arctic Ice Co's wharf to load for New Orleans.

CHARLESTON, June 13—Cleared, schr Joseph W Wilson, Somers, Baltimore.

16th—Arrived, bark Harmonie (Sw), Forsell, Liverpool via Hampton Roads; schr Waterline, Philadelphia.

Off port—Bark Christina (Sp), Sureda, from Havana; brig Nicolas (Sp), Arriandaga, from do.

Sailed—Schr Dick Williams, Campbell, Seaford, Del.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 16—Passed in for Baltimore, steamer Gracia (Sp), Erezuma, from Havana; bark Arracan (Ger), Benje, Bremen.

Sailed—Bark Nipote Accame (Ital), Croveatto (from Waterford), Philadelphia.

NEW ORLEANS, June 12—Arrived, steamer Emily B Souder, Foote, Havana; ship Angelita (Sp), Alsina, do; brig Clementina (Sp), Sensat, do; schr Joven Gabriel (Mex), Badea, Tuxpan.

Cleared—Steamer Chas W Lord, Colton, Havana; schrs Two Friends, Weaver, Mobile; Anna Chase, Gibson, Tampa.

16th—Arrived, steamer Algiers, Hawthorn, New York.

PASSES, June 17—Sailed, steamer Fire Queen (Br), Liverpool.

NEWPORT, June 14—Arrived, schr L O Foster, Eldridge, Fall River for New York.

Sailed—Schrs Emma, White, Taunton for New York; Sarah L Thompson, Hull, Providence for do.

NEW HAVEN, June 15—Arrived, schr H G Hedges, Georgetown.

PHILADELPHIA, June 16—Arrived, steamer Pennsylvania, Harris, Liverpool; barks Esau (Aus), Cobosvich, Leith; Eber (Aus), Marassi, London; Autocrat (Br), Keneaiy, Londonderry; schr Alexander (Br), Macomber, Mayaguez.

PORTLAND, Me, June 15—Arrived, brig Ernestine, New York; schrs M S Rawley, Philadelphia; E Vandusen, do.

16th—Arrived, schrs Grace Cushing, Philadelphia; E G Willard, do; R S Graham, do; Rover, do; R Drury, do; J W Deering, do; J W Sanger, New York; Abby Warren, do.

RICHMOND, June 14—Arrived, schrs J L Malloy, Abdell, Philadelphia; John McDonald, McKendry, Philadelphia.

Sailed—Schrs Daniel Britton, Somers, Portland; Lena M Cottingham, Outten, New York; C C Smith, New York.

SAVANNAH, June 16—Arrived, steamer Wm Lawrence, Howes, Baltimore.

WILMINGTON, NC, June 14—Cleared, steamer Regulator, Doane, New York.

WAREHAM, June 14—Arrived, schr Ada Herbert, Allen, New York.

WOOD'S HOLE, June 14—Sailed, schr Emma B Shaw, Springer, New York.

YACHTS, STEAMBOATS, &C.

BOAT ENGINE FOR SALE—OSCILLATING 6 BY 10; new; about 6-horse power; reverse action. Apply at 169 South st.

FOR SALE—FAST STEAM LAUNCH ARROW, $950. JOSEPH HADFIELD, 73 Liberty st.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE.—ON ACCOUNT OF THE death of her owner, Steam Yacht Ripple, 50 ft. 3 in. by 10 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. 6 in. For further particulars, address RIPPLE, box 4,964 Post office.

WANTED—KEEL YACHT; GOOD SEA BOAT; A bargain for cash. Address CASH, box 217 Herald office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OFFICIAL DRAWING OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY, SINGLE NUMBER DRAWING—CLASS "F," DRAWN AT NEW ORLEANS, LA., ON TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1878.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
68	$100	26382	$100	49846	$200	76233	$100
114	100	26416	500	50060	100	76308	100
422	100	26440	100	50110	100	76420	100
443	100	26478	300	50461	100	76702	200
1004	100	26719	1000	50556	100	76704	100
1049	200	26723	200	50672	200	76837	200
1333	100	27167	100	50711	200	77011	100
1453	200	27216	100	50753	200	77017	500
1508	200	27281	100	50984	200	77044	500
1700	100	27399	300	51000	1000	77075	100
1711	100	27439	500	51003	100	77181	100
1808	100	27551	100	51274	200	77248	100
1947	100	27625	100	51275	200	77481	100
1979	200	27728	200	51282	100	77519	200
2224	100	27819	100	51387	200	77610	5000
2245	100	28019	100	51659	100	77615	300
2260	100	28036	100	51671	100	77891	100
2274	100	28044	100	51809	100	77920	100
2358	200	28076	100	51895	100	78135	100
2488	100	28153	300	52092	100	78271	200
2490	100	28174	100	52101	100	78225	100
2601	100	28184	100	52193	100	78297	200
2636	200	28243	200	52398	100	78367	100
2880	100	28244	100	52612	100	78474	100
3054	100	28313	100	52697	100	78771	200
3240	100	28342	200	53096	300	79128	100
3249	100	28343	200	53160	100	79216	100
3344	200	28477	100	53217	300	79517	100
3453	100	28549	100	53374	100	79592	300
3701	1000	28597	100	53407	200	79728	100
3773	100	28884	200	53421	100	79761	100
3795	300	28907	200	53583	100	79809	100
3933	100	29149	100	53615	100	79923	200
3954	200	29218	200	53640	100	80056	100
4156	100	29393	200	53759	200	80061	100
4299	100	29435	100	53934	200	80347	1000
4788	100	29506	300	54083	200	80354	500
4903	100	29549	500	54151	200	80401	100
4935	500	29561	100	54234	100	80472	100
5007	100	29691	200	54451	100	80559	100
5131	100	29727	100	54661	200	80595	500
5227	100	30019	100	54823	200	80657	200
5247	100	30098	100	54857	100	80690	100
5375	200	30121	100	54868	100	80736	100
5607	100	30226	100	54995	100	80743	100
5637	100	30234	100	55037	100	81014	100
5813	200	30286	1000	55046	500	81151	100
5834	100	30640	500	55123	500	81414	500
6077	100	30651	100	55251	100	81561	200
6080	100	30827	1000	55304	200	81611	100
6119	100	30958	100	55584	300	81641	100
6189	100	31076	100	55982	100	81706	100
6489	100	31079	100000	56080	100	82102	100
6568	100	31085	500	56098	200	82139	300
6713	300	31097	100	56180	100	82155	100
6814	300	31179	300	56239	100	82204	500
6894	300	31511	200	56263	200	82245	100
6923	100	31603	100	56617	100	82262	100
7083	100	31751	200	56718	200	82467	100
7278	100	31752	100	56938	100	82583	300
7612	100	31839	100	56991	10000	82644	100
7629	100	31886	100	57078	100	82701	200
7713	100	32093	100	57292	100	82793	200
7771	100	32144	100	57411	100	82806	100
7835	300	32169	200	57440	200	82855	100
7841	500	32249	200	57555	100	82910	100
7844	100	32334	300	57557	100	82941	100
7855	100	32389	100	57661	200	83112	100
8117	100	32630	100	57707	100	83301	100
8128	100	32631	100	57742	100	83585	50000
8219	100	32858	100	57826	300	83637	200
8326	100	32871	100	57907	100	83771	100
8504	100	33006	100	57949	100	83885	100
8703	100	33086	100	57990	100	83933	100
8720	100	33149	100	57998	100	84007	300
8809	500	33154	100	58090	100	84142	100
8867	100	33346	100	58110	100	84193	300
8961	100	33554	200	58303	100	84308	200
9079	100	33802	100	58577	200	84401	100
9136	100	33803	200	58602	100	84476	100
9143	100	33847	100	58771	100	84556	500
9214	100	33869	500	58887	100	84675	100
9451	100	34038	100	58969	100	84733	100
9520	100	34079	100	59105	200	84850	200
9594	100	34184	100	59205	100	85098	300
9719	100	34393	100	59284	100	85157	100
9723	200	34676	100	59292	200	85281	100

MISCELLANEOUS.

No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.	No.	Prize.
9825	$200	35213	$100	59475	$300	85376	$100
9842	200	35375	100	59585	300	85388	100
9860	100	35453	100	59641	100	85432	200
9872	100	35686	300	59682	100	85524	100
10154	100	35690	200	59891	200	85579	100
10192	300	35794	200	60077	100	85713	200
10496	100	35891	100	60169	100	85908	100
10598	100	36032	100	60195	500	86004	100
10705	100	36039	100	60251	100	86081	300
10711	100	36167	100	60348	100	86171	100
10788	200	36196	300	60367	200	86520	100
11026	200	36333	100	60629	200	86601	200
11038	100	36450	200	60682	300	86631	500
11124	200	36459	100	60850	100	86933	200
11164	500	36532	100	60922	300	86956	100
11261	100	36635	300	61029	500	86974	100
11361	100	36676	100	61263	200	87242	100
11734	20000	36794	200	61408	100	87305	100
11737	200	36817	200	61464	100	87327	200
11809	1000	36827	100	61524	100	87731	100
11823	500	36853	200	61612	100	87795	100
11927	100	36886	100	61689	300	87801	300
11991	100	37060	100	61722	300	87893	1000
11997	100	37102	100	61748	100	87897	200
12047	100	37134	100	62062	200	87924	100
12063	300	37165	100	62306	100	87976	100
12131	300	37186	100	62402	200	88104	100
12151	100	37253	100	62462	100	88219	200
12164	300	37391	100	62753	100	88248	300
12236	100	37571	100	62791	200	88250	100
12373	100	37653	200	62859	100	88332	100
12476	100	37684	5000	62868	100	88503	300
12580	100	37717	100	62972	100	88720	100
12603	500	37764	200	63016	100	88795	200
12717	200	37937	100	63027	100	88828	100
12884	200	38019	100	63246	100	88894	200
13125	100	38052	1000	63249	100	89020	200
13312	100	38095	300	63359	100	89076	500
13315	100	38101	100	63493	100	89130	200
13355	100	38104	100	63545	100	89169	100
13667	100	38192	100	63641	100	89319	100
13758	300	38245	1000	63807	100	89391	1000
13937	100	38385	300	63934	100	89432	500
14030	300	38448	100	63955	200	89438	100
14103	100	38476	100	64027	200	89511	200
14109	100	38602	500	64074	500	89614	100
14193	200	38763	100	64135	200	89624	300
14405	300	38813	200	64167	100	89728	100
14464	300	38956	100	64185	1000	89785	300
14650	300	39006	100	64293	100	89926	100
14917	100	39018	200	64343	300	89969	500
14969	300	39227	1000	64348	100	89990	100
15056	100	39454	100	64400	1000	90129	200
15068	300	39466	200	64618	100	90469	100
15086	100	39583	100	64647	100	90559	200
15130	100	39602	100	64729	200	90616	100
15252	1000	39692	100	64763	300	90628	200
15396	100	39772	100	64902	200	90639	100
15906	200	39804	100	65178	500	90720	100
15934	100	39895	100	65490	300	90730	100
16003	100	40023	300	65502	200	90734	100
16191	100	40219	100	65649	100	90895	100
16192	200	40351	100	65710	100	91033	100
16296	100	40499	200	65822	100	91136	200
16452	100	40664	100	65984	200	91179	100
16454	100	40787	100	66011	100	91278	100
16587	200	40830	100	66134	300	91368	200
16733	100	40984	500	66151	10000	91454	100
16735	200	41061	200	66230	100	91585	100
16868	100	41131	200	66249	300	91613	100
17185	100	41163	300	66323	100	91643	200
17575	300	41407	100	66429	100	91733	100
17601	100	41527	200	66593	200	91738	300
17609	200	41584	200	66614	100	91767	200
17735	300	41603	100	66991	200	92026	100
17944	200	41777	100	67024	100	92077	100
18010	100	41846	300	67163	100	92247	100
18131	200	41912	100	67211	100	92434	200
18240	100	42012	100	67254	200	92622	100
18342	300	42243	100	67287	100	92690	100
18668	100	42269	100	67292	100	92701	100
18935	200	42317	100	67293	100	92722	100
19020	200	42459	100	67429	100	92779	200
19094	200	42591	100	67677	300	92985	100
19218	200	42817	100	67757	200	93210	100
19292	500	42847	500	67768	100	93352	100
19532	500	42901	200	67851	200	93450	100
19936	300	42939	200	67924	100	93555	100
20047	200	43014	200	67927	200	93680	300
20067	1000	43021	100	68009	200	93691	100
20075	100	43359	100	68240	300	93842	100
20118	300	43387	200	68301	300	93868	300
20176	100	43586	500	68377	200	93971	200
20215	300	43726	100	68601	100	94150	100
20263	200	43830	200	68664	300	94302	300
20290	100	43877	200	68687	100	94532	200
20396	5000	44085	300	68693	500	94597	100
20409	100	44126	100	68753	300	94654	200
20455	200	44129	100	68868	100	94678	100
20504	100	44248	500	68998	100	94712	100
20632	200	44293	100	69102	300	94767	100
20667	200	44333	100	69124	200	94842	100
20687	100	44403	100	69354	200	94930	100
20714	100	44415	100	69372	100	95106	200
20745	200	44471	500	69465	100	95187	100
20852	100	44506	300	69483	100	95319	100
20932	100	44579	100	69611	300	95501	300
21019	200	44717	100	69876	200	95544	100
21307	100	44868	100	69878	100	95603	200
21496	200	44904	300	69900	300	95624	200
21886	100	45447	500	70159	200	95640	100
21937	500	45480	100	70160	100	95648	200
22184	100	45520	100	70622	100	95715	100
22214	100	45669	100	70831	300	95937	100
22386	100	45805	500	70886	100	95980	100
22461	100	45938	500	70910	100	96108	100
22548	100	45986	300	71035	100	96138	100
22560	100	46072	100	71156	100	96226	200
22682	200	46189	100	71199	100	96230	100
22691	100	46254	100	71415	100	96321	100
22759	100	46327	200	71463	200	96365	100
22837	100	46330	100	71812	100	96666	100
22852	200	46484	100	71845	100	96710	200
22902	100	46529	100	71939	100	96789	100
22925	100	46643	200	71944	100	96837	200
22967	100	46721	100	72035	100	96858	5000
23212	100	46855	300	72216	100	96942	200
23275	100	47241	100	72246	200	96992	100
23397	100	47379	1000	72597	1000	97019	100
23415	1000	47414	200	72784	100	97161	500
23700	100	47509	100	72941	100	97164	200
23731	100	47545	100	73062	100	97196	100
23877	100	47604	500	73168	100	97197	100
23911	300	47636	100	73183	100	97265	200
23920	1000	47837	200	73198	100	97314	100
24252	100	47838	200	73209	100	97580	100
24404	100	47851	300	73420	200	97666	100
24506	200	47890	100	73445	100	97691	100
24510	100	47939	100	73543	300	98098	200
24639	200	47943	500	73710	100	98159	100
24897	100	47994	200	73841	200	98162	100
24922	100	48064	100	73988	100	98184	200
24987	100	48123	300	74189	100	98207	100
24995	100	48126	100	74218	100	98443	100
25118	100	48233	100	74536	100	98513	100
25228	100	48368	100	74673	200	98522	500
25233	300	48586	200	74776	100	98735	100
25476	200	48790	100	74823	100	98766	100
25502	100	48909	100	74890	100	98798	200
25508	100	49075	200	74980	100	98890	100
25665	100	49339	100	75022	100	99319	300
25678	100	49419	100	75378	300	99357	100
25697	100	49424	100	75391	300	99411	100
25883	100	49431	200	75628	100	99449	100
25946	100	49478	100	75721	100	99485	100
25961	100	49586	200	75740	100	99802	100
26052	100	49695	100	75843	500	99901	300
26203	100	49832	300	76220	100		

Whole ticket, No. 31,079, drawing $100,000, sold in New Orleans.

No. 83,585, drawing $50,000, sold on the Chicago, St. Louis and New Orleans Railroad.

No. 56,991, drawing $10,000, sold in New Orleans.

No. 66,151, drawing $10,000, sold in Norfolk, Va.

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 numbers, from 31,029 to 31,129 inclusive, being within the range of 50 numbers on each side of the capital prize of $100,000.......... $200

100 numbers, from 83,535 to 83,635 inclusive, being within the range of 50 numbers on each side of the capital prize of $50,000.......... 100

100 numbers, from 11,684 to 11,784 inclusive, being within the range of 50 numbers on each side of the capital prize of $20,000.......... 75

10,000 numbers ending with 9, being the last figure of the number drawing the capital prize of $100,000.......... 10

The subscribers having supervised the Single Number Drawing, class F, Louisiana State Lottery, hereby certify that the above are the numbers which were this day drawn from the 100,000 placed in the wheel, with the prizes corresponding to them.

Witness our hands at New Orleans, La., this Tuesday, June 11, 1878.

G. T. BEAUREGARD, } Commissioners.
J. A. EARLY, }

Prizes cashed in full without deduction.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. SEVENTH GRAND DISTRIBUTION, 1878, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 9. LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for educational and charitable purposes in 1868, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of $350,000. ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following distribution:—

CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000.
100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH.
HALF TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize.......... $30,000
1 Capital Prize.......... 10,000
1 Capital Prize.......... 5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500.......... 5,000
5 Prizes of 1,000.......... 5,000
20 Prizes of 500.......... 10,000
100 Prizes of 100.......... 10,000
200 Prizes of 50.......... 10,000
500 Prizes of 20.......... 10,000
1,000 Prizes of 10.......... 10,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 Approximation Prizes of $300.......... 2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of 200.......... 1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of 100.......... 900

1,857 Prizes, amounting to.......... $110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid. Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the home office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
Post office box 692, New Orleans, La.; or to
H. L. PLUM,
319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of Generals G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

THE OLD KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY HAS during its existence paid more money in prizes than any lottery, domestic or foreign, whose tickets are sold in this country. No drawings have ever been postponed, and prizes have always been cashed without deduction on presentation. We also desire to call particular attention to the fact that all correspondence with our firm is strictly private and confidential, and that we will not under any circumstances publish the names of persons drawing capital prizes for the purpose of drawing custom to our lottery.

SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers,
WILLIAMSON & CO., General Eastern Agents,
599 Broadway, New York.

Our next drawing takes place June 29.

$67,925 DISTRIBUTED AMONG 1,896 PRIZES.

CAPITAL PRIZES, $14,000, $8,000, $4,000.

Whole tickets, $1. For full particulars address our Eastern agents, WILLIAMSON & CO., 599 Broadway, New York. SIMMONS & DICKINSON, Managers.

TO REMOVE TARTAR FROM THE TEETH, USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous Dentifrice. 25c.

LITERATURE.

A Bright Book on West Point Life and Memories.

NEW POEM BY BRET HARTE.

Thebaud's Essays on the Church and the Gentile World.

ANOTHER HARVARD NOVEL

Canon Farrar's Answer to His Critics on Eternal Hope.

Messrs. Homer, Lee & Co., who were so successful last year with a volume on life at the Naval Academy, called "Fag Ends," have just issued another of the same sort, about West Point life, called "Tic-Tacs." The book is full of amusing verses and bright pictures, by some of our best known artists; but its most important feature is a new poem by Bret Harte, entitled "Cadet Grey." This is the longest poem Mr. Harte has written. It is a narrative poem, containing about five hundred lines, recounting the life of Cadet Grey from his examination for entrance at West Point down to his first fight on the Plains. Mr. Harte writes in his most engaging style, and is humorous and pathetic at once, as he so well knows how to be. At the time Cadet Grey entered the Academy

He was scarce eighteen. Yet ere he was eight
He had despoiled the classics; much he knew
Of Sanscrit; not that he placed undue weight
On this, but that it helped him with Hebrew—
His favorite tongue. He learned, alas! too late,
One can't begin too early. Would regret
That boyish whim to ascertain the state
Of Venus' atmosphere made him forget
That philologic goal on which his soul was set.

He, too, had travelled. At the age of ten
Found Paris empty, dull—except for art
And accent. Mabille, with its glories, then
Less than Egyptian Almees touched a heart
Nothing if not pure classic. If some men
Thought him a prig it vexed not his conceit,
But moved his pity, and ofttimes his pen
The better to instruct them, through some sheet
Published in Boston, and signed "Beacon Street."

What a capital description is this:—

Where West Point crouches, and, with lifted shield,
Turns the whole river eastward through the pass;
Whose jutting crags, half silver, stand revealed
Like bossy bucklers of Leonidas;
Where buttressed low against the storms that wield
Their summer lightnings where her eaglets swarm,
By Freedom's cradle Nature's self has steeled
Her heart, like Winkelried, and to that storm
Of levelled lances bares her bosom warm.

But not to-night. The air and woods are still,
The faintest rustle in the trees below,
The lowest tremor from the mountain rill,
Come to the ear as but the trailing flow
Of spirit robes that walk unseen the hill;
The moon, low sailing o'er the upland farm,
The moon, low sailing where the waters fill
The lozenge lake, beside the banks of balm,
Gleams like a chevron on the river's arm.

All space breathes languor; from the hill top high
Where Putnam's bastion crumbles in the past
To swooning depths where drowsy cannon lie
And wide mouthed mortars gape in slumbers vast,
Stroke upon stroke, the far oars glance and die
On the hushed bosom of the sleeping stream;
Bright for one moment drifts a white sail by,
Bright for one moment shows a bayonet gleam
Far on the level plain, then passes as a dream.

Soft down the line of darkened battlements,
Bright on each lattice of the barrack walls,
Where the low arching sallyport indents,
Seen through its gloom beyond the moonbeam falls;
All is repose, save where the camping tents
Mock the white grave stones further on, where sound
No morning guns for reveille, nor whence
No drum beat calls retreat, but still is ever found
Waiting and present on each sentry's round.

* * * * * * *

Within the camp they lie, in dreams are freed
From the grim discipline they learn to love;
In dreams no more the sentry's challenge heed,
In dreams afar beyond their pickets rove;
One treads once more the piney paths that lead
To his Green Mountain home, and pausing hears
The cattle call; one treads the tangled weed
Of slippery rocks beside Atlantic piers;
One smiles in sleep, one wakens wet with tears.

One scents the breath of jasmine flowers that twine
The pillared porches of his Southern home;
One hears the coo of pigeons in the pine
Of Western woods where he was wont to roam;
One sees the sunset fire the distant line
Where the long prairie sweeps its levels down;
One treads the snow peaks; one, by lamps that shine
Down the broad highways of the sea-girt town,
And two are missing—Cadets Grey and Brown.

Our cadet, like many others, fell in love and sang sweet songs under the window of his lady love, Kitty Rover, which she answered in this pretty serenade, the music for which was written by Harrison Millard:—

Not yet, O friend, not yet! The patient stars lean from their lattices content to wait;
All is illusion till the morning bars slip from the levels of the eastern gate
Night is too young, O friend, day is too near;
Wait for the day that maketh all things clear.
Not yet, O friend, not yet! Not yet, O friend, not yet!

Not yet, O love, not yet! All is not true, all is not ever as it seemeth now.
Soon shall the river take another blue, soon dies yon light upon the mountain brow.
What lieth dark, O love, bright day will fill;
Wait for thy morning, be it good or ill.
Not yet, O love, not yet! Not yet, O love, not yet!

* * * * * * *

They got to bed with speed; young Grey to dream
Of some vague future with a general's star,
And Mistress Kitty basking in its gleam;
While Brown, content to worship her afar,
Dreamed himself dying by some lonely stream—
Having snatched Kitty from eighteen Nez Perces—
Till a far bugle, with the morning beam,
In his dull ear its fateful song rehearses,
Which Winthrop Adams after put to verses.

At last Cadets Grey and Brown graduated and went out upon the Plains to fight the red men—

Where the sun sinks through leagues of arid sky,
Where the sun dies o'er leagues of arid plain,
Where the dead bones of wasted rivers lie,
Trailed from their channels in yon mountain chain;
Where, day by day, naught takes the wearied eye
But the low-rimming mountains, sharply based
On the dead levels, moving far or nigh,
As the sick vision wanders o'er the waste,
But ever, day by day, against the sunset traced.

How like Bret Harte is this stanza:—

He had fought nobly, and in that brief spell
Had won the awe of those rude border men
Who gathered round him, and beside him fell
In loyal faith and silence, save that when,
By smoke embarrassed, and near sight as well,
He paused to wipe his eyeglass, and decide
Its nearer focus, there arose a yell
Of approbation, and Bob Barker cried,
"Wade in, Dundreary!" tossed his cap, and—died!

Brown and Grey are both captured by the Indians. Each thinks that his hour has come. Grey gives Brown a letter:—

* * * Take this letter; ne'er
Give it to aught but her, though death should interfere.
And, shamed and blushing, Brown the letter took
Obediently and placed it in his pocket,
Then drawing forth another said, "I look
For death as you do, wherefore take this locket
And letter;" here his comrade's hand he shook
In silence. "Should we both together fail,
Some other man"—but here all speech forsook
His lips, as ringing cheerily o'er all
He heard afar his own dear bugle call!

'Twas his command and succor; but e'en then
Grey fainted, with poor Brown, who had forgot
He likewise had been wounded, and both men
Were picked up quite unconscious of their lot.
Long lay they in extremity, and when
They both grew stronger and once more exchanged
Old vows and memories, one common "den"
In hospital was theirs, and free they ranged,
Awaiting orders, but no more estranged.

And yet 'twas strange—nor can I end my tale
Without this moral, to be fair and just—
They never sought to know why each did fail
The prompt fulfilment of the other's trust.
It was suggested they could not avail
Themselves of either letter, since they were
Duly despatched to their address by mail,
By Captain X., who knew Miss Rover fair
Now meant stout Mistress Bloggs, of Blank Blank square.

The book is full of amusing and characteristic songs, and will doubtless be hailed with delight by not only all who have been cadets but all those as well who have strolled through Flirtation and other walks at West Point.

A NEW HARVARD STORY.

"Hammersmith," the new college novel by Mark Sibley Severance, author of "Spoons in a Wherry," is in many respects more artistic than "Student Life at Harvard," because its author has carefully refrained from drawing portraits and has confined himself to representing types of character, both in the faculty and among the undergraduates, and it is infinitely better than "Fair Harvard."

Tom Hammersmith, the hero of the book is one of a family which has been represented in the University from time immemorial and upon which no discredit has ever fallen beyond expulsion for freaks indicative of youthful wildness, but not of meanness. Tom himself is a good fellow, who, after the enthusiasm of the first term has worn off, studies no more than is good for him, but devotes himself to boating, cricket, riding, dancing, the glee club and the secret societies with such energy that he is chosen chief marshal when class day comes, and graduates with reasonable credit. The story of the book, inasmuch as it is written on the old plan of beginning with the student's admission to college and taking each year in course, is hardly worth repeating. Hammersmith is green and happy at first, then conceited and miserable, then slightly misanthropic and then sensible, manly and cheerful. He falls in love with an artful little actress, a type of the person who, in the case of the Harvard student, very often plays the leading part in the unhappy little drama in which few men escape a performance during the days when they are green in judgment. He meets an enemy and he encounters a brave, true friend among his fellow students, as does almost every collegian, and he marries finally and that is all. The trait which makes the book remarkable is its manliness. Its author seems perfectly heedless of the opinion of women and of the men who write womanly talk about college matters. Like Pendennis, Hammersmith is a man and a brother; like Tom Brown, he has his faults, but he is a man and not a boarding school girl in masquerade. Here is a bit from his journal, a document of great dryness, as a man's journal always is unless he be a prig or professional author:—"Weather fine all day. Recitations not yet under way, except in Latin. Darby is a brick. Took little lesson in boxing in Goldie's room. Football match in evening; great crowd. Bowed to Miss Darby; had pretty girls with her. We won only one inning—the second. Breese, queer fellow, ran clear through with ball. Fight with McGregor; knocked down; bad eye. Pinckney kicked by horse. 'Bloody Monday' night; lots of hazing. [Here occurs a star, referring to a blank page at the end of his book, where he went for space to describe the hazing of that evening. We need not follow him now.] Feel more of a man to-night than ever in my life. Began a letter home."

And here is the closing paragraph commemorative of the Harvard heroes who died on the field of battle. "The lives of these will not have been in vain if they shall teach their successors in the happy college walks and ways, consecrated by their heroic feet, that courage, high daring, devoted sacrifice of self, are not alone to be admired among the ancient Greeks and Romans, with whose histories the youth are busy, but that the more prosy present is packed full of equal possibilities, and that simple, steadfast lives alone are glorious."

"THE CHURCH AND THE GENTILE WORLD."

The significant text, "The earth is the Lord's and the fulness thereof," is the motto chosen by the Rev. Aug. J. Thebaud, of the Society of Jesus, for the two handsome volumes from the press of Peter F. Collier, New York, containing his elaborate and learned essays under the above title. An unwearying theme to zealous churchmen and of deep interest to all lay students of the progress of thought is that of the spread of Christianity during the first centuries of our era. How a religion demanding physical self-denial and eliminating the sensual from the hereafter, as well as subduing it here, could have gained quick favor among the nations steeped in idolatry, is, in any view of the case, remarkable. "In the Orient," says the author, "in Palestine, Syria, Egypt, Mesopotamia, Anterior or Western Asia, and farther East, the innumerable systems of polytheism that had ruled over these regions during so many ages, were yet as alluring to those nations as ever. Nay, more, they saw at that very time their superstitions adopted by the most refined nations of the West. Rome, Alexandria, Antioch, had openly adopted the gods of Egypt, of Syria, of Babylon itself." The triumph of the cross over such a world in a few centuries is proof of wonderful vital force in the new idea. But it is as something specially ordained by God and only carried out by human agency under His all-wise direction that the author insists it shall be viewed. To demonstrate this is the main object of his book; for he says "it is most important to do so in the present age, because many men have come to imagine that the establishment of Christianity was altogether a natural affair. Some modern writers speak on the subject as if they thought they would have succeeded in doing it as well as the apostles of Christ had they undertaken the task with only their ability, without any more need of the help of Heaven than is supposed in the celebrated French proverb, *Aide toi, le Ciel t'aidera*."

The learned father lays the foundations of his work broad enough, for he devotes the long opening chapters to the preparation of the world for the faith of Jesus through the patriarchal religion and the Mosaic dispensation, showing, at the same time, that between Jew and Gentile there was not under the old law any such impassable gulf of hatred as is often too lightly supposed. Next he deals with the prophecies, and then with the character of Christ and His apostles, their mission and enterprise. This portion, while ingenious and learned, is strictly theological, its length only being compensated by its earnestness and thoroughness. His fourth chapter, "The Gentile World Confronting the Infant Church," is of great interest, dealing with the questions of race and the various shades of paganism in luminous detail, and grouping his conclusions in an able manner at the close. The succeeding chapters of the first volume deal successively with early Christianity in Palestine, Syria, Chaldea, Egypt, Nubia, Ethiopia and Arabia, and in all the proof of enlightened research is abundant. In the second volume the writer examines the progress of the faith in Central Asia, Persia, Armenia and even in India. Here the enthusiasm of the believer may seem to carry him further than the facts at hand warrant, but he is careful to qualify what the authorities do not vouch for, and who shall blame him for taking the more favorable hypothesis? The critical reader is certainly not bound to follow him there. In the advance of Christianity over the Greek and Latin speaking countries and over Western Europe he is on firmer ground, and his narrative is consequently more instructive. The portion devoted to the apostleship of Paul is at once erudite and eloquent. Finally he examines the question of the presence of Peter in Rome, and advances strong proofs in the affirmative, even taking the ground that the neophytes of the Church there in the first century were not by any means confined to the poor and the ignorant, as has been so strenuously argued of late. For practical aim the work points out that the time is now ripe for a grand missionary movement, in one direction to bring back to Christianity the lands which various waves of persecution, of civil change and barbarian conquest have wrested from the Church, and in another direction to reassert the claims of the Gospel over the hearts which have strayed into scepticism. Showing how masterfully the young religion made its way, he would inspire the Church of to-day with the olden missionary enthusiasm, and with his mass of testimony he would appeal to those halting in faith in Jesus that they might come with bold hearts to Him. All this is laudable in the priest and creditable to the scholar. Accompanying the work, and bound separately, is a series of useful maps of the regions described, with their divisions and nomenclature at the time of the mission of the apostles.

CANON FARRAR ANSWERS HIS CRITICS.

In the *Contemporary Review* for June Canon Farrar replies to many of his critics in an exhaustive article covering some twenty seven pages, entitled, "Eternal Hope." His believers will doubtless continue in their belief, while his antagonists will probably remain of their first mind after reading this paper. Canon Farrar says that he has read with "respectful consideration and a mind entirely open to conviction" a great deal that has been urged in opposition to his views and that he has not met with one argument to which he was unable to offer a "perfectly serious and perfectly conclusive answer." He says:—

To the larger number of the well know writers and theologians who have expressed their opinions upon the subject treated in my "Eternal Hope," I owe my grateful thanks for their candor and courtesy. But some of them have overlooked, and one of them at least has ungenerously ignored, the circumstances under which the book was published. I explained, as fully as I could, that it could not profess to be a formal treatise. The main part of it consisted of sermons, written, I may fairly say, under the difficulty of interrupted leisure and uninterrupted anxieties; written a day or two before they were delivered; written to be addressed to large miscellaneous audiences; written lastly under the influence of emotions which had been deeply stirred by circumstances, and had taken the strongest possible hold of my imagination and memory. While I was musing the fire burned, and it was only at the last that I spake with my tongue. It is not thus that I should have addressed a small audience of learned theologians. It is not thus that I should have addressed any audience but one which for the time being I could regard as my own. Expressing the same convictions I should have formulated them with more deliberate completeness.

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UNFAIRLY REPORTED.

"During a ministry of more than twenty years," he writes, "though I have never taught what I did not believe, and though in my published sermons I have alluded quite distinctly to the hope which I have ever held, I have been almost invariably content to dwell on those vast truths respecting which all Christians are heartily agreed; and I would earnestly advise our younger clergy to do the same. I refused multitudes of requests to publish these sermons, simply because I had no wish to subject to the fierce glare of minute and most hostile criticism, opinions which in an ordinary sermon it was impossible to formulate with the rigid and exhaustive accuracy of a formal treatise, or to defend with a complete array of authorities and arguments. But this matter was not left to my own decision. The sermons had been taken down in shorthand, and were published against my will and without my knowledge, and were being sold by tens of thousands in unauthorized and incorrect forms, of which I had never seen a single copy. I was therefore driven at last to show what I had said, in order to defend myself against a deluge of misrepresentations; and in the notes and preface I mentioned, at the shortest possible notice, some of the reasons on which my views were founded. If these facts had been borne in mind, my severest critics would, I think, have been led to write in a different and a fairer tone."

WHAT HE ADVOCATES.

Once more, then, I would ask, "What is it that I have advocated? What is it that I have impugned?" I have advocated the ancient and Scriptural doctrine of an interval between death and doom, during which state—whether it be regarded as purgatorial, as disciplinary, as probational or as retributive—whether the aeon to which it belongs be long or short—we see no Scriptural or other reason to deny the possible continuance of God's gracious work of redemption and sanctification for the souls of men; and I have added that I can find nothing in Scripture or elsewhere to prove that the ways of God's salvation necessarily terminate with earthly life. I have never denied, nay, have endeavored to support and illustrate, the doctrine of retribution both in this life and the life to come. I have never said, as I am slanderously reported to have said—that there is no hell, but only (and surely this should have been regarded as a self-evident proposition) that hell must mean what those words mean of which it is the professed translation; and that those words—Hades, Gehenne, Tartarus—mean something much less inconceivable, much less horribly hopeless, than what hell originally meant, and than what it has come to connote in current religious teachings. I have not maintained Universalism, in spite of much apparent sanction for such a hope in the unlimited language of St. Paul, because I did not wish to dogmatize respecting things uncertain, and because I wished to give full weight to every serious consideration which may be urged against the acceptance of such a hope. I have earnestly maintained that no soul can be saved while it continues in sin, or saved by any means except the efficacy of Christ's redemption.

Canon Farrar brings his defence to a close by answering particular attacks of his critics personally. Professor Jellett, Principal Tulloch, Dr. Hunt, Mr. White, Mr. Arthur and others are answered more or less conclusively. Lastly he takes up Canon Ryle:—

And when Canon Ryle says:—"At the end of 6,000 years the great enemy of mankind is still using his old weapon (the daring falsehood, 'Ye shall not surely die,') to persuade men that they may live and die in sin, and yet at some distant period finally be saved"—one would have said of so glaring an abuse of that text (which would tell equally against any who preached the forgiveness of sins), and of this attribution of a primitive Catholic opinion to the devil, and this identification of those who hold it (saints though many of them have been, in nowise inferior in holiness to Canon Ryle) with the devil's emissaries—one would have said of him who spoke thus, had he been a less excellent man than the vigorous and worthy Canon—

"Hic niger est: hunc tu, Romane, caveto."

But it is more charitable to refuse to treat such remarks as serious. What would Canon Ryle say were I to charge him with repeating the devil's daring falsehood, when (as I suppose) he teaches that men may live in sin, and yet not die, but even on the bed of death be saved by repentance? I should be every whit as much justified in saying this to him as he is in saying it to me, for he holds exactly what I hold, that men may be saved from death upon repentance by Christ's merits, even though they have sinned. But one is accustomed to this style of theological discussion, and one can make large allowance. One could hardly expect that eminent teachers should confess that they have been mistaken all their lives, and, abdicating the papacy of their infallible opinions, should go humbly back to ignorance again. Yet we all ought to do this if necessary. But let those who cannot accept our hope learn at least a deeper wisdom and a truer charity in the attempt to refute it. To go on repeating such arguments of the Dark Ages as those which I have quoted is to rely on bows and arrows in a battle field swept over its whole surface from every point of vantage by the mighty artillery of modern war. They may identify us, if it so pleases them, with the emissaries of Satan; but certain passages of the Gospel in which the Pharisees were blasphemously guilty of a similar identification might make them pause and tremble, lest in so doing they should be guilty of a very frightful sin. But we shall not retaliate. Do they love God? So do we. Do they put their trust in Christ? So do we. But, let them denounce as they will, our hope for ourselves and for our fellow men proves this only—that our trust in the love of God is deeper, our faith in the efficacy of Christ's redemption is stronger and larger than is theirs.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT.

A second volume of Canon Farrar's sermons is announced by MacMillan & Co.

Mr. William Digby, of Madras, has written a voluminous work on the "Famine Campaign in Southern India."

Thomas Hughes, Q. C., has in press a volume directed against the movement for the disestablishment of the Church of England. It is entitled "Our Old Church; What Shall We Do With It?"

The *Academy* chronicles the arrival of Joaquin Miller in London, and says that he will not stay there long.

The Rev. H. R. Haweis' sermon on "Shakespeare and the Stage" has been printed in pamphlet form. It ought to be circulated over here.

Spielhagen is dramatizing his "Das Skelett im Hause."

James Freeman Clarke's "Memorial and Biographical Sketches," which has recently been published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., is an entertaining volume, the subject matter of which has appeared in the form of addresses and magazine articles at various times.

Stanley's new book of travels, "Through the Dark Continent," will be reprinted in France, Germany Norway, Sweden, Italy, Spain, Holland, Hungary Portugal and America.

The last of Mr. Frank R. Stockton's humorous "Rudder Grange" sketches will appear in the July *Scribner*, under the caption, "Pomona Takes the Helm at Rudder Grange." The whole series is to be published in book form in the autumn. Mr. Stockton will contribute other sketches to early numbers of the same magazine.

G. P. Putnam's Sons announce for immediate publication "Sibyl Spencer," a novel by James Kent, author of "The Johnson Manor;" "Six to One; a Nantucket Idyl," by a new author, and "The Crew of the Sam Weller," by John Habberton.

An eventful occasion was the last monthly meeting of the Papyrus Club, of Boston. Mr. Longfellow, the poet, was the principal guest of the evening. For the second time in a long series of years he departed from his usual rule of absolute silence, and offered a tribute to the club in four lines of verse celebrating the Papyrus. A genuine literary novelty was the reading of a part of a new unpublished poem by the author of "Deirdré." The episode given is entitled "The Story of Amarac, the Goddess of Knowledge," and, as read by Mr. William F. Gill, was received with a favor that augurs well for the success of the new poem, which is entitled "Bianid." The speeches were by Mr. J. T. Fields, Mr. Francis Parkman, Mr. George B. Loring and Mr. Alexander Young, the president of the club. The occasion was a conspicuous event in the history of Boston's literary clubs.

A "Dictionary of English Literature," by G. W. Davenport Smith, has been published at Chicago.

Houghton, Osgood & Co. announce for the next volume of the Philosophical Library, "Essays on the Sacred Language, Writing and Religion of the Parsees," by Martin Haug, Ph. D. This book was published in Bombay in 1862, but nearly all the edition was taken up by the Parsees, and the volume sells in London for three guineas. Miss Adelaide Trafton's "His Inheritance" will be brought out by Lee & Shepard.

The libraries of Boston now contain over 600,000 volumes in the aggregate, which renders that city the most bountifully supplied with literature of any in America.

The latest African book is Mrs. Harriet A. Roche's on "Trek in the Transvaal," which is a gossipy account of travels in a part of South Africa which has lately engaged much attention.

The largest college library in the country is the Harvard, at Cambridge, now containing 160,000 volumes.

The disciples of Auguste Comte, at Paris, have established a periodical devoted to positivism. Its title is the *Revue Occidentale*. Its editor is P. Lafitte, and it is issued six times a year from the late residence of M. Comte.

Miss Julia Kavanagh, recently deceased, left a volume of stories complete, entitled "Forget-Me-Nots," which the London *Academy* praises as "fresh, bright, idyllic sun-pictures" of country life in a breezy nook of Normandy.

Herr Oscar Canstatt has put forth at Berlin an excellent and complete account of Brazil, under the title of "Brazilien, Land und Leute."

The voluminous Rev. Mr. Spurgeon will publish another book on "the art of pulpit illustration."

A new edition of "Burke's General Armory of England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales" has appeared, the first one having been published thirty-six years ago. It does not recognize the earliest ancestral arms which, as laid down by Morgan, was a garland of fig leaves, adopted by Adam after the fall, which Abel quartered with argent, an apple vert, in right of his mother.

Englishmen are forever trying their hands at translating Horace. The latest is W. T. Thornton's "Word for Word from Horace," a rhymed version, which is pronounced inferior to Conington's, Bulwer Lytton's and Martin's.

The English Dialect Society will issue "Dickinson's Glossary of Cumberland Words and Phrases," and a reprint of Tusser's "Five Hundred Pointes of Good Husbandrie."

HAYES BEFORE INAUGURATION.

FOR WHAT EXPRESSIONS HE WAS RESPONSIBLE AND FOR WHAT NOT—THE APPOINTMENT OF KEY IN THE CABINET—THE BOLLES BAKER DESPATCH—CONKLING AND MORTON—A NEWSPAPER CONSPIRACY—SHERMAN, GARFIELD AND JOHNSTON.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* has interviewed General Charles Grosvenor on some important points which have been reclaimed from oblivion by the political inquisition now in progress. During the period while, after the election of 1876, it was doubtful whether Hayes or Tilden would be declared President, General Grosvenor was in confidential relations with the former, and therefore his reminiscences are of interest, as well as of value as contemporaneous political history. He said to a reporter:—

JUDGE KEY AND THE CABINET.

When I was Speaker of the House and Mr. Hayes was Governor of Ohio I used to make a practice of going every day about noon to see and consult with him. About the middle of February, not later at least than the 15th of that month, I arrived in Columbus after an absence of several days. I went to Governor Hayes and said to him:—"I am at last able to say to you that I am confident you are to be the next President; and in that light congratulate you." I said:—"Have you done anything toward making up your Cabinet?" He answered, "I have not. I have not yet decided upon a single man for the Cabinet in the event of my choice for the office." I then said to him:—"Do you know anything about Judge Key?" He said he did not know anything particularly about him. I then told Governor Hayes that I had lived six months in Judge Key's house in Chattanooga, Tenn. The circumstances of my occupancy of his house did not conduce to any acquaintance with Judge Key personally, for he was away in the Confederate army, but I had learned while there that he was loved, respected, and, indeed, fairly reverenced by the people, and I thought the choice of him for a Cabinet position would be a wise one, and calculated to do good. He was held in the highest estimation by the community as an honorable, honest man, an able lawyer and a square, solid person in every respect. This I tell you to show you that Governor Hayes had the appointment of Judge Key to a Cabinet position under consideration at least two weeks before the reception of the Bolles Baker despatch. On another day near the close of February, or after the middle—I am sure it was after the middle of the month—I said again to Governor Hayes:—"Governor, what do you think of the Washington rumors brought back here by General Sherwood to the effect that Mr. Conkling will antagonize the republican position and endeavor to turn over the vote of Louisiana to the democrats, or influence in favor of Tilden the decision of the Electoral Commission?"

CONKLING AND MORTON.

Governor Hayes replied:—"I have had a proposition from New York, coming from a gentleman in Albany, to the effect that the antagonism of Conkling could be counteracted and his countenance and assistance secured provided that I would, in making up a Cabinet, ignore the claims of Mr. Morton and deny his requests. This proposition was coupled with an intimation that if I failed to ignore and snub Mr. Morton I could count upon the opposition of Mr. Conkling and his influence in deciding the vote of the Electoral Commission against me. I was given plainly to understand that if I did not comply with this demand of Conkling I must expect the hostility of that gentleman." I asked Governor Hayes if he complied with the demand, and he answered:—"I would rather never be President than to commit myself to a position hostile to Mr. Morton. I do not think it proper for me to commit myself now in any direction, and the last act of my life would be to place myself in a position inimical to Morton. Never has the republican outlook been so dark or gloomy in Ohio that Mr. Morton has not come to our aid and assistance, and with words of cheer and comfort. He has always in the darkest days been our relief and our consoler, and the man in our party who would, for purely private reasons, antagonize Mr. Morton and endeavor to injure his influence would be an ingrate and unworthy of the confidence of the republican party of the West."

THE BOLLES BAKER TELEGRAM.

"Now, General," said the reporter, "tell me all you know about that Bolles Baker telegram."

"I received that telegram," answered the General, "in the absence of Governor Young, in Cincinnati. It was an immense telegram, the longest I ever received, and now I wish to say right here that that telegram was only one of more than twenty similar ones, and Ben Butler is either a strategist or a blankslation no such a thing, to produce but that one when he evidently has access to all the telegrams received by the Atlantic and Pacific Company at that time. He is a scoundrel when he produces but one of the many. That despatch, standing alone, is not complete. There were many men in that Convention, and of course if he could have procured one he could have procured others of them. It was the cowardly and dirty trick of a mean and pettifogging lawyer. This Bolles Baker was not known by either Young, Lee, Hayes or myself when he opened a battery upon us by telegraph. He insisted in all his telegrams that unless Mr. Hayes gave some assurances of patronage, &c., to the South, the filibusters would be instructed to count the disputed States for Tilden, and Hayes' defeat be insured. In reply, by instruction, I summarized the answers to all these despatches, and the strongest thing ever said in reply in the way of assurances was this, that the Cincinnati platform and the letter of acceptance of Mr. Hayes ought to be sufficient grounds for any loyal Southern republican to stand upon. Mr. Hayes distinctly and emphatically refused to commit himself beyond what his public utterances had been up to that time."

AN UNAUTHORIZED EXPRESSION.

General Grosvenor then explained how an editorial advising the use of United States troops in all disputed States against the democrats came to be published in the Ohio *State Journal*, which was supposed to be the organ of Mr. Hayes. "It was written by Mr. Benham, a son-in-law of Judge Thrall, as a communication, but through the blunder or sinister purpose of an editor (a democrat), who was on duty while his chief, General Comly, was ill, it was converted into an editorial, and as such appeared. As presented by General Grosvenor the whole affair seemed like a conspiracy to misrepresent Mr. Hayes. A conference was held at the Governor's house. The report continues:—

"The exact facts in regard to the authorship of the article, and its manner of getting into the paper, were detailed by Mr. Lee, and after full discussion it was decided that Lieutenant Governor Young and myself should send distinct and separate telegrams, according to our individual judgments, to Washington in answer to the many received. As we arose to leave Governor Hayes followed us to the door, and told us to put our telegrams in our own language and to write what we pleased, as he believed he could trust to our judgment in the matter, but he only enjoined upon us that we would not say anything that would commit him to either the affirmation or repudiation of the article. He said:—'I have steadily refused to commit myself to an expression of opinion about what I ought to do as President, and shall do so now.' Lieutenant Governor Young and myself went to the American House and wrote our despatches. I don't remember what General Young wrote, but I telegraphed Stanley Matthews that the editorial was really a communication, and was so indorsed by General Comly, and that it had been cooked up into an editorial by the young man of the *Journal* establishment, who did not understand the possible force and effect of it as such."

SHERMAN, GARFIELD, ET AL.

"What," asked the reporter, "did you know about the Cabinet of the future President before he left Columbus?"

"I knew," answered General Grosvenor, "that Mr. Hayes had decided upon Mr. Sherman for Secretary of the Treasury long before he left Columbus, and I know that he never directly or indirectly suggested any man to fill the Senatorial position to be left vacant by Mr. Sherman's appointment. When I spoke to him about Garfield being a candidate he said to me that he could not by any means be induced to occupy any position antagonistic to General Garfield. He spoke about Key, and Hancock, and General Joe Johnston and a number of others in connection with the Cabinet conversation, and said that in view of the South feeling anxious about the election of a Northern republican, as appearing inimical to their interests, he thought the appointment of a Southerner to a Cabinet position would satisfy the South and strengthen the republican party in the North. He thought it would enhance the prospects of the business interests in both sections by showing that the republican party was not hostile to the people of the South if the latter were willing to submit to the general results of the war and the legislation which had grown out of it."

POLITICAL NOTES.

Wilkesbarre (Pa.) *Record*:—"The Bedford county republicans favor the renomination of Congressman Campbell."

Hartranft, McPherson and Grow are mentioned as possible candidates for the Pennsylvania Senatorship in the next Congress.

The Galesburg (Ill.) *Republican-Register* says that the public feeling in that district indicates the renomination of General Henderson for the next Congress.

Levissee is so black that the *Courier-Journal* can't abide him; but Anderson is an immaculate cherub. The bulldozers appreciated him, too, and tried to send him home.

At present the great political issue in California is the choosing of the Convention to frame a new State constitution. The fight is between the partisans and the non-partisans.

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Leader* (rep.) says that there is no doubt of the renomination of General Garfield for Congress. Mahoning county promises him a large majority.

Cleveland *Herald* (rep.):—"Major McKinney will undoubtedly be renominated for Congress in the new Sixteenth district." He must rely for his success upon the heavy republican majority of Portage county.

Fifty Canadian farmers have been on a visit to Delaware, with a view of settling in Kent and Sussex counties. It is said that their coming inaugurates a strong migratory movement toward the peninsula. The conservative Kanucks ought to take heartily to the social atmosphere of the wee State.

Washington *Republican* (rep.):—"It is intimated that before Anderson was put on the stand by the conspirators he was specially advised that a lie well stuck to was just as good as the truth for their use, and he has acted upon that hypothesis with great fidelity."

DAME FASHION'S DICTUM.

All About the Latest "Love of a Bonnet."

WHAT TO WEAR IN THE COUNTRY.

Costumes for Children and Garden Parties.

The advent of the long looked for warm weather has given a sudden impulse to the devotees of fashion, and "loves of bonnets" and other things wearable that set off the beauty and form divine of the ladies have been in active demand during the past week.

The newest hat of the season, and one suitable for town as well as country wear, has a Cromwell crown—square and very pronounced and rather wide brim, which can be turned up to suit any taste. The popular trimming is a facing for the brim, a bow fastened with an ornament where it is turned up, and a scarf knotted round the crown. This is sufficient to give it quite a dressy appearance and to make it very becoming to tall girls with *riante* manner and picturesque faces, to whom it is specially adapted.

The English walking hat holds its own, as it deserves; for as a useful, serviceable permanent style it has no superior. In black and dark colors, with a band and a wing, it is invaluable as a travelling hat; while for steady, everyday street service it has no equal.

The feature of all the new hats for garden purposes and country wear is the straight, flexible brim, which can be manipulated in any way to suit the taste. Very little trimming, and of an expensive kind only, is required for these hats, for even the cheap ten cent manilla ones can be made effective by a little covering of net, a skilful indentation or turning up of brim and the jaunty tying down with a piece of gauze.

SUMMER BONNETS.

A new style of bonnet to wear with a black grenadine costume or polonaise has a soft toque crown of embroidered gauze, surrounded with a wreath of black and white daisies. The brim is narrow and gathered, and over it, the inner edge concealed by the wreath, is a slightly gathered row of black grenadine lace. The hat sits close to the head and has no interior trimming, nor does it require any. This is a pretty style for a garden party, to wear with a black costume, trimmed with black and white lace in cascades. The same design is shown in white, pale pink, blue or beige colored gauze, these shades being more suitable for young ladies than the graver black. A wreath of fuchsias on blue, or white heath on pale beige, is very pretty.

OUT-DOOR GARMENTS.

The scarf variety of mantelet, slightly deepened and rounded in the back, and with ends, pointed or square, which may be knotted in front, is the most popular style, and is used in suit materials in silk, in lace and in muslin. The fichu mantelets in black lace are made both high and low, and are very pretty and useful. They can be worn over black or over light dresses, add no warmth or weight, yet finish the toilet elegantly. As an addition to summer costumes of lawn, gingham or muslin nothing can be more effective than this simple little garment.

Jackets, of course, have their uses, but it is for extra wraps or for cool nights and mornings at the seaside or in the mountains.

The duster has become a necessity for summer travel or carriage riding. The most fashionable garment of this kind is a light mohair ulster, with small cape or triple collar and double breasted front. Well made, of the best material, these cost only from $8 to $10, so that it is but little advantage to make them for one's self.

MOUNTAIN EXCURSIONS.

A list of serge, beige or ladies' cloth, made with a short, plain skirt, a small plain princess and jacket, is the fashionable dress. Flounces, in climbing, are very much in the way, and even kilt plaiting, caught together with long threads as it must be, is apt to come to grief, besides adding more weight than it is necessary or desirable to carry. The best dresses are those which are made of the lightest and firmest material with the smallest number of pieces. No fringe or trimming of any kind is used, simply binding or stitching the material. Boots should be easy, comfortable and well fitting; gloves of undressed kid are worn instead of thread, as they are more protective and more durable. The hat, of dark straw, is accompanied by a thick gauze veil, but should be without feathers or other trimming that would spoil in an unexpected shower of rain.

ARCHERY COSTUME.

This is exceedingly pretty made in dark blue barège de lux, trimmed with ecru Smyrna lace. The skirt is cut quite short, at least two inches from the ground, and trimmed with kilt plaited flounces. The "laveuse" overskirt is garnitured with the lace and blue ribbon bows, and the "carmen" blouse waist is trimmed to match the overskirt. A rough straw hat, with a broad brim, is trimmed with blue velvet and long blue plumes; and the handsome Hapgood Spanish arch boots have blue cloth uppers and patent leather foxings stitched with yellow silk.

SHORT WALKING SUITS.

The most decided change of the season consists in the adoption of light colors for street wear. Gray, nut brown beige in the lighter shades, stone color and "mastic" are all in vogue, but generally confined to thin woollen fabrics and made up as street dresses. A simple and convenient style introduced for ladies of quiet tastes consists of a plain princess dress finished with a deep kilt plaiting, which is surmounted by folds. It is completed by a small mantelet, which covers the shoulders and is knotted in front.

GARDEN PARTY COSTUMES.

White is always used more or less, and still forms a large proportion of the toilets worn upon dressy occasions of this character. A majority of the white dresses are less expensive than formerly, yet there are still costly combinations of lace and muslin over silk or lace and muslin with silk; also of delicate gauze and damassée and grenadine, or mousseline de soie with satin; but the larger number of dresses are of much simpler material and construction. White lawn and nainsook, checked or striped, and figured Swiss trimmed with lace or needlework ruffling are in decided vogue.

As a variation from these are the pretty tinted colored lawns which are a specialty of this season. These are made with overskirts and the little fichu cape, and the trimming is torchon or Irish lace, supplemented by ribbon loops or bows in the color or tints of the design. A coarse straw hat, turned up on one side, and trimmed with a wreath of leaves or plain band of ribbon, terminating in loops and ends, and having a bunch of flowers mounted on the inner side, is the proper accompaniment to simple costumes of the kind described; and it may be remarked that long lace mitts, the sleeves being usually of the elbow variety, are more suitable than gloves.

"TINTED" VEILS.

It has been given to a London milliner to evolve from her inner consciousness a marvelously pretty veil. It is "issued" in double tulle and in various tints. There is a pinkish hue, which is intended to soften a too florid skin, and there is a yellowish tint, which harmonizes with the brunette complexion. The very light blue is pretty with golden hair, but has the effect of giving a sallow cast to any but the fairest skins.

Some of these tinted veils are dotted with white, some with black velvet dots and some with satin spots in yellow, but those in the best taste are undotted and of a true flesh color, natural, and not too delicate. With the bonnets so profusely laden with flowers they are extremely becoming if properly matched to the complexion of the wearer. Unlike the masque veils they cover the whole face, even the dotted ones being full size.

Pink tissue veils and tissue of a flesh color will be worn this summer. The light green tissue is not desirable, both because of its being utterly unbecoming in effect and because it is hinted that arsenic is used in that peculiar shade.

SUMMER HOSIERY.

The stocking manufacturers have been quick to take the hint of increased elaboration in the production of the covering for the feet, and have turned out hosiery so varied in color, design and quality as to render it very difficult to decide which can be called most fashionable. In truth, all can put forth their claims, for fashionable women select them, not in dozens, as formerly, but in single pairs, to match dresses or trimmings, so that the real elegance of the stocking does not depend so much upon its design as upon whether the design matches the dress or its trimming.

Plain and open-worked unbleached Lisle thread are used for wear with white bunting, gasiline and barège, and they are also used by ladies as a basis on which to execute embroidery of their own workmanship often after their own designs, and to match certain dresses.

Stockings can be obtained which are not only enriched with hand or machine embroidery in various shades and colors, but designed for effective display with all the various kinds of shoes. The prices are high, from $3 to $10 per pair.

For plain everyday wear fine unbleached cotton or Lisle thread, with hair stripes of color, are much liked, and both wash and wear well. Some of these are in three different designs—viz., the foot and ankle show fine open worked ribs in natural color, above which are broad bands in solid color—say, red—and the upper part of the stocking is finished in hair line stripes of red. Another handsome style is entirely in lace pattern of one color, and is not only pretty, but exceedingly comfortable for warm weather.

USEFUL WALKING SKIRTS.

Among the neatest, simplest and most inexpensive of the ready made summer walking skirts are those made of striped seer-sucker, in brown, dark blue, gray and black, alternating with the usual narrow white stripe. These skirts are cut gored, of a suitable length, and finished with a flounce, laid flat and formed of alternate clusters of fine plaitings, with a plain space. Seer-sucker washes and wears as well as the best quality of plain white cotton cloth, and the unobtrusiveness of the colors and the narrow stripes from which it is manufactured adapt it to this purpose. The cost is $1 25.

CHILDREN'S FASHIONS.

There are certain laws now which tend to restrict and govern the dress of children, which before the days of made-up clothing had not to be considered. The Gabrielle or princess style for girls are made in sizes up to ten years; after that, the suit is prepared either as kilted skirt and jacket, two skirts and blouse waist, trimmed skirt and basque, or simple skirt and polonaise. The princess style for the younger members of the family are pretty and so convenient that mothers wonder why they cannot obtain them for girls of all ages; but it has been found that above ten years of age the average girl begins to have a hobbledehoyish look, which is heightened and exaggerated by a plain, straight, pinafore style of dress. Ladies of taste and means, therefore, begin to modify the dress of their girls at this age and give it more of form and style, still preserving simplicity in detail.

The mother experiences somewhat of the same difficulty when the boy ceases to be a baby and before he has arrived at the dignity of jacket and trousers. In some way she wishes to differentiate his dress from that of a girl, and the father is particularly desirous of doing so. How she shall arrange it to give it a "boy" look is often a problem which she can only satisfactorily answer by comparing one style with another, the models for children between one and five years of age having many points of resemblance.

The popular princess styles are to be found in Madras gingham, trimmed with embroidery in two or three colors. They are bright, pretty, washable and serviceable. In warm weather they form a complete dress for the house or the street, and in winter can be used as aprons. They require no sash, and cost, complete for wear, from $3 75 to $5 each. White is less worn for children than formerly. Still, white piqué, well made and prettily trimmed, looks well for little girls.

This season, for the first time in several years, little girls have a distinct hat of their own. For a long time they have shared the turban and sailor hat with boys to the occasional convenience of the mother, but the infinite disgust of both the principal parties concerned. This year the "Tyrol" hat has proved universally popular for girls, and the boys have been left to the monopoly of the sailor, Tudor and jockey styles. The new hat for the girls is so uniform in appearance that it is not at all likely to have a long life, probably this summer will finish it. It is distinguished not only by its crown but by two pointed ends of ribbon which are placed upright upon it. The brim is rolled over on one side rather than turned up, and is broad enough to be in harmony with the height of the crown.

Boys from six to ten years of age still wear the sailor suit of Russian gray or navy blue flannel, a very useful dress now that a stout, serviceable American flannel has superseded the shoddy mixtures which were at first put upon the market.

A strange revolution has taken place in the estimate placed upon manufactured fabrics of some standard kinds. It is no longer any addition to their merit to call them English. English manufacturers have adulterated their wears so largely that in England itself American cottons, American cloths and American woollens stand for genuine unquestioned, while here it has been found out by hard experience that distance alone now lends the enchantment, that standard goods of American manufacture are more to be relied upon, though little more than half the price of the formerly high prized English.

FINE ARTS.

STUDIO NOTES.

Albert Bierstadt has recently started a sunset scene on the Plains. The almost entirely yellow and orange sky is very luminous. On the prarie, by a tree, are a man on a horse and one on foot. He has under way a gorgeous sunset, rich in reds and purples, which throws its lights over a Californian landscape, in the foreground of which is a stream, with a few trees by the banks. The effect is striking and pleasing. Additional interest is given to the scene by an elk, who is coming out of the river where he has been at drink.

M. F. H. de Haas has on his easel a very successful twilight effect on a coast. The tone of the clear sky is excellent. There are rocks in the foreground, cliffs on the coast and a few sail.

William F. De Haas is painting a view of Owl's Head Lighthouse, at the entrance of Penobscot Bay. There is a pleasing sky and water in good motion.

J. G. Brown has just started on an oblong canvas a picture with an excellent motive, and which, taking into account the artist's usual facility in treating such subjects, will prove successful. "The Mulligan Guards" will represent a company of street Arabs ranged in martial array on the sidewalk in front of a wall. A bootblack in front of the line beats his box as a drum, while the officer stands to the left. Mr. Brown has just finished the portrait of a young Staten Island girl, who is represented carrying roses in baskets on her arm and in her hands.

David Johnson has recently started an upright picture, "The Oak in the Woods." The tree stands on a hillside and a few figures are by it. Above is what promises to be a strong sky, and to the left down the hill a charming tree vista is had.

Robert C. Minor is at work on a fine little picture, a view over a meadow land, from under the foreground oaks and birches. There is a small pond in the foreground. The aerial effect is very good and the color of the painting pleasing.

August Schoefft, an artist well-known in Austria, who spent many years in India and the East, is again in New York. He has on an easel a painting picturing the German legend of [illegible] Wild Hunter. The horseman dashes at night through the air in his mad career, with his train of attendant fairies and goblins, along the cliffs of a rock-bound coast. Wild and terrible women lead and accompany him with torches, and as he turns he sees with horror his own fierce image reflected in a shield born by a fiend. A peasant and his wife, aghast at the sight, are kneeling by a wooden cross on the cliffs in the foreground. The figures are well arranged, and the swirl of the diabolical train is well given. The artist has also about finished a large portrait, with good color, of Cardinal McCloskey, seated and in scarlet robes.

James M. Hart is at work on a woodland scene, with two calves by a brook, one licking the face of the other. The handling so far is careful, yet broad and free. "A Wood Road" is a charming view, nearly finished. There are cows near the trees by the roadside, and the sunlight, admirably given, strikes here and there in broad bands across the foreground.

H. Humphrey Moore is putting the last touches to "After the Ball," a careful and neat little panel. A beauty in white silk lies back on a crimson ottoman, with her fan on a table beside her and her dance card on the floor. The figure, with its white arms stretched along the back of the seat, is gracefully posed, the modelling is good and the management of the long train of the dress is skilful. The tapestry hangings on the wall back of the figure are carefully studied and very well painted.

J. H. Lazarus has about finished a portrait of Governor Hubbard, of Connecticut, which is a fine likeness, good in color and modelling, and lifelike.

OFF FOR THE SUMMER.

A number of the artists have already left town, and others will soon follow. Many, however, will remain in town for a month or more yet.

A. H. Wyant is at Newport making studies.

The Smillie brothers, James S. and George H., are at Poughkeepsie.

Wordsworth Thompson is at Oswego.

J. B. Bristol leaves in a few days for Great Barrington, Mass.

H. W. Robbins is sketching at King Flats, in the Adirondacks.

R. Swain Gifford and F. S. Church were down at Sandy Hook sketching for a few days last week.

Oliver J. Lay is at Stratford, Conn.

The Tile Club left last Monday on their sketching and writing and fishing excursion to the east end of Long Island. We will look with interest for Mr. Laffan's article in Scribner's, illustrated by the various well known artists belonging to the club.

Seymour J. Guy is going abroad for a few months with Messrs. Willmarth and Perry in a week or two, partly for his health and partly for recreation.

HOME ART NOTES.

A summer exhibition of paintings at the Union League Club will shortly open in the gallery, and remain so all summer, for the benefit of the club members and such of their friends as have tickets. There will be a good display and there will be a number of pictures from the late Academy Exhibition.

Among the paintings which Mr. William H. Vanderbilt purchased on his recent trip to Europe are a Meissonier, which he bought in London for 120,000f. ($24,000); two important Rousseaus, which, together with Dupre's "Meridienne," already mentioned, he bought at the Laurent-Richard sale, and an important Madrazo.

FOREIGN ART.

We are glad to say that Mr. Henry Blackburn's "Grosvenor Notes," of the present summer exhibition, which we have just received, are much superior to his "Dudley Notes," of the Water Color Society's exhibit, which we spoke of last week. Many of the drawings by the artists after their pictures are admirable and very artistic. We note especially those of H. Herkomer's "Souvenir de Rembrandt," Cecil G. Lawson's "Minister's Garden," W. B. Richmond's portrait "Elspeth Angela Campbell," C. G. Lawson's "In the Valley," Arthur F. Payne's "The Peer," Carl Schloesser's "Grocer's Shop in the Tyrol," Walter Crane's "The Fate of Persephone," and F. Caldecott's "A Boar Hunt."

Mr. Ruskin's notes on his drawings by Turner are interesting and tell a good deal of the writer, of his subjects and of their author.

Ernest Filloneau says in his first article on the Salon, in the *Moniteur des Arts*, that J. G. Vibert's "Apotheosis of M. Thiers" is one of the greatest mistakes which a contemporary painter has been guilty of.

The new French Director of Fine Arts is M. Eugene Guillaume, member of the Institute and director of the National School of Fine Arts. His secretary is M. Roger Ballu, son of the architect.

The French Minister of Public Works proposes to the French Chamber to restore the Tuileries at a cost of 5,100,000f. He wishes it to become a gallery of modern art. It would probably receive the collection of the Luxembourg.

The number of visitors on the day of the opening of the Salon was 10,261.

Mr. Chapu, the sculptor, is going to execute the statute of Le Verrier, the late celebrated French astronomer and director of the Observatory. The statue, which will be placed near the latter, represents Le Verrier standing with one hand on a celestial globe supported by a figure of Atlas. On the sphere are manuscripts and mathematical calculations. The astronomer points with his right hand to where Neptune is marked on the globe.

A decorated fan exhibition opens in London on the 19th inst.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks, &c.

6 WEST 17TH ST.—A TRUSTWOTHY, COMPETENT person as cook; would assist with washing; several years' city reference.

22 EAST 49TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD plain cook; excellent washer and ironer; reference.

27 WEST 27TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class cook and to assist with waiting; good city reference.

34 WEST 44TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COLORED cook in a boarding house or hotel for the season; will bring her recommendations with her; in the country; reference if required.

40 WEST 13TH ST., REAR, THIRD FLOOR.—AS good cook, washer and ironer; good reference; city or country.

41 LEXINGTON AV.—A WOMAN AS FIRST CLASS head cook; French and English cooking, meats and pastries cannot be excelled; can cook for a large number; city reference.

44 WEST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A lady wishes to procure a situation for a first class cook in a private family.

64 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—RESPECTABLE woman as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to do housework in a small private family; city or country.

68 BAYARD ST.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron in a boarding house; references.

100 EAST BROADWAY.—A GOOD GERMAN woman as cook; private or boarding house.

104 EAST 37TH ST.—A LADY WISHES A SITUATION for a plain cook; good washer and ironer; city reference.

106 WEST 29TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV. (PRESENT employer's).—A young girl as cook, washer and ironer; good baker; best city reference.

111 WEST 15TH ST.—A WOMAN AS COOK AND TO assist with the washing; no objection to a boarding house or the country.

114 WEST 35TH ST.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron, or for general housework; city or country; reference.

114 WEST 33D ST.—CAREFUL SCOTCH WOMAN as good cook and baker and dessert maker; understands the care of milk and butter; reference.

119 WEST 24TH ST.—COLORED WOMAN AS COOK; boarding house or hotel; reference.

124 WEST 33D ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND to assist with washing in a boarding house; city or country; reference from last place.

128 WEST 29TH ST. (LAST EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable girl as plain cook, or to do general housework; best city reference.

130 WEST 19TH ST., STORE.—GOOD COOK; EXcellent baker; would do housework; city or country; first class city references.

133 WEST 28TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK AND to assist with washing and ironing; best city reference.

143 WEST 16TH ST. A FIRST CLASS COLORED cook to go out of the city in a hotel or large boarding house; good reference.

150 WEST 28TH ST., STORE.—A PROTESTANT woman as excellent cook and laundress in a small private family, is competent to be left at home for the summer months; best city reference.

157 WEST 33D ST.—AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress in a small American family; willing and obliging; best city references.

162 WAVERLEY PLACE, REAR BASEMENT.—A tidy, reliable girl as good English cook, washer and ironer; city or country. Call for two days.

163 EAST 31ST ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; first class city reference; none with small wages need apply.

182 3D AV.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; understands soups, sauces, creams and pastries; country preferred; best reference. Call two days.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—A COMPETENT PERSON AS good cook; would assist with the washing; good references.

212 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman to cook, wash, iron or do housework for a small family; city or country; city reference.

213 WEST 35TH ST.—RESPECTABLE COLORED woman as good cook, first class laundress in private family; country preferred; city reference.

214 ELIZABETH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN as good cook, washer and ironer; good bread and biscuit baker; best city reference; city or country.

215 EAST 5TH ST., NEAR BOWERY.—AS FIRST class English cook and baker; no objection to a boarding house; city or country; good reference.

216 EAST 29TH ST.—TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS to go in the country; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of children; last employers can be seen.

220 EAST 57TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as good cook and laundress, with girl 10 years; also a young girl as chambermaid and waitress, together; no objections to boarding house; country preferred; best references.

221 EAST 21ST ST., REAR.—A STEADY WOMAN as good plain cook, washer and ironer; bread and biscuit baker; city or country; city reference.

222 WEST 27TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS thorough cook; good washer and ironer; good baker; city references.

223 WEST 35TH ST. AS GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, or would do entire work of a small family.

223 WEST 27TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as good cook and to do coarse washing; city or country; good city reference.

224 WEST 17TH ST., REAR.—A YOUNG WOMAN as cook, washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

229 WEST 44TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer.

233 WEST 45TH ST., PRESENT EMPLOYER'S.—A young woman to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, or to take care of the house; excellent references.

238 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a private family; good reference.

241 WEST 27TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS MEAT AND pastry cook; would take full charge; hotel, club or boarding house; references.

242 EAST 41ST ST.—TWO EXCELLENT RELIABLE girls; good cook, washer and ironer; chambermaid and waitress or excellent laundress; would go together or separately; city or country; good city reference.

243 EAST 44TH ST, TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS (sisters); one as excellent cook and to assist with the washing and ironing; the other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference.

247 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG widow as cook, washer and ironer; best city reference; city or country.

248 WEST 16TH ST.—A GOOD COOK; ALSO A good washer and ironer; city or country; good reference.

252 WEST 26TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL AS FIRST class cook; city or country; city references. Call for two days.

261 6TH AV., REAR.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; NO objection to a boarding house; city or country.

261 6TH AV., REAR.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, excellent washer and ironer; city or country; references.

271 WEST 22D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; small private family; city or country; best references.

291 10TH AV., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE German woman as first class cook; competent to take entire charge; first class reference.

301 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as plain cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

303 7TH AV. (GROCERY STORE).—AS HEAD meat and pastry cook; city reference.

306 EAST 24TH ST.—RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman as good cook and laundress; would do the work of a small family; city or country; best city references.

307 EAST 25TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS COOK; Protestant; city reference; the country preferred. Call for two days.

317 EAST 25TH ST. A PROTESTANT AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; thoroughly understands her business; no objection to the country; good city reference. Call two days.

322 EAST 36TH ST.—AS COMPETENT COOK AND laundress; good city reference. Call or address.

343 EAST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook and laundress; good city reference.

344 WEST 26TH ST.—AS GOOD PLAIN COOK and excellent washer and ironer, or housework in a small family; good city reference.

358 HUDSON ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good cook in a boarding house; best reference.

376 WEST 32D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable young girl as plain cook or to do general housework; good reference.

401 EAST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD cook, washer and ironer; good city reference.

406 WEST 55TH ST.—COMPETENT PERSON AS cook and laundress for private family; good reference.

442 WEST 53D ST., GROCERY STORE.—A RELIable and competent middle aged woman as cook and excellent laundress; city or country; good reference.

444 WEST 41ST ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS cook in hotel, restaurant or boarding house; good city reference.

454 WEST 33D ST., SECOND FLOOR.—TWO REspectable girls; one as good cook and perfect laundress, the other (lately landed) as second girl; would go under instructions from cook; good references.

460 WEST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS good cook or to do general housework; good references.

471 6TH AV.—A FIRST CLASS COOK; UNDERstands meats, bread, cake, pastry; desserts of all kinds;; is a competent laundress; best city reference.

475 5TH AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD cook and to assist with the washing; country preferred; best city references.

488 6TH AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO COOK, wash and iron; city or country; city reference.

647 3D AV.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of fancy cooking; French and Spanish; nice dinners got up in style; country preferred; good reference.

654 2D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook; good washer and ironer; city or country; best city reference.

686 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD plain cook and to assist with washing; good baker; willing and obliging; best reference.

695 3D AV.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST class cook in a private family; willing to assist with washing; city or country; best reference.

844 2D AV.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK and laundress; city or country; good city reference.

877 7TH AV., NEAR 56TH ST., FOURTH BELL.—A Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; good city reference.

1,484 BROADWAY.—A YOUNG SWEDISH WOMAN as cook; is first class baker and washer; references.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD PLAIN COOK, washer and ironer in a private family; well recommended by present employer. K., box 187 Herald Uptown office.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GERMAN COUPLE; the wife as first class cook; the man to work on a gentleman's place; is a good hand with horses; private or hotel. Call or address No. 523 West 41st st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Chambermaids, &c.

5 EAST 43D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable young girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city references. Call for two days.

8 WEST 35TH ST.—A COMPETENT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city or country; city references. Call for three days.

15 WEST 16TH ST.—AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITress; would assist with other work if required; will be found competent and trustworthy in the absence of the family; city reference.

17 WEST 32D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or would assist with washing and ironing; city or country.

27 EAST 63D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; good city reference.

28 WEST 34TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A Scotch Protestant girl as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress, or would take care of growing children.

32 WEST 25TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AN English girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; two years' reference.

19 WEST 30TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—American Protestant as first class chambermaid in a boarding house or private family in the country; willing to assist with anything.

23 WEST 26TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and waitress.

44 EAST 66TH ST.—A NORTH GERMAN GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; city reference.

62 EAST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; city or country; two years' reference.

63 PITT ST., ROOM 12.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress, or do light housework; good city references.

71 BANK ST.—YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chambermaid and waitress; no objection to country or boarding house.

113 EAST 26TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; city or country; good city references

126 WEST 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress in a private family; good reference; city preferred.

130 WEST 19TH ST. (IN GROCERY STORE).—A young American girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to a boarding house; city references.

157 EAST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting in a private family; city or country; best city reference.

161 EAST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do upstairs work or waiting alone in a private family; best city reference.

166 EAST 28TH ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress in private family; four years' city references.

200 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress and to assist with washing; willing and obliging; good reference. Ring top bell, left side.

201 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to the country.

208 WEST 19TH ST.—AS FIRST CLASS CHAMBERmaid and waitress; city or country; best city reference.

226 EAST 74TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; best city reference.

234 WEST 28TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as laundress; best city reference

236 WEST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress, or to assist with washing or general housework; good reference.

248 EAST 65TH ST., THIRD FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl to do upstairs work or mind children.

257 MADISON AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; city or country.

258 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress in a small private family; no objection to the country for the summer; city references.

261 WEST 47TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—A COLored girl as first class chambermaid and waitress or as nurse; best city reference; city or country.

271 WEST 22D ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE young girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging; good city references.

301 EAST 33D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL, LATELY landed, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do chamberwork and take care of children.

302 WEST 50TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamberwork and waiting, or light housework; honest and tidy; city or country; good reference. Call for two days.

304 EAST 31ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; city or country; two years' reference.

306 EAST 60TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl for general housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; good reference

320 EAST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do chamberwork and waiting, or housework in a small family; three years' references from last place.

418 WEST 56TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would prefer a Quaker family; has lived with a Quaker family from a child. Address W. T.

428 WEST 52D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as chambermaid and waitress or would take care of children; city reference.

448 7TH AV.—YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL AS chambermaid and waitress; willing to make herself generally useful; city references.

456 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS CHAMbermaid or to do light housework; city or country; references.

521 EAST 6TH ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid. Call on or address, for two days, Miss C. KAUFFMANN.

528 WEST ST.—RESPECTABLE GIRL AS CHAMbermaid; understands washing, ironing or general housework in a small family.

558 WEST 48TH ST.—A GIRL (LATELY LANDED) as chambermaid and waitress; willing and obliging. Call or address.

884 2D AV., CORNER 47TH ST.—A RESPECTable girl as chambermaid and waitress: best city reference. Call for two days. Ring three times.

932 MADISON AV., NEAR 74TH ST.—A YOUNG girl as chambermaid and waitress; would assist in the washing and ironing; city or country; best city reference.

1,543 BROADWAY, NEAR WEST 46TH ST.—A REspectable girl as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in housework; city or country; best city reference.

Dressmakers and Seamstresses.

10 WEST 18TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS BY A COMpetent operator; can cut and fit ladies and children's clothes; would assist with chamberwork; city reference.

18 WEST WASHINGTON PLACE.—AS SEAMSTRESS, by the month; can do dressmaking; operates.

83 ST. MARK'S PLACE.—AS DRESSMAKER AND seamstress by the day, week or month; good references; terms moderate.

106 EAST 56TH ST.—A FASHIONABLE DRESSmaker; perfect cutter and fitter by the day; best references. Address Mrs. M.

126 EAST 24TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—As competent seamstress; would wait on a lady or growing children or assist in any light duty; would go to the country or travel. Address SEAMSTRESS, care W. S. Poor.

155 7TH AV.—FIRST CLASS DRESSMAKER BY the day; nice fitter and trimmer; city or country. Call or address H. T. M., dressmaker.

159 EAST 52D ST. (SECOND BELL).—AS FIRST class seamstress; understands dressmaking and Wheeler & Wilson machine; would assist in other duties and go to the country; first class reference.

200 EAST 47TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS SEAMstress and chambermaid or to take care of growing children, in the country.

227 WEST 27TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class seamstress and dressmaker by the day, week or month; city reference.

334 EAST 21ST ST.—AS GOOD SEAMSTRESS; can take care of ladies' wardrobes, help with children or chamberwork; good operator; best references; no cards answered.

415 WEST 56TH ST.—AS SEAMSTRESS; WILLing to take care of growing children or do light chamberwork; city or country.

949 1ST AV., SECOND FLOOR.—A GERMAN GIRL as seamstress and to attend growing children.

General Housework, &c.

10 WEST 44TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO GENeral housework in a small private family; good city reference.

13 MONTGOMERY ST.—A SMART, INDUSTRIOUS girl to do general housework; best reference.

48 CHARLTON ST., ROOM 12.—A GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family.

74 KING ST., FRONT.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a private family; good plain cook washer and ironer; capable, and knows her business; good city reference.

113 WEST 15TH ST., FRONT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; city references.

119 WEST 24TH ST.—COLORED GIRL TO DO housework in a small family; willing and obliging; to go home at night.

140 WEST 19TH ST. (IN CANDY STORE.)—MIDdle-aged German woman for housework; country preferred.

144 WEST 40TH ST.—A COLORED GIRL TO DO general housework; city or country; good reference.

159 WEST 51ST ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL FOR general housework; city or country; city reference.

164 WEST 53D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL LATELY landed, to do general housework or take care of children in a small private family.

173 HUDSON ST., BASEMENT.—A RESPECTABLE girl to do general housework; country preferred.

175 EAST 70TH ST., IN THE REAR.—A RESPECTable young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a small family; willing and obliging.

207 WEST 26TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN TO do general housework; good cook, washer and ironer; good reference.

210 EAST 54TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework in a small private family, first class washer and ironer; best city reference.

210 WEST 30TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE colored girl to do general housework or plain cook in a small family.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do housework; good washer and ironer. Can see last employer.

212 WEST 18TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO general housework; is a good cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

215 EAST 27TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in small private family; good plain cook, washer and ironer; willing and obliging.

221 EAST 21ST ST., SECOND FLOOR, ROOM 9.—A respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; best city reference.

222 EAST 40TH ST.—NORTH GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework in a small American family; country preferred.

223 EAST 20TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do general housework in a small private family; good reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

General Housework, &c.

225 EAST 35TH ST.—AN AMERICAN GIRL TO DO the housework for a small family; willing and obliging; city reference.

229 WEST 35TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a family of two or three; city reference.

235½ EAST 40TH ST.—A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL to do general housework or chamberwork in an American family.

236 EAST 36TH ST. (SECOND FLOOR).—A REspectable young girl to do housework in a small family; can come well recommended. Call for two days.

244 EAST 44TH ST.—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; six years' recommendation; please mention wages on card.

302 EAST 52D ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework in a private family; good washer and ironer.

305 EAST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do general housework; good washer and ironer; best reference from last place.

312 EAST 32D ST.—WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework; good cook; excellent washer and ironer; good city reference.

315 WEST 41ST ST., REAR.—YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; reference from last place.

325 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city or country; references.

235 EAST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN TO DO housework in a small private family; first class references.

337 WEST 30TH ST., FIRST FLOOR.—A COLORED girl to do general housework; good city reference. CAROLINE.

348 WEST 18TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; good plain cook, washer and ironer; city reference.

344 WEST 25TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do general housework in a small family, or chamberwork and waiting; good city reference from last place. Can be seen for two days.

347 WEST 41ST ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework; good washer and ironer, plain cook; city references.

351½ BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR, FRONT.—AN ACtive young woman to do general housework by the day or week; good city reference.

359 WEST 12TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; plain cook, good washer and ironer; good city reference.

364 WEST 50TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A Protestant girl to do housework; no objection to the country.

393 GRAND ST., RING BELL.—A RESPECTable young girl to do general housework in small family; best city reference. Call for two days.

402 6TH AV.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN to do general housework; plain cook; good washer and ironer; not afraid of work; best city reference.

415 WEST 26TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

415 WEST 26TH ST.—AN ENGLISH GIRL TO DO housework; is a good chambermaid; is kind to children; city or country.

416 EAST 15TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL TO do housework; is a very good cook and first class washer and ironer; can be highly recommended from her last place Call or address.

418 EAST 16TH ST.—PROTESTANT GIRL FOR housework; good laundress; city or country.

420 WEST 49TH ST. (RING TWICE).—A GIRL TO do general housework in a small family; good city reference.

427 7TH AV., TWO FLIGHTS UP.—RESPECTABLE English girl to do housework; city or country; reference.

430 WEST 36TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl, in an American family, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer; best city reference. Call for two days.

435 WEST 38TH ST.—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; first rate washer and ironer; willing to go out by the day; references. Call for two days.

452 WEST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family.

453 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general housework in a small family; good reference.

556 WEST 54TH ST. (RING THIRD BELL).—A young girl to do general housework; reference.

642 3D AV. (SECOND BELL).—A COMPETENT woman to do general housework in a small private family where she can have her little girl, 9 years old; is an excellent washer, ironer and cook; best city reference. Call for three days.

707 10TH AV., BETWEEN 52D AND 53D STS.—A young woman, lately landed, to do general housework; is willing and obliging.

853 1ST AV., BETWEEN 47TH AND 48TH STS.—A young girl to do general housework in a small private family; good city reference.

980 8TH AV., NEAR 58TH ST.—A TRUSTWORTHY, reliable woman to do general housework in a small family; is a competent cook and laundress; two years' reference from last employer, who can be seen.

1,217 3D AV., BETWEEN 70TH AND 71ST STS., one flight up, back.—A tidy smart girl to do general housework; splendid washer and ironer; best city reference.

1,368 3D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO HOUSEwork in a small private family; city reference.

Housekeepers, &c.

25 CLINTON PLACE, SECOND FLOOR.—A LADY as housekeeper.

2,119 3D AV., HARLEM.—A RESPECTABLE WOman as working housekeeper; willing, obliging and kind to children; best city reference. Call or address M. F.

Laundresses, &c.

2 EAST 46TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young woman as first class laundress. Call for two days.

6 EAST 45TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—AS first class laundress; city or country; first class references.

131 WEST 19TH ST., IN THE STORE.—AS FIRST class laundress; thoroughly understands her business; city or country; best city reference.

154 WEST 28TH ST., REAR.—A RESPECTABLE woman to go out by the day washing or housecleaning; reference.

204 EAST 19TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman would like to take in some washing or go out by the day; good references.

211 EAST 40TH ST.—YOUNG GIRL AS GOOD laundress; city or country; two years' reference. Can see last employer.

220 EAST 42D ST., ONE FLIGHT, BACK ROOM.—A woman as good washer and ironer; will go out by the day to do house cleaning; good city reference.

242 WEST 47TH ST., ROOM 12.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to go out by the day.

246 WEST 10TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to go out by the day to wash and iron.

249 WEST 27TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., ONE FLIGHT up.—A respectable woman wishes to do washing in her own house, or would go out by the day; is a first class laundress; best reference.

344 WEST 36TH ST., TOP FLOOR.—A FIRST CLASS laundress to do ladies', gentlemen's and family washing by dozen or month; fluting and all fineries; terms moderate; best reference.

418 WEST 54TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN woman as first class laundress; best reference. Call on or address LAUNDRESS. No postal cards.

419 EAST 16TH ST.—FAMILY WASHING BY THE dozen or by the day; terms moderate; reference.

456 WEST 28TH ST.—RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS excellent laundress; puffing, fluting, &c.; country preferred; best reference.

466 8TH AV., BASEMENT.—YOUNG WOMAN AS laundress in a private family; understands polishing; eight years' experience.

615 EAST 12TH ST., FOURTH FLOOR.—WASHING and ironing by a German woman; gentlemen's and families' washing.

AS FIRST CLASS LAUNDRESS; BEST CITY REFERence. J. F., box 187 Herald Uptown office.

Nurses, &c.

4 WEST 44TH ST.—A FRENCH PROTESTANT AS nurse; can take entire charge of children; can sew; good reference.

29 PRINCE ST., SECOND FLOOR.—A RESPECTable woman as nurse to an invalid; an excellent seamstress; reference.

30 EAST 35TH ST.—A HEALTHY, GOOD-TEMPERED woman as child's nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant from its birth; excellent recommendations.

44 WEST 36TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl as nurse and seamstress; understands Wheeler & Wilson machine.

46 CLINTON PLACE.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE and chambermaid; best city references.

54 WEST 51ST ST.—A GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of grown children and sew or do some light chamberwork; best city reference. Call for two days, before 12 o'clock.

101 WEST 45TH ST.—BY A LADY FOR HER excellent nurse; best of reference for ability; sews from 10 to 5.

111 EAST 78TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE care of children; will do chamberwork if required.

113 WEST 30TH ST.—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; is a neat sewer; excellent references.

117 WEST 37TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, 16 years old, as nurse and chambermaid; good city reference.

123 WEST 33D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as child's nurse; best city reference. Call for two days.

135 WEST 19TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress; city reference.

141 HUDSON ST., THIRD FLOOR, FRONT.—A REspectable married woman as wet nurse; willing and obliging; good city reference.

146 EAST 43D ST.—A COMPETENT WOMAN AS nurse; thoroughly experienced in care of young children; fully capable of taking entire charge of infant; city reference. Call for two days.

151 EAST 81ST ST.—A GIRL AS NURSE AND CHAMbermaid; would go in the country; willing and obliging; best city reference.

158 WEST 16TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A reliable woman as nurse or chambermaid; willing to sew; can take full charge of a baby from birth.

162 WEST 35TH ST.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS nurse and seamstress; best city and country reference.

171 CLINTON ST.—RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman-American girl to take care of one child and as companion.

200 WEST 28TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE for children; will make herself generally useful.

211 EAST 26TH ST., ROOM 8.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as nurse for growing children; would do chamberwork; city or country; best reference from last place.

215 EAST 39TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS nurse and seamstress or to do light chamberwork; city or country; five years' reference from her employers.

220 EAST 57TH ST.—A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL as nurse; willing and obliging; country preferred; best references.

231 EAST 29TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE and chambermaid; willing and obliging; three years' city reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Nurses, &c.

237 EAST 45TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—A CAPABLE girl as nurse; best city reference.

237 EAST 62D ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl either to accompany or to take charge of children of a respectable family travelling to Europe. Call for three days

248 WEST 30TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl as nurse; understands the care of a baby; also grown children; also plain sewing; is willing and obliging; city reference.

256 10TH AV., NEAR 24TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL to take care of children; good reference.

357 WEST 22D ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A respectable colored girl as child's nurse; will do plain sewing; country preferred. Call Monday and Tuesday.

360 3D AV. (FIRST BELL).—A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse in a private family; capable of taking full charge of an infant night or day, or growing children, and do plain sewing, no objection to caps or aprons; good city reference.

418 EAST 16TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE OLD LADY as children's nurse; is willing to make herself useful in a respectable family; no objection to city or country.

421 WEST 49TH ST.—A GIRL 14 YEARS OLD TO mind a baby.

423 1ST AV.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST CLASS nurse and seamstress; no objection to the country; good reference from her last place.

432 WEST 46TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE MARRIED woman as wet nurse. Call for two days.

454 WEST 38TH ST.—A SMART, TIDY, YOUNG American girl to mind children; willing and obliging.

862 2D AV.—A YOUNG GIRL TO MIND CHILdren and do light housework.

1,215 3D AV. (70TH ST.)—A RESPECTABLE, healthy young woman to go out as wet nurse; good reference. Call Monday.

1,541 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 48TH AND 49TH sts., top floor.—A young, strong German girl as wet nurse; city or country; baby two weeks old.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE AND seamstress or to do light chamberwork; good reference if required. Address MURRAY, box 220 Herald office.

A COLORED GIRL AS CHILD'S NURSE AND TO DO plain sewing, or would travel with a lady with a child. Saratoga flat, room No. 9, corner of 52d st. and Broadway.

COMPETENT NORTH GERMAN AS NURSE OR seamstress; best city references. Address B., box 108 Herald Uptown office.

MONTHLY NURSE, OR TO AN INVALID; MIDDLE aged American; best references, professional and otherwise. Address VAN NESS, 325 West 11th.

Waitresses, &c.

44 WEST 22D ST.—A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN as first class waitress; can make all kinds of salads; understands the care of silver and glassware; country preferred. Can be seen at present employer's.

52 WEST 55TH ST. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A young girl to do waiting, and fine washing; no objection to the country. No cards.

114 WEST 33D ST.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST class waitress; understands all kinds salads; country or city; best city reference.

130 EAST 117TH ST.—A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST class waitress and chambermaid, or would travel with a lady or take care of grown children; unexceptionable reference of four years.

152 EAST 27TH ST.—A LADY WANTS A SITUAtion for her waitress and chambermaid in the country; she thoroughly understands her work; best recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's until engaged.

351 WEST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 8TH AND 9TH avs.—A respectable girl as waitress and chambermaid; does not object to take care of children. Can be seen at her last employer's.

526 5TH AV. (PRESENT EMPLOYER'S).—A REspectable girl as waitress; is a good chambermaid, also understands washing and ironing.

A FIRST CLASS WAITRESS IN A PRIVATE FAMILY; no objection to a first class boarding house; competent to take care of the dining room if required; best city references. Address J., box 186 Herald Uptown office.

Miscellaneous.

24 WEST 46TH ST.—A PROTESTANT AMERICAN girl of 15 wishes a good home in the country, where she would be treated as one of the family preferred; she is handy with any kind of work, and has best references.

164 WEST 32D ST.—A FRENCH WOMAN AS MAID and seamstress or as nurse to growing children; good reference. Call on or address JOSEPHINE.

204 WEST 13TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do light housework or take care of children.

343 EAST 34TH ST.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, lately landed; willing to learn any kind of work. Call or address for two days Mrs. DANIELS.

351½ BOWERY, FIRST FLOOR.—A RESPECTABLE young woman to do office cleaning or washing.

490 6TH AV., ROOM 3.—A FRENCHWOMAN AS lady's maid; understands hairdressing; best city references.

641 6TH AV., HAIRDRESSING STORE.—A GERman as experienced lady's maid; best city reference.

1,134 2D AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH STS. (bakery).—Young girl to do light housework or take care of baby; honest and industrious.

1,524 2D AV., BETWEEN 79TH AND 80TH STS.—A respectable young woman to do light housework; willing and obliging; good reference.

AN AMERICAN LADY, AGED 30, TO TRAVEL WITH a family or invalid, or as companion and seamstress; understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing. Address E. F., Herald Uptown office.

Intelligence Offices.

131 EAST 13TH ST., NEAR 3D AV.—LARGE NUMber of capable and trustworthy German servants. Mrs. LOWE.

1,257 BROADWAY.—LADIES SUPPLIED WITH first class servants; references given; vacancies for good help for the country.

COSMOPOLITAN SERVANTS EXCHANGE, 354 4TH av.—Private families and summer resorts will obtain best recommended servants.

PROFESSIONAL SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

YOUNG EUROPEAN LADY, EDUCATED, AND EXperienced teacher of the German language and music, would re-engage in school or family for fall; visiting or resident; highest city references. GRADUATE, 77 University place, care Christern.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

A GOOD, STRONG AND OBLIGING GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 347 East 20th st.

A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK with an American family. 333 East 65th st.

A BRIGHT AND ATTRACTIVE YOUNG LADY TO take charge of a stationery store; the position is of trust, permanent and desirable; experience not necessary. WELLS, Herald Uptown office.

GIRL WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer for general housework; wages, $12. 109 West 21st st.

HANDS WANTED FOR FLAT EMBROIDERIES: steady work and good payment. 162 1st st., second floor, Hoboken, N. J.

WANTED EXPERIENCED OPERATORS FOR ladies' white skirts; work given out; references required. 28 and 30 Greene st., third floor.

WANTED—AN HONEST GIRL TO DO LIGHT HOUSEwork and assist in sewing, at low wages. Apply at 313 South 4th st., Williamsburg.

WANTED A YOUNG WOMAN AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress; must understand her business and have good city references. Apply at 55 West 46th st.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR COOKING AND LAUNdry work. No. 146 East 50th st.

WANTED—AN ERRAND GIRL. FIRST CLASS dressmakers, by the piece and by the day; also an improver. Call before 9 o'clock, 331 4th av.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK, with good reference. Apply, between 10 and 11 o'clock, 52 Morton st.

WANTED—GOOD, WILLING, HONEST PROTEStant girl as plain cook and to assist with the washing and ironing. Apply residence southeast corner 141st st. and Grand Boulevard.

WANTED—A TIDY GIRL, WITH GOOD CITY REFerences, as nurse and chambermaid. 128 East 74th st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND iron. Inquire, with reference, 31 West Washington square.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND LAUNdress; also one as chambermaid and waitress; must be German, Swedish or English. Call at 322 East 15th st.

WANTED—NEAT, TIDY GIRL (GERMAN PREferred) to mind children, with family going to the country. Apply 361 West 22d st., second flat.

WANTED—DRESSMAKERS; ALSO APPRENTICES; paid while learning. Mrs. CHARLOTTE McMAHON, 105 West 17th st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in the country. Apply, with reference, at 171 West 12th st., basement door.

WANTED—A NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family; must be a good cook and laundress and have city references. Call from 10 to 12 o'clock at 152 West 22d st.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS SALESLADIES IN THE fancy goods store of HEILNER & WOLF, 318 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN, WITH GOOD REFerences, offers his services to a family or party going to Europe; speaks French, English and Spanish. Address R. MATEO, Spanish Hotel, 21 East 4th st.

A FIRST CLASS GERMAN WAITER, THOROUGHLY experienced, wishes situation. J. H., box 12, Herald Uptown office.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES STEADY EMPLOYment; city or country; is willing to work. Please address, for two days, E. D., 92 8th av.

A MAN SERVANT WANTS A PLACE; NEAT; GENerally useful; good reference from present employer. 88 5th av. Call between 10 and 12.

BARKEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, AT PRESENT employed, wants a situation; a respectable house more an object than salary; best city references. T. M., Herald Uptown office.

HEAD WAITER OR STEWARD—BY AN EXPErienced, capable and well recommended man (German). No. 353 4th av. WERNER.

I WANT THE POSITION OF WAITER OR PORTER; generally useful. Apply at present employer's, 26 East 20th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, TO DO anything; willing to work; willing to go in the country. Address JOHN H. STEELE, 19 Morton st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN AS COOK AND carver. Address J. L., 226 West 40th st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS waiter. M. N., box 129 Herald Uptown office.

YOUNG GERMAN, MARRIED, QUICK PENMAN, wants a situation. Address HONEST, Herald office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A.—HOSIERY AND DRY GOODS SALESMAN wanted; wages, $9; state age and reference. PATERSON, box 177 Herald office.

TWO OUTDOOR SALESMEN WANTED. APPLY, from 11 to 4 o'clock, at MORTON'S, 142 Fulton st., city.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO KEEP A PLAIN SET of books; answer in own handwriting. Address BAY, Herald Uptown office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—FIRST CLASS DRY GOODS SALESMEN; also a good salesman for suits and cloaks. Apply to A. MAGRATH, 360 Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WHO HAS LATELY been in China and Japan, a position as clerk in a mercantile house; highest references given. Address X. Y., box 134 Herald office.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EDUCATED PHARmacist, by a wholesale house, as salesman; should have the best testimonials respecting character and ability. Address T., box 4,813 Post office, city.

YOUNG MAN, 19 YEARS OLD, WISHES A SITUAtion in an office or wholesale business; good penman. Address J. F. C., Herald Uptown office.

COACHMEN AND GARDENERS.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A COMPETENT, REliable single man; will make himself generally useful; careful driver; best reference. G., box 124 Herald office.

A COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG man, with first class references, and can be recommended by three different employers. S. H., box 119 Herald office.

AS COACHMAN BY A CAPABLE, USEFUL SINGLE young man; city or country; satisfactory reference. Address M., box 151 Herald office.

COACHMAN.—YOUNG MAN AS COACHMAN; WILLing to make himself useful; good reference. P. F., 422 3d av.

COACHMAN, FIRST CLASS, WANTS A SITUATION. Call on or address R. C., 34 West 24th st., private stable.

GROOM.—YOUNG MAN, AGE 23; UNDERSTANDS this business thoroughly; careful driver. J. G., stable, 49 West 18th st.

GERMAN GARDENER, MARRIED MAN, DESIRES a situation. Address W. D. S., box 121 Herald office.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

AN EXPERIENCED MAN TO TAKE CARE OF horses and do other work; must live on the premises and come well recommended. 35 West 13th st.

A YOUNG MAN HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF BOOK business. THIRY, 282 Canal st., at 8 A. M.

BOY WANTED.—INQUIRE AT 283 BOWERY, IN basement, till 11 o'clock A. M., Monday and Tuesday.

BOY WANTED BY A PHYSICIAN—MUST WRITE A good hand and be accustomed to driving. Apply, with reference, before 9 o'clock or after 6 o'clock at 235 West 51st st.

PURE TEAS.—AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to sell to families, hotels and large consumers; largest stock in the country; quality and terms the best. Country storekeepers should call or write THE WELLS TEA COMPANY, 201 Fulton st.

WANTED A YOUNG MAN TO TEND CIGAR STORE in Brooklyn. Apply at 85 West Broadway, New York.

WANTED—A BOY AS BARKEEPER AT 86 HENRY st.; he must understand the business and have good reference.

WANTED—A BARTENDER, AT THE CORNER OF 16th st. and 3d av., Brooklyn. Apply between 10 and 12.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT 12 YEARS OLD. CALL at store 84 Broadway, this morning, 7 and 8 o'clock.

21 POUNDS OF PURE TEA, 50 CENTS; 10 POUNDS roasted Coffee, $1. SAMPLE TEA COMPANY, 263 Pearl and 40 Fulton st. Agents wanted.

5 POUNDS PURE TEA, $1; 2½ POUNDS, 50C. THE CANTON TEA COMPANY, 148 Chambers st.

$90 PER WEEK MADE BY SMART AGENTS, male or female; business novelty. Apply at 27 Ann st.

THE TRADES.

A STEADY YOUNG MAN WISHES A SITUATION AS engineer; understands steam fitting; first class reference if required. Address ENGINEER, Herald office.

ENGINEER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY PRACTICAL man; best references. Address RELIABLE, box 145 Herald office.

SADDLER.—A SOBER MAN OF 25, WHO UNDERstands his business, wishes employment. 1,228 3d av. C. KUNE.

WANTED—RELIABLE CUTTER ON CUSTOM AND stock shirts; steady work to responsible man; give references and salary expected. Address SHIRTS TO MEASURE, Herald office.

162 DIVISION ST., THIRD FLOOR.—STRASSBURG, tailor, wants experienced hands on coats.

SALES AT AUCTION.

AUCTION NOTICE. THIS DAY.
HENRY C. REED, JR., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL
THIS DAY (MONDAY), AT 10 O'CLOCK, SHARP,
AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE
120 WEST 23D ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
ENTIRE FURNITURE,
PAINTINGS, BRONZES, STATUARY, BOOKS, &C.;
STEINWAY AND CHICKERING PIANOFORTES,
LIBRARY, CHAMBER AND DINING FURNITURE,
PARLOR SUITS, covered in richest description of satins, raw silks, style of Queen Anne, &c.; Cabinets, Tables, marquetry inlaid; Pedestals, Consoles, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, rare antique Bronzes, Sevres and ormolu Mantel Sets, Ornaments.
A LARGE COLLECTION OF RARE AND VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS, BY MASTER ARTISTS, VIZ.:
"OFF THE FRENCH COAST," BY DELACROIX.
"DASH FOR LIBERTY," BY LEVY.
"GRAND CANAL, VENICE," BY GONDI.
"ON GUARD," BY COX.
"EMIGHS GAP AND FALLS," BY ANDREWS.
"LAKE LUCERNE," BY RHINEHART.
"WINTER IN HOLLAND," BY VAN DEHOUSE.
"IN THE HOLY LAND," BY MEUNHETTE.
And 30 others, both imported and domestic.
CHAMBERS.—Dressing Cases, Bedsteads, Chiffonniers, Washstands, style of Eastlake, Louis XIV.; hair Mattresses, Spring Beds, Pillows, Blankets, Suits in reps, Lounges, Chairs, Brussels and ingrain Carpets, &c. Library—Secretary Bookcase, Tables, Books, &c.
DINING ROOM.—Buffet, Extension Table, Chairs in leather, China, Glass and Silver Ware; Cutlery, Hall Stands, Chairs, &c. Goods packed and shipped. Take elevated railroad or Sixth avenue cars to 23d st.

A.—GEORGE W. KEELER, AUCTIONEER.
Salesroom 53 and 55 Liberty st.
TUESDAY (TO-MORROW), at 12 o'clock,
the great sale of
ART FURNITURE, MARBLE STATUARY, &C.

AUCTION SALE—UNRESERVED—THIS DAY.
THIS (Monday) MORNING, COMMENCING
AT 10 O'CLOCK, RAIN OR SHINE,
AT LARGE FOUR STORY BROWN STONE MANSION
131 WEST 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH AV.,
EXPENSIVE CABINET FURNITURE,
TWO ELEGANT ROSEWOOD PIANOFORTES,
PARLOR SETS, CHAMBER, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM SUITS, OIL PAINTINGS, BRONZES, MARBLE SETS. Parlors contain suits in satin and raw silks, Eastlake and La Grecienne styles; marquetry Tables, Cianna Marbles, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, 30 fine Oil Paintings, 14 pairs of imported bronze Figures, 2 Clocks, French make; bois de rose Cabinet Pedestals, Jardinieres, Lace Curtains, velvet and English Carpets, Easy Chairs, Lounges, Suits in reps and haircloth. Chambers—12 sets of solid walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Washstands, Wardrobes, spring and hair Mattresses, Pillows, ingrain and Brussels Carpets. Extension Dining Tables, handsome Buffet, cost $200; Chairs, Bookcases, Desks, silver and plated Tea Sets, china Dinner Sets, Glassware, Kitchen and Servants' Furniture. ALBERT KRAEMER, Auctioneer. Goods packed, shipped or stored, if required. Take Sixth or Seventh av cars or the elevated railroad to the station at corner of 6th av. and 14th st. See red flag.

AUCTION SALE AT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
THIS (MONDAY) MORNING,
commencing at 10 o'clock,
at the five story brown stone mansion
NO. 41 WEST SIXTEENTH STREET, BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH AVENUES.
STEINWAY PIANOFORTE.
CHICKERING UPRIGHT PIANO.
MOST SUPERB assortment of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY and DINING ROOM FURNITURE ever offered at public sale, embracing Eastlake, Mediæval, Queen Anne, English Gothic and other modern styles.
ELEGANT PARLOR FURNITURE, upholstered in satins, raw silks, plush and reps.
FINE COLLECTION CLASSIC PAINTINGS, BY FOREIGN AND AMERICAN ARTISTS.
"OFF THE FRENCH COAST," BY DELACROIX.
"DASH FOR LIBERTY," BY VOGEL.
"GRAND CANAL, VENICE," BY GONDI.
"ON GUARD," BY COX.
"EMIGHS GAP AND FALLS," BY ANDREWS.
"LAKE LUCERNE," BY RHINEHART.
"WINTER IN HOLLAND," BY VAN DEHOUSE.
"IN THE HOLY LAND," BY MEUNHETTE.
FINE SELECTION IMPORTED BRONZE STATUARY.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, MARBLE TOP.
DRESSING CASES, BUREAUS, WASHSTANDS,
EXTENSION TABLES, SIDEBOARDS,
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES,
LOUNGE AND SOFA BEDSTEADS,
BOOKCASE, LIBRARY TABLES,
WALNUT BEDSTEADS,
UPHOLSTERED CHAIRS,
PARLOR AND CYLINDER DESKS,
MARBLE TOP TABLES,
EASY CHAIRS, TETE-A-TETES,
CANE SEAT CHAIRS, CORNER STANDS,
BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS,
SPRING BEDS, HAIR MATTRESSES,
MIRRORS, CORNICES, CURTAINS, LAMBREQUINS.
TO-DAY, AT 10 O'CLOCK.
TO-DAY.
N. B.—Sale positive, rain or shine. Don't fail to attend. This is the large sale advertised in Sunday's Herald.
J. LEVERAGE TARGEE, Auctioneer.
Arrangements made for packing and shipping it desired.

AUCTION SALE THIS (MONDAY) MORNING,
commencing at 10 o'clock,
at private residence 21 East 17th st., near 5th av.
2 brilliant toned Pianos, Steinway and Hardman.
8 elegant Parlor Suits, satin and rep.
Bronze Mantel Set.
Bronze Figures, assorted.
12 Window Lace Curtains.
18 Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.
15 elegant Oil Paintings.
6 elegant Bedroom Sets, in black walnut.
Elegant Cabinets and Bookcases.
Hair and spring Mattresses, Wardrobes.
2 elegant Buffets, Extension Tables and Chairs.
Lot solid Silver and Plated Ware.
Lot of Kitchen and Servants' Furniture.
N. B.—Broadway stages or green cars from Grand st. ferry.
CHARLES A. MALLOY & CO., Auctioneers,
Office 1,151 Broadway.

AUCTION! AUCTION! AUCTION!
THIS (Monday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock,
at the four story brown stone mansion
127 EAST 27TH ST.,
between Lexington and 4th avs.,
over 500 lots handsome and plain Household Furniture.
1 magnificent grand square 7⅓ octave Pianoforte.
1 upright Pianoforte, best city maker.
2 magnificent latest style satin Parlor Suits.
4 rich satin, coteline and rep Parlor Suits.
17 fine Brussels and ingrain Carpets.
12 pairs Curtains, Cornices, Etageres, Cabinets, Tables.
30 fine Oil Paintings, large and small Mirrors.
3 library and secretaire bookcases, Tables.
Bronzes, Clocks, Vases, Parlor Ornaments.
10 Bedroom Suits complete; single and double Bedsteads.
Dressing Cases, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Washstands.
22 fine hair and spring Mattresses, Bedding.
3 Turkish Chairs, Lounges, Rockers, Tables.
2 elegant Sideboards, 3 extension Tables, Chairs.
250 lots Glass, China and Silver Ware, Cutlery, &c.
ERNEST ROTH, Auctioneer. Goods packed if desired.
N. B.—Third or Fourth Avenue cars, or Avenue A, Broadway cars from Grand or Houston street ferry to East 27th.

A.—BOOK SALE.
BARKER & CO., 47 AND 49 LIBERTY ST., have now on view at their salesrooms an extraordinarily interesting Private Library of medical, miscellaneous, and highly valuable illustrated standard works; many of the most important medical publications are scarce and in French. They are in fine bindings, and will be peremptorily sold on Wednesday and Thursday, June 19 and 20, at 2 o'clock.

A.—WILLIAM S. SINEY, AUCTIONEER, BY L. B. Siney, sells this day (Monday), at 10½ o'clock, at 499 Broadway, second hand Furniture, consisting of Bedsteads, Bureaus, Washstands, Tables, Refrigerators, Carpets, &c., which have been removed for convenience of sale.

AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON MONDAY, JUNE 17, AT 12 o'clock, the entire fixtures of the well known Liquor Store of Herman Bullwinkle, 787 11th av., southwest corner 55th st. CHARLES C. DUFF, Auctioneer.

SALES AT AUCTION.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
Old Stand 37 Nassau st.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
at our salesroom, 37 Nassau st.,
SALE OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE,
Mirrors, Carpets, elegant Parlor Organ, rosewood Piano, also large assortment of office Furniture, &c.
Also a very fine Wood Bros. Dog Cart.

A.—TUNIS JOHNSON, AUCTIONEER.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF
FINE JEWELRY, SAFES, TOOLS, LATHES, MAchinery, Gas Fixtures, Trunks, Office Furniture, &c.
ON TUESDAY, JUNE 18, AT 10½ O'CLOCK,
AT 192 BROADWAY, NEAR JOHN ST.,
By order of T. Granberry, Esq., Assignee.
Further particulars in time.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PLANING AND KINDLING WOOD MILL.

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, AUCTIONEERS, WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, JUNE 17, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, AT FOOT OF 42D ST., EAST RIVER, the Good Will, two years' Lease, Machinery Buildings, Engine and Boiler, Horses, Trucks, Office Furniture, &c., belonging to the Planing and Kindling Wood Mill Company. By order of Walter Stanton, Assignee.

AT OLD POST OFFICE SALESROOMS,
ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 11 A. M.,
consignor's sale of elegant Furniture, Office Desks, &c.
RICHTER & TUFTS. By WM. PENNY, Auctioneer.

BY VIRTUE OF A POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ME executed, I will expose for sale at public auction all the goods and chattels mentioned in a certain chattel mortgage bearing date of July 27, 1877—to wit, three Billiard Tables and all appurtenances thereto, Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Gas Fixtures, Bar Fixtures and all other goods and chattels belonging to the mortgagor under said mortgage, at No. 254 Grand st., Brooklyn, E. D., at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of BENJAMIN BAKER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

BY J. HAVEN, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE AND SALESroom 64 West 34th.—Large sale next Tuesday; Household Furniture, Cigars, &c.

BY ULLMANN & CO., AUCTIONEERS.
SALE OF 200 CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES
corner 5th av. and 14th st.,
on TUESDAY, June 18, at 11 o'clock,
in lots to suit purchasers, without reserve.

CHARLES F. LEVINESS SELLS THIS DAY, 10½ 70 New Chambers st., full stock Teas, Soap, Starch, Canned Fruit and other goods; Scales, Counter, Coffee Mills, &c. Sale without reserve.

F. COLTON, AUCTIONEER.
Special sale of rich Household Furniture, Pianos, Carpets, Mirrors, Bronzes, Clocks, fine Oil Paintings, &c., on THURSDAY, June 20, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom 596 Broadway, below Houston st., the entire expensive Furniture of a Hudson river residence. goods will be on exhibition Tuesday and Wednesday.

ISIDORE J. SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER—SELLS 2 o'clock, 408 Canal st., splendid Ice-house, Railing and Fixtures of Butcher shop in lots.

ISIDORE J SWARZKOPF, AUCTIONEER, 257 EAST 14th st., sells 9 o'clock sharp, 215 Mulberry st., large, fresh stock Groceries, barrels Flour, Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Canned Fruits, Shelves Goods, Spices, large lot Soaps, Candies, &c.; good Fixtures, splendid Scales, &c; positively in lots; grocers and dealers invited; also lot Gaiters and Shoes.

JAMES CAGNEY, AUCTIONEER.—THIS DAY, AT 2 o'clock, at salesroom, 303 West 14th st., the handsome Furniture of private residence, removed from Morrell's storage warehouse, consisting of elegant Pier Mirrors, 6 sets elegant lace, satin and damask Curtains and Lambrequins, 4 parlor Suits in plush, reps and hair cloth; excellent Piano, Armoire, Wardrobes, walnut chamber Suits, 12 body Brussels and tapestry Carpets, best Bedding, Buffet, Extension Table, China, Crockery, Refrigerator, &c. CAGNEY & CO.'S Storage Warehouses, 303, 305 West 14th (103 feet deep). Cash advanced.

J. P. TRAVER, AUCTIONEER.
will sell, this day at 10½ o'clock, at Burchart's salesrooms, 14 and 16 7th st., black walnut Bedsteads, Dressing Cases, Centre Tables, Chairs, &c.; also four truck loads of Goods, removed for convenience of sale.

JAMES W. WISEMAN SELLS, THIS DAY, AT 83 Warren st., Crockery, at 11 o'clock.

LEO HERTZBERG, AUCTIONEER, OFFICE 319 Broadway, sells to-day at 10½ o'clock, 196 South st., entire contents of Clothing and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods Store; Trunks, Underwear, Clothing, Collars, Jewelry, &c., positively only in lots. Dealers invited.

MORRIS WILKINS, AUCTIONEER.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction,
on TUESDAY, June 18,
at 11 o'clock,
at the residence of the late William T. Garner,
on Bard av., Staten Island,
near Sailors' Snug Harbor landing,
executor's sale
of elegant black walnut and rosewood Parlor, Dining Room, Library and Chamber Furniture; large French Mirrors, Chickering Grand Pianoforte, fine Bronzes, Engravings, &c; large Orchestrion, Mason & Hamlin Organ, Billiard Table and Fixtures, Ten Pins and Balls, &c., &c.
Also all the Plants, Flowers and Exotics of the large conservatories.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—JOHN A. DUNN, AUCTIONeer, this day, 10½ o'clock, No. 54 East 12th st., the Stock and Fixtures of first class Restaurant and Billiard Room, consisting of walnut Counter and Back Bar, 4-pull Pump, Tables, Chairs, Glassware, Mirrors, Stove, Paintings, Engravings, Showcase, Desk; together with two Billiard Tables complete, Collender's make; one set of Pool Balls; also assorted lot of Liquors and Kitchen Furniture. By order of CORNELIUS FARLEY, Marshal.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWelry.—R. FIELD, General Auctioneer, salesroom No. 152 Canal st., near Bowery, will sell on Tuesday, June 18, at 11 o'clock, goods pledged previous to June, 1877, consisting of 800 lots gold and silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c.; also Opera Glasses, Silverware, Guns, Pistols, &c., &c By order R. Simpson & Co., 195 Bowery.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—S. FIRUSKI, GENERAL Auctioneer, 422 Fulton st., Brooklyn, sells this day, at 11 o'clock, 700 lots Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, Quilts, Blankets, Boots, Shoes, &c.; also Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. By order P. Freel, Grand st.

PAWNBROKER'S SALE.—WATCHES AND JEWelry.—R. FIELD, General Auctioneer, salesroom No. 152 Canal st., near Bowery will sell this day, at 11 o'clock, 700 lots gold and silver Watches, Diamond and Gold Jewelry, Pins, Rings, Earrings, gold Guard, Fob and Vest Chains, &c; also Guns, Pistols, Musical Instruments, &c., &c. By order N. Stich, 311 3d av.

PAWNBROKERS' SALE THIS DAY.—JAMES AGAR, auctioneer, will sell at salesrooms, 94 Bowery, 700 lots Silk and other Dresses, Shawls, Remnants, table Linen, Underclothing, Sheets, Spreads, Blankets, Quilts, Pillows, Beds, Shoes, Coats, Pantaloons and Vests. By order of D. Bruckheimer & Co., 788 2d av.

RICHARD WALTERS' SONS, AUCTIONEERS, WILL sell on Monday, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms 27 East Broadway, two elegant rosewood 7 1-3 octave Pianofortes, "Arion" and "Dingal" make, an assortment of Furniture, Dressing Cases, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Mirrors, Tables, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets, Oilcloths, &c.; also lot Groceries, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE—BY SCOTT & MYERS, AUCtioneers, office 6 Pine st., this day, at 11 A. M., 47 Cliff st., Steam Press, Lathe, Forge, Stoves, Range, Office Furniture and sundry Tools, Showcase, &c.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER.—HOTEL FURNITURE.
MONDAY, June 17, at 11 o'clock, 98 av. C,
the entire Furniture of Humboldt Hall, together with 12 elegant furnished rooms; also Bar and Back Bar, Chairs, Tables, Mirrors, Gas Fixtures, Icehouse, Crockery, Glassware, Safes, Cooking Utensils, Range and Boiler and other Furniture, too numerous to mention. Sale positive, in lots. Dealers invited.

S. HERMAN, AUCTIONEER, SALESROOM 15½ AND 17 Bowery.—Monday, June 17, at 11 o'clock, at 15½ Bowery, assignee sale of the entire Stock of Shirts and Materials, Store and Office Fixtures of George Gourlay. By order of Fred Newls, Esq., Assignee.
The above sale is postponed until further notice.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY, Sheriff's Auctioneers, will sell to-morrow (Tuesday), at 11 o'clock, at 442 Canal st., a lot of Barrels, Counters, Kegs, &c., &c. BERNARD REILLY, Sheriff.
JOHN F. CARROLL, Deputy.
Also,
MORTGAGE SALE,
same time and place; 2 bay Horses, 1 large Delivery Wagon, set Double Harness, set single Harness, 2 Soda Fountains, Generator and Bottling Table, complete; 1 extra Syrup Pump, 2 Ale and Porter Bottling Machines.
By order of WILLIAM H. CONNELL, Mortgagee.

WILLIAM ABBOTT, AUCTIONEER—OFFICE 93 Bleecker st., New York.—Valuable Brooklyn Dwelling Property at auction on Monday, 17th inst., at Exchange Salesrooms, 111 Broadway, New York, at 12 o'clock M., the two story and basement brick House and Lot situated at No. 231 Van Brunt st., South Brooklyn, lot 25x90, house 25x30, containing ten rooms; in first class order, with all modern improvements; terms easy.

BILLIARDS.

AMERICAN STANDARD BILLIARD TABLES, NEW and second hand, at reduced prices; Balls, Cloths, Tips Chalk, Cues, &c. WM. H. GRIFFITH & CO., 40 Vesey st.

AT NEW WAREROOMS OF H. W. COLLENDER, 788 Broadway, between Grace Church and Stewart's—Billiard Tables, new and second hand, in latest designs; best goods and lowest prices.

WHITE RUBBER BILLIARD AND POOL BALLS, 2⅜, $10 set; 2¼ pool, $26 set; warranted for twelve months. WM. W. WELLING, 207 Centre st.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

AT 817 BROADWAY, SECOND FLOOR.—DIAMONDS, Watches, Jewelry bought and sold. Loans negotiated on personal property of every description. ISAAS BAER.

AT 1,272 BROADWAY, ABOVE 32D ST., MONEY for Personal Property; old Gold, Silver bought; advances made. Ladies' office. WILLIAM A. GLOVER.

AT 918 BROADWAY LOANS NEGOTIATED; DIAmonds, Watches, Silverware and Personal Property; large Loans at special rates. J. THOS. LYNCH.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE &c., bought and sold back at a small advance. GEO. C. ALLEN, 1,190 Broadway, near 29th st.

907 BROADWAY.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES AND Jewelry bought and sold; loans negotiated on Personal Property of every description. JAMES P. MATTHEWS.

CLOTHING.

A.—33½ 6TH AV., NEAR 4TH ST., PAYS THE HIGHest value for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Jewelry. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. NATHAN.

AT HARRIS', 1,274 BROADWAY, BETWEEN 32D and 33d sts., Broadway prices paid for cast-off Clothing, Books, &c., by calling or addressing B. HARRIS, 1,274.

A.—B. MINTZ'S, 1,608 BROADWAY, NEAR 49TH st., highest cash prices paid for cast off Clothing, Jewelry, Books. Address B. MINTZ, 1,608.

AT THE NEW ESTABLISHMENT, NO 9 6TH AV., A great demand for Cast-off Clothing, Jewelry, Books, &c. Call or address Mr. or Mrs. ABRAMS, 9 6th av.

A.—M. MARKS, 101 6TH AV., OPPOSITE 8TH ST.—Ladies and gentlemen will be astonished at the high prices paid (cash) for Cast-off Clothing, Carpets, Laces, Jewelry, Books, &c. Ladies waited on by Mrs. Marks

L. CASHBERG PAYS BROADWAY PRICES FOR Cast-off Clothing. 58 West 31st st., between Broadway and 6th av.

ASTROLOGY.

A.—NO IMPOSITION.—GREATEST CLAIRVOYANT, Mrs. FOSTER tells everything; names, numbers; satisfaction or no pay. 105 13th st., near 4th av.; 25c, 50c., $1.

MEDICAL.

ADVICE FREE—DR. WHITEHEAD, PROFESSOR OF Midwifery, 215 East 45th st., near 3d av.

MRS. LYONS—REMOVED TO 107 WEST 21ST ST.

MRS. BURNS,
194 Lexington av., near 32d st. Advice free